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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 2, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1992

Highlights

The April 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), was $31.7 billion. This 2.3% year-over-year growth in labour income was down slightly from the first quarter 1992 growth of 2.7%.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for April was little changed (-0.1%) from March. The average monthly change in the first three months of 1992 was +0.2%
- Declines in wages and salaries were noted in April in construction (-3.0%), federal administration and other government offices (-2.5%) and finance, insurance and real estate (-0.8%). These decreases were moderated by gains in forestry (1.3%), provincial administration (1.0%), commercial and personal services (0.8%) and trade (0.7%). The remaining industries were little changed from March.
- Growth was recorded in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (2.1%), Alberta (0.8%), Newfoundland (0.8%) and British Columbia (0.4%), but wages and salaries declined in Manitoba (-1.2%), Quebec (-0.7%) and Ontario (-0.3%).

Unadjusted

- In April 1992, wages and salaries grew 1.8% from a year earlier. This was less than the first quarter 1992 growth of 2.3%.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income. Supplementary labour income consists of employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, worker's compensation and unemployment insurance funds.*

Note to Users

Revisions to Data of Previous Years

Revised estimates of labour income covering the period 1988 to 1991 are now available. The new estimates show downward revisions of approximately $5 billion in 1990 and $4 billion in 1991 compared to the previously-published estimates. These revisions were based on new information for 1990 received from the Revenue Canada-Taxation T-4 supplementary file.

Users should note that this release marks the first presentation of both the March and the April 1992 data.

- Year-over-year declines in wages and salaries were noted in forestry (-9.4%), construction (-6.1%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.1%) and in manufacturing (-1.1%).
- The strongest year-over-year growth in April occurred in education and related services (6.0%), local administration (5.2%), health and welfare services (4.8%) and in transportation, communications and other utilities (4.5%).
- New Brunswick, British Columbia, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad recorded year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in April higher than the national growth rate of 1.8%. These increases, however, were offset by weaker growth in the remaining provinces, with Newfoundland recording the weakest rate of change (-0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For further information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Cynthia Haggar-Guenétte (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	April 1992p	March 1992r	February 1992 f	April 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	175.2	153.0	126.7	172.9
Forestry	158.0	169.5	188.4	174.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	623.2	637.5	643.1	630.4
Manufacturing industries	4,943.1	4,891.7	4,927.3	5,000.2
Construction industry	1,490.9	1,447.9	1,393.5	1,587.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,807.3	2,807.3	2,767.3	2,686.4
Trade	3,947.3	3,902.2	3,840.1	3,875.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,488.5	2,471.0	2,434.4	2,425.8
Commercial and personal services	3,892.7	3,844.5	3,829.3	3,803.9
Education and related services	2,764.6	2,753.6	2,741.5	2,609.1
Health and welfare services	2,596.6	2,580.7	2,534.2	2,477.4
Federal administration and other government offices	972.3	966.5	959.2	965.7
Provincial administration	679.7	676.2	671.4	666.4
Local administration	639.9	637.3	641.9	608.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,179.4**	**27,938.9**	**27,698.3**	**27,684.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,499.6	3,407.0	3,378.8	3,292.9
Labour income	**31,679.0**	**31,346.0**	**31,077.1**	**30,977.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	234.5	234.6	230.9	230.2
Forestry	205.2	202.6	209.2	227.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	638.6	640.2	648.5	646.0
Manufacturing industries	4,998.1	4,993.9	5,038.6	5,056.5
Construction industry	1,660.9	1,712.3	1,703.6	1,721.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,851.5	2,844.6	2,806.9	2,727.9
Trade	3,975.1	3,949.2	3,957.3	3,903.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,487.3	2,508.1	2,489.2	2,424.2
Commercial and personal services	3,984.2	3,952.1	3,968.6	3,889.2
Education and related services	2,655.7	2,642.4	2,631.0	2,506.1
Health and welfare services	2,601.0	2,590.5	2,565.3	2,481.3
Federal administration and other government offices	956.1	980.5	984.8	950.1
Provincial administration	691.6	684.7	689.3	678.0
Local administration	659.2	660.1	657.8	626.6
Total wages and salaries	**28,640.8**	**28,681.4**	**28,627.9**	**28,135.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,556.9	3,497.6	3,492.2	3,345.1
Labour income	**32,197.7**	**32,179.0**	**32,120.1**	**31,480.6**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

May 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 58 644 tonnes in May 1992, a decrease of 2.0% from the 59 854 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

May 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.4 million tonnes in May 1992, a decrease of 11.2% from the May 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections in May.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 0.1% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections increased 1.0%.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of July.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum Products

May 1992

Manufacturers shipped 24 157 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1992, up 49.8% from the 16 129 thousand square metres shipped in May 1991 and up 33.1% from the 18 143 thousand square metres shipped in April 1992.

Year-to-date shipments as of May were 92 263 thousand square metres, an increase of 27.7% from the January to May 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21; United States: US$25; Other Countries: US$29.50).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, 1992 Annual Supplement.
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; Other Countries: US$53).

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Federal Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1991-92 Revised Estimates and 1992-93 Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, federal government revenues in 1992-93 are expected to reach $141.1 billion, while expenditures are estimated to be $170.0 billion, resulting in a deficit of $28.9 billion. On a public accounts basis, the deficit is estimated to be $27.5 billion. The difference is mainly due to the treatment of pension plans, as reflected in the reconciliation of FMS data (see Table 1). The 7.5% rate of growth in aggregate revenues over the revised estimates for 1991-92 is marginally below the 7.8% average of the previous five years. A 3.2% expenditure increase over 1991-92 compares to an average annual rate of change for the previous five years of 6.4%.

Highlights

Revenues

- Most major revenue sources will exhibit increases in 1992-93 from the previous year. Personal income taxes are expected to total $65.9 billion, a rise of $0.7 billion or 1.1% over the 1991-92 revised estimates. Corporation income taxes are estimated to increase by 4.8% to $9.5 billion in 1992-93 (see Table 2).

- In 1992-93, GST receipts are anticipated to be $21.0 billion, up 13% from the $18.4 collected in 1991-92. However, in 1991-92 the federal government refunded $1.4 billion to business as an inventory credit under the old federal sales tax system, thereby reducing the combined sales taxes and GST to $17.0 billion. These transactions are shown in the following table:

	1991-92	1992-93	% Change
		($ millions)	
GST Receipts	$18,455	$21,020	13.8
Less Refunds of FST Inventory Credits	1,400	...	...
Combined FST/GST	$17,055	$21,020	23.2

... *Not appropriate or not applicable*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS, therefore, adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally-comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time.*
>
> *A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts, Budgets and Expenditure Estimates data is available for each reference year.*

- Other consumption taxes (such as those on motive fuel, alcohol and tobacco) are estimated to be $7.9 billion in 1992-93, up 14.5% from $6.9 billion in 1991-92.

- Custom duties are expected to decline by $382 million to approximately $3.3 billion, 9.5% less than in 1991-92, due in part to the elimination of some customs tariffs between Canada and the United States.

- Unemployment insurance contributions are expected to increase by 20.1% to $18.6 billion in 1992-93 and to comprise 13.2% of total revenues. This reflects the impact of the first full-year of premium changes that became effective in July 1991 and in January 1992.

- Other revenues of $8.3 billion (such as sales of goods and services and investment income) will constitute 5.9% of total revenues in 1992-93, an increase of 16.4% from the previous year.

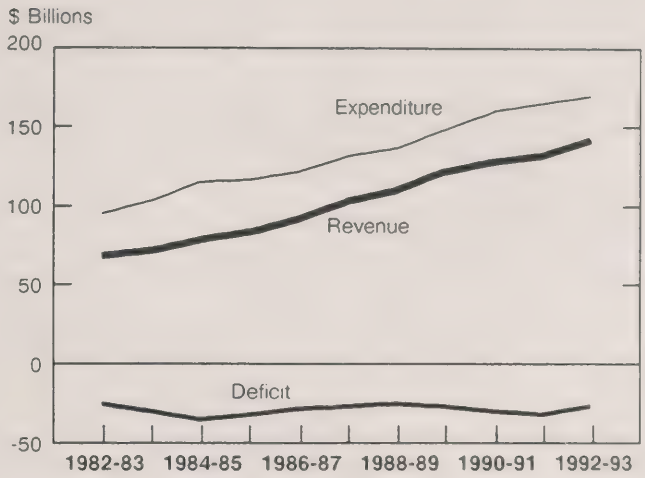
Expenditures

- All major functional expenditure groups except health and resource conservation and development are estimated to increase in 1992-93.
- Expenditures on protection of persons and property and on transportation and communications are expected to increase by approximately 6% in 1992-93.
- Social service expenditures, which represent 33.6% of estimated 1992-93 expenditures and include programs such as Unemployment Insurance, Family Allowance and Old Age Security, are expected to increase by 3.3%. The average increase in this category for the five years prior to 1991-92 was 8.8%.
- General purpose transfer payments to other governments in 1992-93 are estimated to be $10.0 billion, an increase of 1% over 1991-92 (considerably lower than the 6.5% average increases from 1986-87 to 1991-92).
- Debt servicing costs (23.5% of total expenditures) are expected to decrease by 3.5% to $39.9 billion in 1992-93. This change from the 1991-92 revised estimate of $41.4 billion is due to a decline in interest rates since 1991.
- Other categories of expenditure are estimated to total $26.6 billion for the current fiscal year, a change of 15% from the previous year.

Surplus (Deficit)

- Total estimated expenditures will exceed estimated revenues by $28.9 billion in 1992-93 (compared to $33.5 billion in 1991-92), a decrease of $3.6 billion from the revised estimates for 1991-92 (see the accompanying chart for revenues, expenditures and deficits for the years 1982-83 to 1992-93).

Federal Government Revenue, Expenditure and Deficit, 1982-83 – 1992-93 Financial Management System Basis



Data Sources

These estimates and revised estimates are based on the 1992-93 federal budget and other financial statements. The 1991-92 budget information has been supplemented by preliminary financial data released for that fiscal year.

Minor revisions have been made to previously published 1990-91 statistics to incorporate actual data contained in public accounts and annual financial reports.

Included in all of the reference years are the financial transactions of departments, ministries, agencies, and boards and commissions considered to be part of the federal government for statistical purposes. The revenues and expenditures of the federal government business enterprises are included in other statistical series published by Public Institutions Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact Graham Marr (613-951-1781) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). □

Table 1

Federal Government Finance – Reconciliation of Financial Management System (FMS) Data to Data on a Public Accounts Basis
1992-93 Estimates
(millions)

		Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue Minus Expenditure
1	**Totals on a Public Accounts Basis**			
	– As presented in the Federal Government Budget of February 25, 1992	132,100	159,600	(27,500)
2	**Adjustments to Produce FMS Data**			
	(i) Budget/Estimates transactions excluded from FMS			
	– Impact of pension changes		1,491	(1,491)
	(ii) Net addition of "Special Funds" to reflect the FMS Universe			
	– Atomic Energy of Canada	250	325	(75)
	– Canadian Dairy Commission	333	312	21
	– Cape Breton Development Corp.	238	235	3
	– Death Benefit Accounts	79	(56)	135
	– Pilotage Authorities	33	33	–
	– Other Special Funds	91	84	7
	Total Universe Adjustments	1,024	933	91
	(iii) Additions to reflect "Gross" treatment of FMS			
	– To account for revenues netted against expenditures on a Public Accounts basis:			
	– Airport tax	429	429	–
	– Police services	596	596	–
	– Sales of goods and services	1,379	1,379	–
	– Other	344	344	–
	– To account for expenditures netted against revenues on a Public Accounts basis:			
	– Tax credits	4,820	4,820	–
	– Youth Allowance	426	426	–
	Total adjustments for "Gross" treatment	7,994	7,994	–
	Total adjustments to produce FMS data	9,018	10,418	(1,400)
3	**Totals on a FMS basis**	**141,118**	**170,018**	**(28,900)**

– *Nil or zero.*

Table 2

Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure (FMS Basis)

1986-87, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Revenue Source	Revenue 1986-87	Revenue 1991-92	Revenue 1992-93	% of Total revenue 1986-87	% of Total revenue 1991-92	% of Total revenue 1992-93	Average annual % change from 1986-87 to 1991-92	Average annual % change from 1991-92 to 1992-93
	$ millions							
Personal income taxes	39,580	65,153	65,876	43.9	49.6	46.7	10.5	1.1
Corporation income taxes	9,885	9,069	9,500	11.0	6.9	6.7	(1.7)	4.8
Sales / Goods and services taxes[1]	12,022	17,055	21,020	13.3	13.0	14.9	7.2	23.2
Motive fuel taxes	1,491	2,972	3,260	1.7	2.3	2.3	14.8	9.7
Custom duties	4,191	4,032	3,650	4.6	3.1	2.6	(0.8)	(9.5)
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	2,676	3,900	4,705	3.0	3.0	3.3	7.8	20.6
Unemployment Insurance Contributions	9,633	15,462	18,575	10.7	11.8	13.2	9.9	20.1
Return on investments	3,871	6,556	6,238	4.3	5.0	4.4	11.1	(4.9)
All other revenues	6,796	7,128	8,294	7.5	5.4	5.9	1.0	16.4
Total Revenue	**90,145**	**131,327**	**141,118**	**100.0**	**100.1**	**100.0**	**7.8**	**7.5**

[1] *GST (effective Jan 1, 1991) 1991-92 collections of $18,455 million less FST refunds of $1,400 million.*

Expenditure Function	Expenditure 1986-87	Expenditure 1991-92	Expenditure 1992-93	% of Total expenditure 1986-87	% of Total expenditure 1991-92	% of Total expenditure 1992-93	Average annual % change from 1986-87 to 1991-92	Average annual % change from 1991-92 to 1992-93
	$ millions							
General services	5,303	7,932	8,156	4.4	4.8	4.8	8.4	2.8
Protection of persons and property	11,986	14,788	15,706	9.9	9.0	9.2	4.3	6.2
Transportation and communications	3,536	3,366	3,577	2.9	2.0	2.1	(1.0)	6.3
Health	7,465	7,674	7,599	6.2	4.7	4.5	0.6	(1.0)
Social services	36,193	55,216	57,065	30.0	33.5	33.6	8.8	3.3
Education	4,187	4,445	4,468	3.5	2.7	2.6	1.2	0.5
Resource conservation and industrial development	7,072	6,917	6,912	5.9	4.2	4.1	(0.4)	(0.1)
Debt charges	26,617	41,366	39,928	22.0	25.1	23.5	9.2	(3.5)
All other expenditures	18,467	23,102	26,607	15.3	14.0	15.6	4.6	15.2
Total Expenditures	**120,826**	**164,807**	**170,018**	**100.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.4**	**3.2**
Surplus /(Deficit)	**(30,681)**	**(33,480)**	**(28,900)**	...	...	...	**1.8**	**(13.7)**

... *Not appropriate or not applicable.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Street Network Files
1991

The first 1991 street network files (formerly area master files or AMFs) are released today. Files for the census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations of Belleville, Edmonton, Fredericton, Halifax, Lethbridge, Peterborough, Prince George, Red Deer, Saint John, St. John's, Stratford, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, and Windsor (comprising 19 census sub-divisions) are available.

Geography Division's street network files incorporate a detailed level of geocartographic information for all major urban centres. The main purpose of the street networks at Statistics Canada is to support the needs of the Census of Population and Housing.

More specifically, the street network information is used before a census to define enumeration areas and to create corresponding reference maps for collection purposes; after a census, the street network information is used to create reference maps for dissemination purposes and to support the geo-coding and retrieval of Census data for user-defined areas.

The street network files cover 341 census sub-divisions. These 341 census sub-divisions include 60% of the population of Canada, while covering less than 1% of its land area. The updating cycles for the street network files are designed to ensure that each census sub-division is updated at least once every five years. The remaining 322 census sub-divisions will be released over the next six weeks. The files are available in two formats – AMF and ARC/Export.

For further information on these products, contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
May 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 76,695 kitchen appliances in May 1992, up 4.6% from the 73,346 appliances produced a year earlier. Data of home comfort products for May 1992 are confidential.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances in May amounted to 348,444 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1991 amounted to 321,020 units.

The May 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
April 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 012 kilotonnes in April 1992, up 3.1% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure in April stood at 24 993 kilotonnes, up 4.6% from the previous year.
- Exports in April fell 15.2% from April 1991 to 2 883 kilotonnes, but imports increased 44.0% to 1 221 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for 1992 showed exports of 11 002 kilotonnes, 6.4% below last year's level for the same period.
- Coke production increased to 292 kilotonnes in April 1992, a difference of 0.9% from April 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending June 27, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 27, 1992 totalled 279 760 tonnes, a 3.8% decrease from the preceding week's total of 290 719 tonnes but up 18.0% from the year-earlier level of 237 025 tonnes.

The cumulative total in the 1992 period was 6 816 309 tonnes, a 6.3% increase from 6 409 633 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Bag Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled $817.9 million, down 8.2% from $891.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Chewing Gum Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $291.7 million, up 7.7% from $270.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sweater Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled $207.0 million, down 10.2% from $230.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hosiery Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hosiery industry (SIC 2494) totalled $340.2 million, down 0.8% from $342.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5454.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industry Price Indexes, April 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/218; Other Countries: US$25.50/255).

Agricultural Profile of Canada – Part 1, June 1992.
Catalogue number 93-350
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. *It includes sources for key statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. Using the keyword index, you'll find what you need in seconds. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20).*

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
6	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	April 1992
6	**Short-term Expectations Survey**	
7	**Census of Population**	1991
8	**Help-wanted Index**	June 1992
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	May 1992
9	**New Housing Price Index**	May 1992
9	**Farm Product Price Index**	May 1992
10	**Labour Force Survey**	June 1992
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	May 1992

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 6, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

1991 Census of Canada: Age, Sex, Marital Status, Families, Dwellings and Households

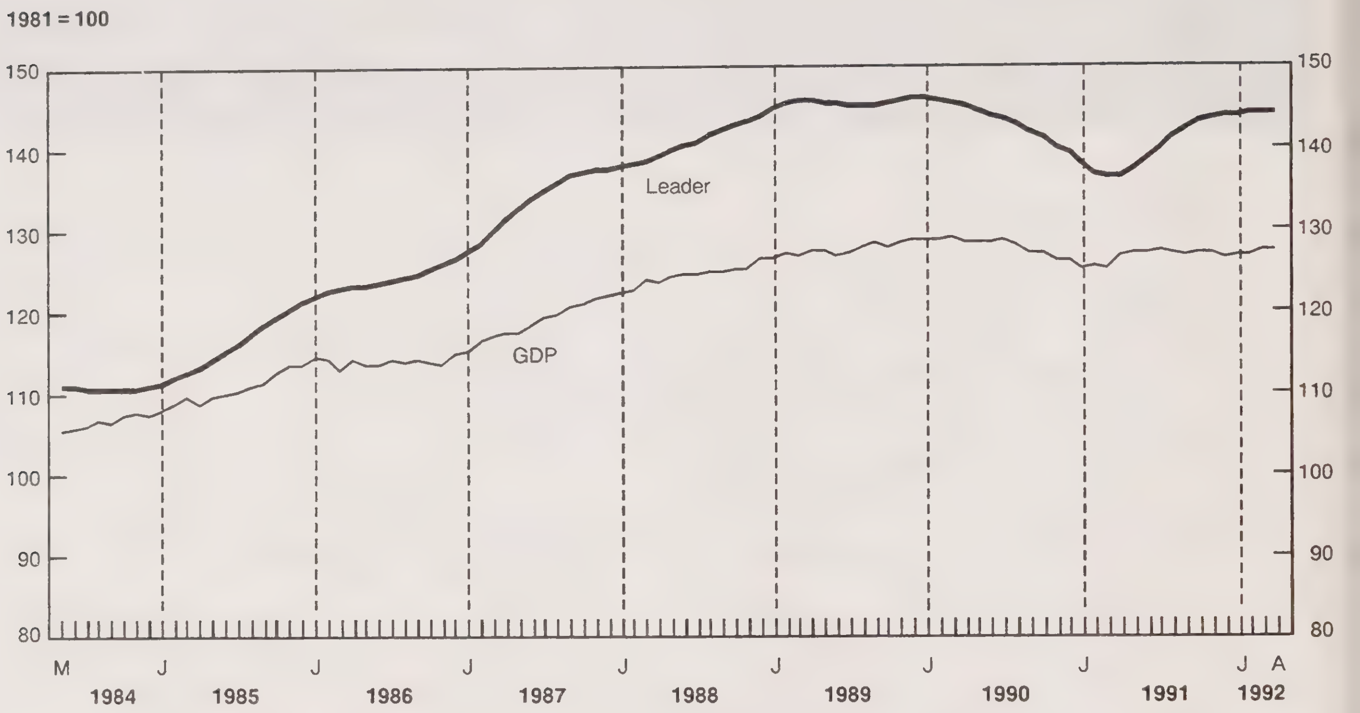
Tomorrow, *The Daily* will release the second of 10 special issues dedicated to the results of the 1991 Census. *The Daily* will present basic demographic data, information on the numbers and types of families, as well as data on the characteristics of Canadian households.

Three publications will accompany the release of these data: *Age, Sex and Marital Status* (93-310, $40), *Dwellings and Households* (93-311, $40) and *Families: Number, Type and Structure* (93-312, $40). These three publications contain data for Canada, the provinces and territories and for census metropolitan areas. These publications will also be available in diskette format for $100 each.

Mother tongue data from the Census short form will be released on September 15.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

April 1992

The leading indicator continued to grow slowly at a 0.1% pace in April, reflecting continuing weakness in services and in the stock market. Overall, four of the 10 components rose and one was unchanged. The housing component and exports remained the major sources of growth. The unsmoothed index rebounded by 0.6% after a drop in March.

The improvement in household demand remained confined to housing, which rose modestly in response to incentives to buy homes. The housing index, which is composed of housing starts and existing house sales, rose 1.2% while furniture and appliance sales were up 0.8%. Demand for other durable goods fell steadily in April by 0.3%, the same as in March. A drop in services employment partly reflected losses in personal services.

The 0.8% drop in services employment, the largest since 1982, was led by business services. This decline was also the largest of the five components which fell in April. Demand for professional and computer services was particularly weak at a time of sluggish business spending. At the same time, non-residential building permits fell again, to their lowest level since January 1986.

Growth in the U.S. leading index picked up again in April, coincident with another gain in Canada's exports. Industrial production in the U.S. accelerated to 0.6% growth in May.

Manufacturing shipments in Canada rose 0.1%, stimulated by gains in housing and exports. However, inventories rose at a faster clip, leading to another dip in the ratio of shipments to stocks. New orders for durable goods declined marginally, while the average workweek was unchanged.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. Growth in the money supply eased from 0.5% to 0.4%, while the stock market recorded a second straight decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of July 20-24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

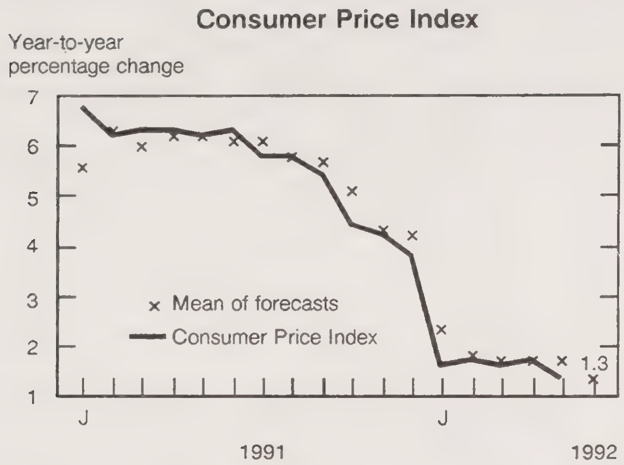
Canadian Leading Indicators

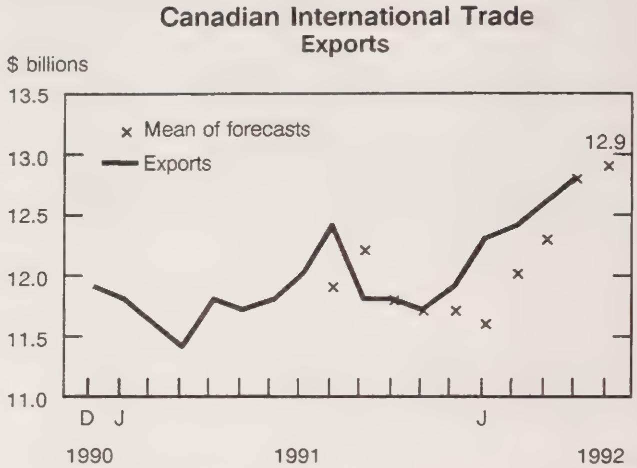
	Percentage Change			Level	
	February	March	April	March	April
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**144.2**	**144.3**
Unsmoothed	1.3	-0.4	0.6	144.1	144.9
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.5	0.7	0.8	1,014.4[4]	1,022.9[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	3,547.0[4]	3,535.4[4]
Housing index[1]	-0.5	0.4	1.2	124.8	126.3
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	8,946[4]	8,939[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	1.34	1.33
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.0	38.1	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	1,770	1,756
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.3	0.4	200.9	201.7
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	3,521	3,495
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.6	0.5	0.4	24,463[4]	24,552[4]

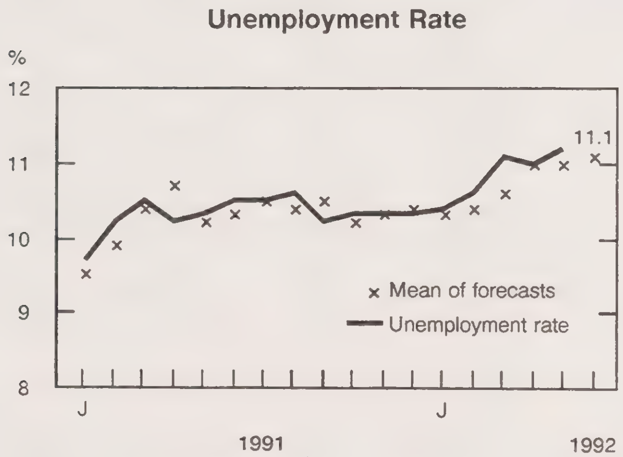
1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

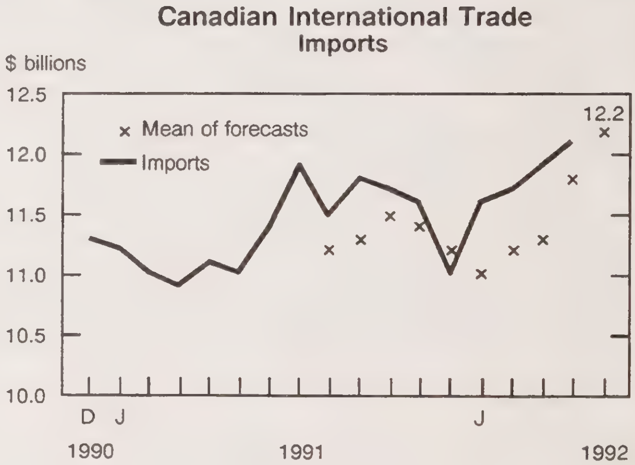
■

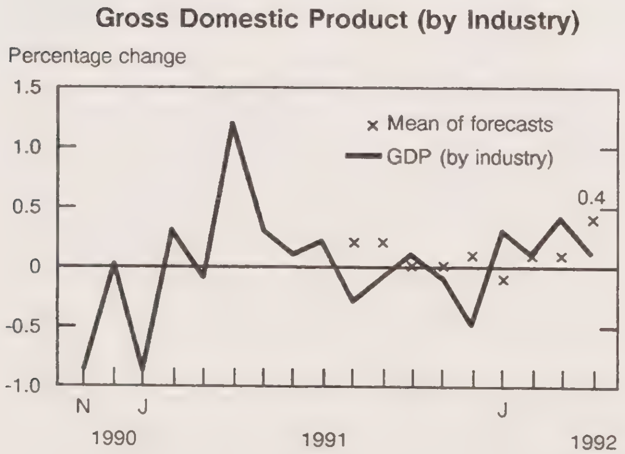
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for June 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for May 1992, and of Gross Domestic Product for April 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for June was forecast at 1.3%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.1% and 1.5%, respectively. In May, the mean forecast overestimated the actual outcome by 0.4%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for June was 11.1% (minimum 10.8%, maximum 11.5%). For May, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.2%.

May merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.9 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $12.0 billion and $14.5 billion, respectively. For April, the mean forecast matched the outcome of $12.8 billion. The forecast of imports for May was $12.2 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.5 billion and $13.5 billion, respectively. Last month, the mean forecast underestimated the actual imports by $0.3 billion.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are useful. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and for the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.4% between March and April 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of 0.1% and 0.7%, respectively. On June 30, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for April was 0.1%.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Canada's Youth: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience
1988

Highlights

- In 1988, about 3.5 million Canadians aged 16 to 24 were in the labour force at some time during the year, representing a 90% participation rate for Canada's youth.

- In 1988, a total of 3.1 million or 88% of youths were employed at some time during the year. Almost 84% of youths between the ages of 16 and 19 were employed at some time in 1988, compared with 92% of those in the 20 to 24 age group.

- The average weekly earnings for all union paid-worker jobs held by youths was $355, compared with $227 for non-union paid-worker jobs.

- In total, 2.8 million or 60% of paid-worker jobs held by youths were in large firms employing 20 or more persons. Over 44% of paid-worker jobs held by youths were concentrated in the service and clerical groups, compared with 30% for the 25 to 69 age group.

- Youths who were unemployed at some time in 1988 spent, on average, fewer weeks unemployed than members of older age groups. For youths, the average number of weeks unemployed was 12, compared to 15 weeks for the 25 to 34 age group, 17 weeks for the 35 to 44 age group, 20 weeks for the 45 to 64 age group, and 11 weeks for the 65 to 69 age group.

The publication *Canada's Youth: A Profile of Their 1988 Labour Market Experience* (71-207, $12) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Richard Veevers (613-951-4617), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

May 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 143 159 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1992, a 13.1% increase from the 126 566[r] (revised) tonnes produced in May 1991.

January to May 1992 production totalled 711 949 tonnes, up 9.0% from the 653 051[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1992 and May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Public Libraries

1990-91

Data from the 1990-91 annual Survey of Public Libraries in Canada are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Hélène Aylwin (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board, May 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, May 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, May 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Youth: A Profile of Their 1988 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-207
(Canada: $12; United States: US$14; Other Countries: US$17).

Age, Sex and Marital Status – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-310
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

Age, Sex and Marital Status – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-310D (Electronic Product)
(Canada: $100; United States: US$125; Other Countries: US$150).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

Dwellings and Households – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-311
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

Dwellings and Households – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-311D (Electronic Product)
(Canada: $100; United States: US$125; Other Countries: US$150).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

Families: Number, Type and Structure – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-312
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

Families: Number, Type and Structure – The Nation. 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-312D (Electronic Product)
(Canada: $100; United States: US$125; Other Countries: US$150).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 7.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 7, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three million Canadians over age 65
- Average family size remains at 3.1 persons
- Number of lone-parent families continues to grow faster than the number of husband-wife families
- 1.5 million Canadians in common-law unions
- 2.3 million people live alone
- Close to 60% of all people living alone are women

Age, Sex and Marital Status (print and diskette)
Dwellings and Households (print and diskette)
Families: Number, Type and Structure (print and diskette)
1991 Census

Age, Sex and Marital Status provides 1991 age, sex, and marital status data for Canada, provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Two tables contain age, sex and marital status data from censuses since 1921.

Dwellings and Households contains data on dwelling type and tenure as well as household size and type for Canada, provinces, territories and CMAs. Demographic data are available for those living in private and collective dwellings and for household maintainers. Some historical data are included.

Families: Number, Type and Structure provides information on census families, family persons and non-family persons. Demographic data for now-married and common-law couples are presented, along with data on family size, structure and type for Canada, provinces, territories and CMAs. Some 1986 Census data are included.

These three products are also available on diskette. The diskette versions contain some data for CMAs not presented in the publications.

For a copy of **Age, Sex and Marital Status** (93-310, $40, 93-310 D $100), **Dwellings and Households** (93-311, $40, 93-311 D $100), **Families: Number, Type and Structure** (93-312, $40, 93-312 D $100), or for more information on census products, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Information from more than 27 million people in over 10 million households is being developed for our new portrait of Canada and Canadians. Today, this second Census release describes how our age structure is changing, how many of us are young and how many are old, what our families are like, who lives alone and who owns their homes.

More Youngsters...

The size of the preschool (under five years of age) and primary school age (aged 5 to 14) populations grew during the 1980s, mainly due to baby-boomers in their 30's and 40's having children and a slight increase in general fertility rates.

While there were still fewer preschool-age children in 1991 than there were in 1961, the number of children in this age group is increasing. Between 1986 and 1991, the preschool population grew by 5%, from 1.8 million in 1986 to 1.9 million in 1991.

Growth in the preschool-age population was not evenly distributed across the country. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, as well as Saskatchewan, which was the only province to lose population between 1986 and 1991, all had fewer preschoolers in 1991 than in 1986.

Canada's primary school-age population grew by 200,000 (6%) over the 1986-1991 period, bringing the number of children aged 5 to 14 to 3.8 million.

...But They're a Smaller Part of the Population

Despite the increasing size of the preschool-age and primary school-age populations, these groups continued to represent a smaller proportion of Canada's population. Combined, the preschool-age and primary school-age groups represented 21% of the population in 1991, down from 23% in 1986.

Fewer Young Adults

While the population aged 14 and under increased during the 1980s, the population aged 15 to 24 declined by 18%. Between 1981 and 1991, the secondary school-age population (aged 15 to 19) declined by 19%, or almost half a million people. Over the same period, the number of youths (aged 20 to 24) decreased by 16%, from 2.3 million to 2.0 million.

Persons aged 15 to 24 in 1991 were born during the "baby-bust" era of the late 1960s and 1970s, when the number of births dropped after the post-war baby-boom. As this group proceeds through the 1990s, their small numbers will have a considerable impact on university enrolment, the number of new entrants to the labour market and the number of new families and households.

Our Greying Work Force

The number of adults aged 20 to 64 increased by 8% between 1986 and 1991, bringing the total number of working-age adults to 16.6 million, up from 15.3 million in 1986.

The majority (68%) of working-age people were between the ages of 20 and 44 in 1991. As these people grow older, the working-age population will become increasingly concentrated in the older age groups. For the next decade, however, the current age distribution indicates a continuing high concentration of the labour force in the traditionally most productive age groups.

Population Distribution by Selected Age Groupings, Canada, 1981, 1986, and 1991

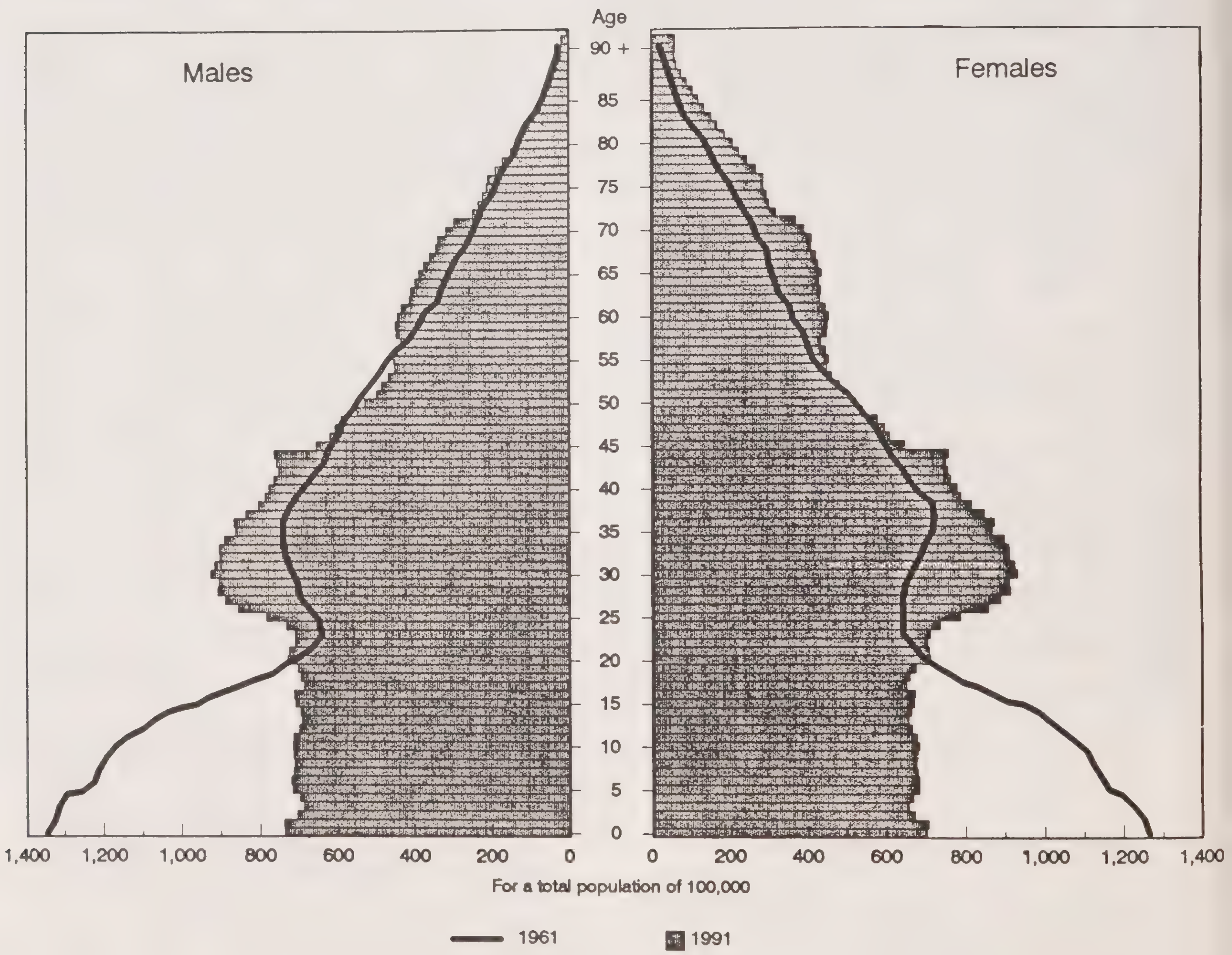
	Pre-school Age 0-4	Primary School Age 5-14	Secondary School Age 15-19	Young Adult Age 20-24	Adult Working Age 20-64	Junior Working Age 20-44	Senior Working Age 45-64	Seniors 65+	Seniors 75+
Number ('000)									
1981	1,783	3,698	2,315	2,344	14,186	9,528	4,658	2,361	883
1986	1,810	3,582	1,925	2,253	15,295	10,421	4,874	2,698	1,047
1991	1,907	3,786	1,869	1,962	16,566	11,200	5,366	3,170	1,275
Percentage of Total Population									
1981	7.3	15.2	9.5	9.6	58.3	39.1	19.1	9.7	3.6
1986	7.2	14.2	7.6	8.9	60.4	41.2	19.3	10.7	4.1
1991	7.0	13.9	6.8	7.2	60.7	41.0	19.7	11.6	4.7
Percentage Change Over Specified Period									
1981-1986	1.5	-3.1	-16.8	-3.9	7.8	9.4	4.6	14.3	18.6
1986-1991	5.4	5.7	-2.9	-12.9	8.3	7.5	10.1	17.5	21.8
1981-1991	7.0	2.4	-19.3	-16.3	16.8	17.5	15.2	34.3	44.4

Three Million Now Over Age 65

The population aged 65 and over reached 3.2 million in 1991. Since 1981, the proportion of Canada's population aged 65 and over has increased from 10% to 12%. This aging of the Canadian population is primarily the result of the decline in fertility rates since the 1960s, although increases in life expectancy have contributed as well.

Differences in the mortality rates for men and women result in women outnumbering men by large numbers. In the 65 and over age group, there were 138 women for every 100 men. Among the population 85 years and over, women outnumbered men by more than two to one.

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Canada, 1961 and 1991



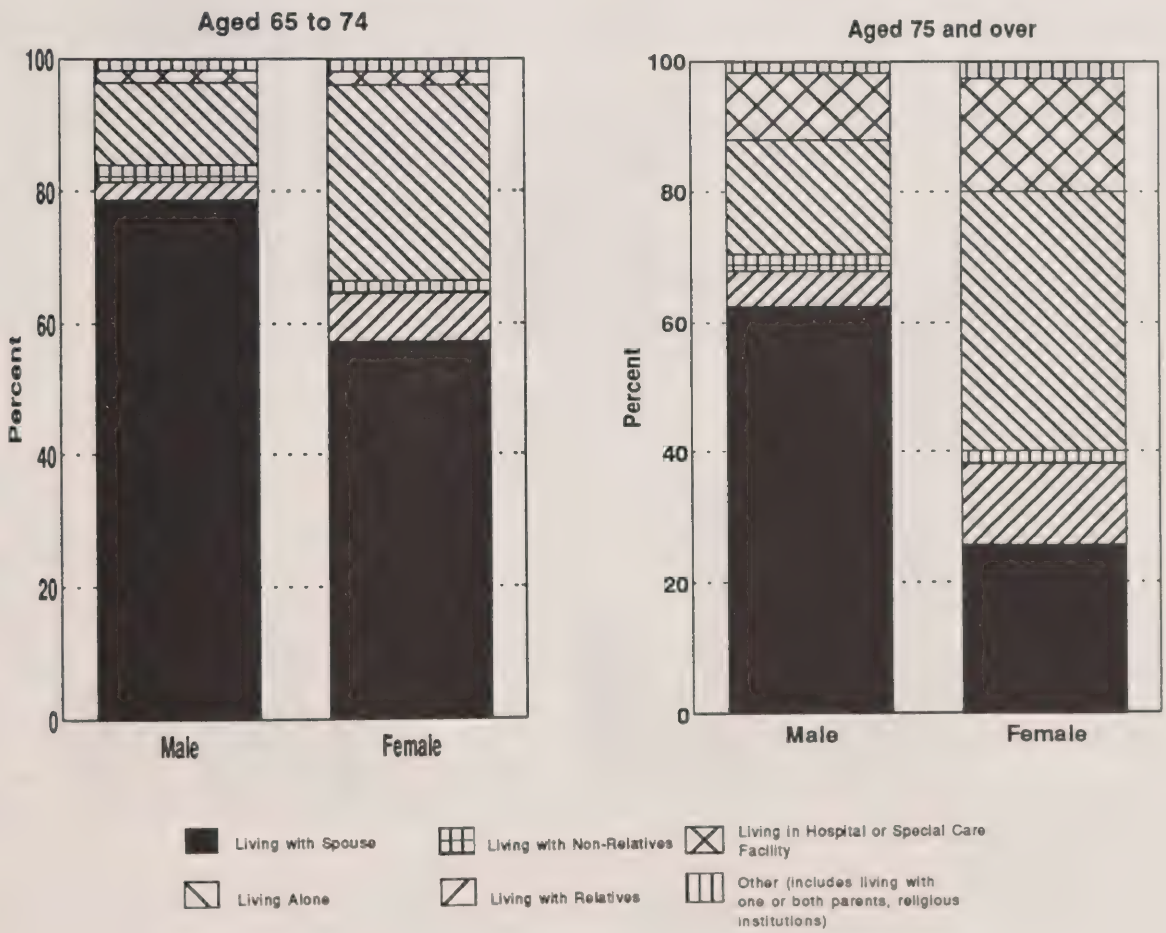
Living Arrangements Among Canada's Seniors

The different mortality rates for men and women are reflected in the living arrangements of Canada's population aged 65 and over. Women, who tend to live longer, are less likely to live with a spouse and more likely to live alone in a private household, a hospital or special care facility. These differences between men and women become even more pronounced in the 75 and over age group.

For those aged 65 to 74, almost 80% of the men were living with their spouse in a private household, compared with slightly less than 60% of the women.

However, for those 75 years and older, the majority of men (63%) were still living with a spouse, but only one-quarter (26%) of women were living with a spouse. Both men and women 75 years and older were more likely to live in a hospital or special care facility than those aged 65 to 74.

Living Arrangements of Seniors, Canada 1991



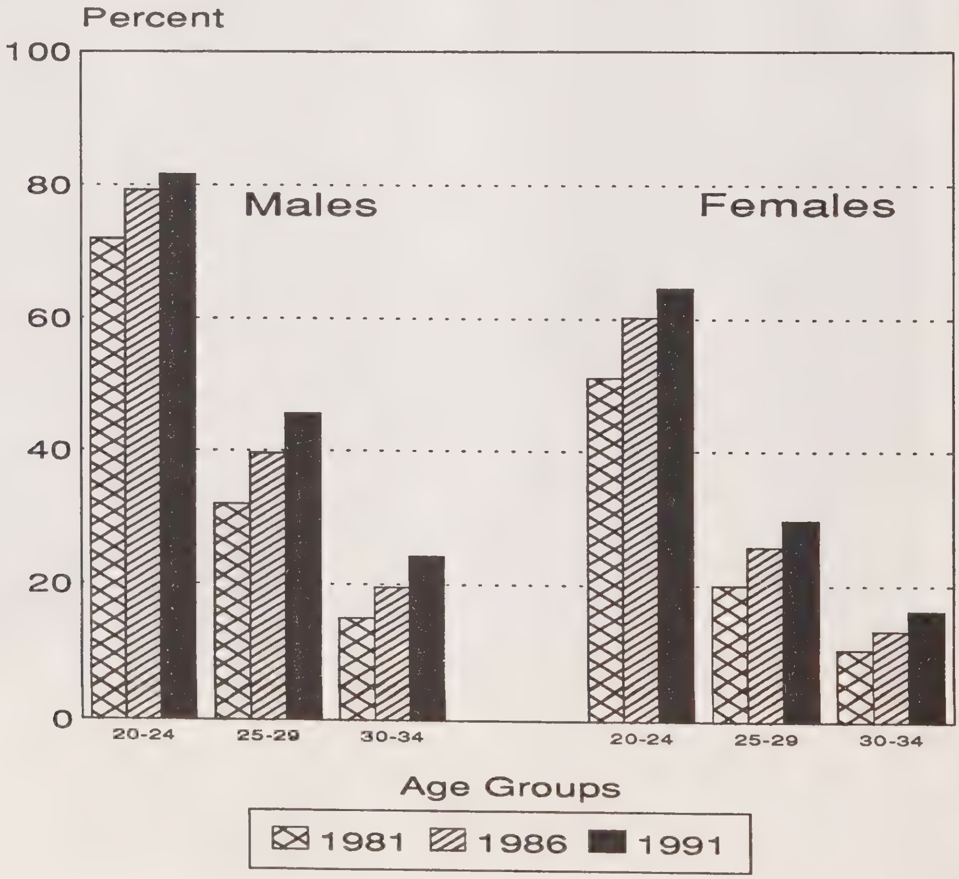
Delaying Marriage...

Over the past decade, there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of younger adults, those aged 20 to 34, who remain unmarried. Among women aged 20 to 24, almost 65% were single in 1991, compared to 51% in 1981. During the same period, the proportion of men aged 20 to 24 who had never been married rose from 72% to 82%. Similar patterns have been observed for men and women in the 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 age groups.

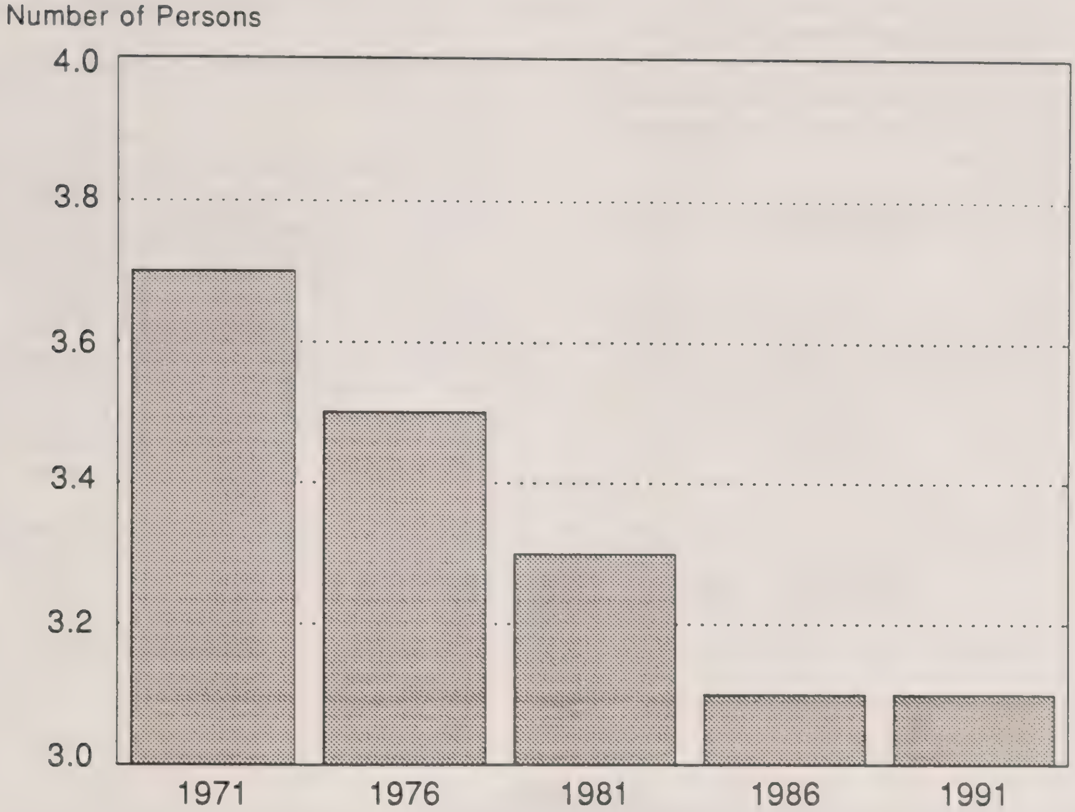
Families in Canada...

In 1991, more than five out of every six (84%) Canadians in private households lived within a family as a spouse, lone parent or child. This is down slightly from 1986, and marks the continuation of a downward trend in the proportion of the population living in families. In 1971, 89% of the population in private households lived in families.

Percentage of the Population Never Married by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1981 to 1991



Average Family Size, Canada, 1971 to 1991



...Larger in Numbers

Although the proportion of the population living in families has been gradually declining, the number of families continues to increase. Between 1986 and 1991, the number of families increased by 9% – from 6.7 million in 1986 to 7.3 million in 1991. In comparison, the number of families increased by 7% between 1981 and 1986 and by 10% between 1976 and 1981.

These recent increases are due to a combination of elements – population growth, immigration, child-bearing outside of marriage and slow but steady increases in marriage and fertility rates.

...And Stable in Size

Over the last twenty years, average family size has declined – from 3.7 persons in 1971 to 3.1 persons in 1991. For the first time since the 1971 Census, average family size did not decrease, with both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses recording a family size of 3.1 persons.

Past decreases in family size have been attributed to declining fertility rates and increasing numbers of lone-parent families. Census data to be released at a later date will help explain this stabilization in family size.

More Families Without Children at Home...

There has been dramatic growth in the number of husband-wife families without any children living at home. These may be childless families or families whose children have left home. Between 1986 and 1991, the number of families without children at home rose by 378,000 (17%), primarily due to an increase of 257,000 in the number of married-couple families without children at home.

...But Families With Children Still the Majority

Although the number of families without children at home has grown faster than the number of families with children at home, the majority (65%) of families in Canada still have at least one child living at home.

...Eight Out of Ten Children Live with Two Parents

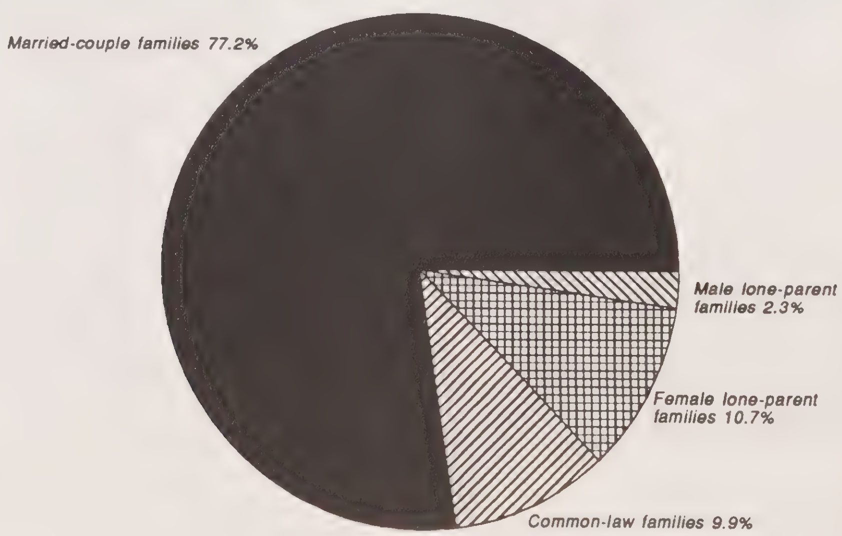
Most children (86%) under the age of 15 live in a family with two parents present. An additional 14% live in a family with one parent present.

Average Number of Children Per Family Declining

The average number of children living at home decreased from 1.3 per family in 1986 to 1.2 in 1991. This average was smallest for common-law families, at 0.7 children, compared with 1.2 for married-couple families and 1.6 for lone-parent families.

Several factors, including lower fertility during the 1970s and early 1980s, delayed marriage and delayed child-bearing have contributed to the decrease in the number of children living at home.

Family Structure, Canada 1991



Families by Family Structure, Canada, 1986 and 1991

	1986		1991		Percent
	Number of Families	% of Total	Number of Families	% of Total	Change 1986-91
Total Families	6,734,980	100.0	7,356,170	100.0	9.2
Husband-wife families	5,881,330	87.3	6,401,460	87.0	8.8
with children at home	3,679,780	54.6	3,821,610	52.0	3.9
without children at home	2,201,545	32.7	2,579,845	35.1	17.2
Married-couple families	5,394,390	80.1	5,675,510	77.2	5.2
with children at home	3,495,855	51.9	3,519,610	47.8	0.7
without children at home	1,898,535	28.2	2,155,900	29.3	13.6
Common-law families	486,940	7.2	725,950	9.9	49.1
with children at home	183,925	2.7	302,005	4.1	64.2
without children at home	303,010	4.5	423,950	5.8	39.9
Lone-parent families	853,645	12.7	954,705	13.0	11.8
male	151,740	2.3	168,240	2.3	10.9
female	701,905	10.4	786,470	10.7	12.0

Census Families – What Are They?

Census families are divided into those formed by couples and those that are headed by a lone parent. Married couples (termed "now-married" in census publications) and common-law couples are considered families whether or not they have never-married sons or daughters living with them. Now-married and common-law couples together comprise husband-wife families.

In censuses prior to 1991, the families of now-married and common-law couples were combined as "husband-wife families". To enable comparisons between censuses, 1991 Census publications include data for husband-wife families as well as for now-married and common-law families.

A lone parent, of any marital status, living with one or more never-married sons or daughters also constitute a family.

Never-married sons and/or daughters are blood, step or adopted sons and daughters who have never married (regardless of age) and who are living with their parent(s). In today's Daily, the terms "child" and "children" refer to these never-married sons and/or daughters living with their parent(s).

One or Two Children Most Common

For families with children living at home, one or two children is the norm. Over 80% of all families with children have either one or two children living at home. Large families are becoming rare – in 1991 only 1% of families with children at home had five or more children living at home.

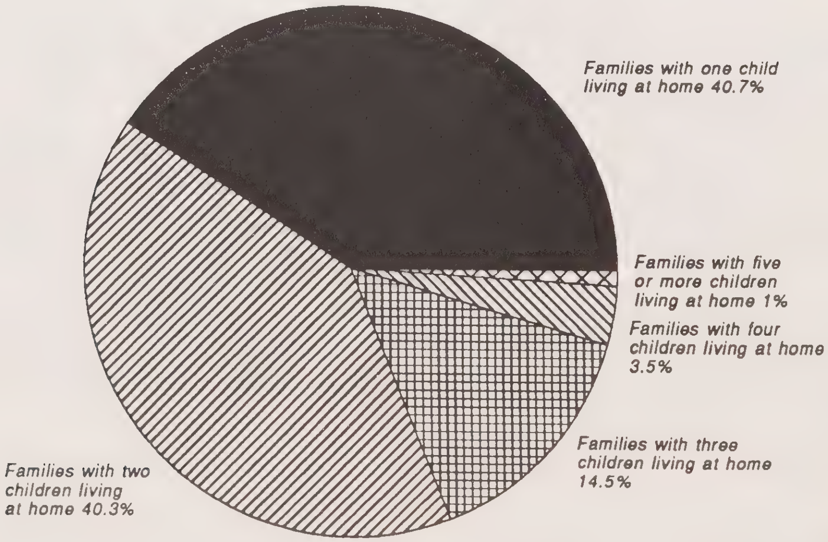
Married-couple families with children living at home were the most likely to have two at home. This was true for almost 44% of married couples with children, 33% for common-law families, 31% for female lone-parent families and 28% for male lone-parent families.

Male-lone parent families were the most likely to have one child living at home. Almost two thirds (62%) of all male lone-parent families had one child living at home, compared with 58% for female lone-parent families, 54% of common-law families, and 35% of married-couple families.

Married-Couple Families In Canada...

In 1986, married-couple families represented 80% of all families. By 1991, this proportion had dropped to 77%. This drop can be partly attributed to the increase in common-law families between 1986 and 1991. Over the same period, the number of married-couple families grew by 5%, bringing the total number of married-couple families to almost 5.7 million.

Percentage of All Families with Children Living at home by Number of Children, Canada, 1991



Families in Private Households showing Family Structure and Selected Characteristics, 1991

	All Families in Private Households	Husband -Wife Families	Married -Couple Families	Common -Law Families	Male Lone -Parent Families	Female Lone -Parent Families
Total number of families	7,356,170	6,401,455	5,675,510	725,950	168,240	786,470
Total number of families without children at home	2,579,850	2,579,845	2,155,900	423,950	N/A*	N/A*
Total number of families with children at home	4,776,320	3,821,610	3,519,610	302,005	168,240	786,470
all aged 18 years and over	1,163,740	817,425	792,435	24,990	70,710	275,610
some aged 18 years and over and some 17 years and under	499,705	428,095	412,515	15,580	13,975	57,630
all aged 17 years and under	3,112,880	2,576,095	2,314,655	261,440	83,555	453,230
all aged under 6 years	955,655	816,535	698,005	118,530	14,805	124,320
Total number of children at home aged 24 years and under	8,128,245	6,884,340	6,395,550	488,795	210,160	1,033,735
Families by number of never-married children at home						
one	1,944,865	1,384,995	1,222,185	162,805	104,705	455,170
two	1,926,805	1,640,065	1,540,815	99,250	47,000	239,740
three	690,700	608,140	578,510	29,625	12,685	69,875
four	165,235	146,065	138,280	7,785	2,870	16,305
five	33,215	28,580	26,860	1,720	675	3,960
six and over	15,500	13,770	12,960	805	310	1,425
Average number of children per family - 1986	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.6
Average number of children per family - 1991	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.6

* *N/A - all lone-parent families have children at home*

...And Around the Country

Between 1986 and 1991, the number of married-couple families decreased by less than 1% in Quebec and by almost 4% in Saskatchewan. The Yukon Territory, with the smallest number of families, experienced the largest percentage increase in the number of married-couple families (17%).

The highest proportions of married-couple families were found in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Ontario, where slightly more than 80% of all families were married-couple families. These families were less common in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and Quebec, where they represented 62%, 65% and 69% of all families, respectively.

More and More Lone-parent Families...

Lone-parent families, though fewer in number than married-couple families, have been increasing at a much faster rate. Between 1986 and 1991, lone-parent families increased by 12%, with lone-parent families headed by women increasing at a slightly faster pace (12%) than lone-parent families headed by men (11%).

There were considerable regional variations in the growth of male and female lone-parent families during the 1986-1991 period. While the number of male lone-parent families did not increase in either of the territories, the Yukon had the greatest increase in the number of female lone-parent families (25%). Ontario followed with an increase of 19% and was tied with Alberta for the largest increase in the number of male lone-parent families (14%).

In 1991, lone-parent families represented 13% of all families, up from 12.7% in 1986. This proportion was highest in the Northwest Territories, where 16% of all families were lone-parent families, followed by the Yukon Territory (15%), and Quebec (14%). In Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, the proportion of families who were lone-parent families was the lowest – slightly under 12%.

...Headed by Women

Lone-parent families headed by women continued to outnumber those headed by men by four to one. In 1991, 82% of all lone-parent families were headed by women, little changed from 1986 and 1981. Female lone-parents tend to be younger than their male counterparts, with 61% of female lone-parents aged less than 45, compared to 46% of male lone-parents.

Family Structure as Percentage of Total Families in Private Households, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

	All Families	Husband and Wife	Now Married	Common-Law	Male Lone-Parent	Female Lone-Parent
Canada	100.0	87.1	77.2	9.9	2.3	10.7
Newfoundland	100.0	88.1	81.5	6.6	2.3	9.6
Prince Edward Island	100.0	87.1	81.1	6.0	2.2	10.7
Nova Scotia	100.0	86.4	78.2	8.2	2.2	11.3
New Brunswick	100.0	86.6	78.6	8.0	2.3	11.1
Quebec	100.0	85.7	69.4	16.3	2.6	11.7
Ontario	100.0	87.4	80.7	6.7	2.1	10.4
Manitoba	100.0	86.9	79.4	7.5	2.3	10.8
Saskatchewan	100.0	88.3	81.4	6.9	2.1	9.7
Alberta	100.0	87.6	78.6	9.0	2.2	10.2
British Columbia	100.0	88.0	78.3	9.7	2.2	9.9
Yukon Territory	100.0	84.1	64.2	19.9	3.3	11.3
Northwest Territories	100.0	83.9	61.7	22.2	4.1	12.0

One in Ten Families Are Common-law

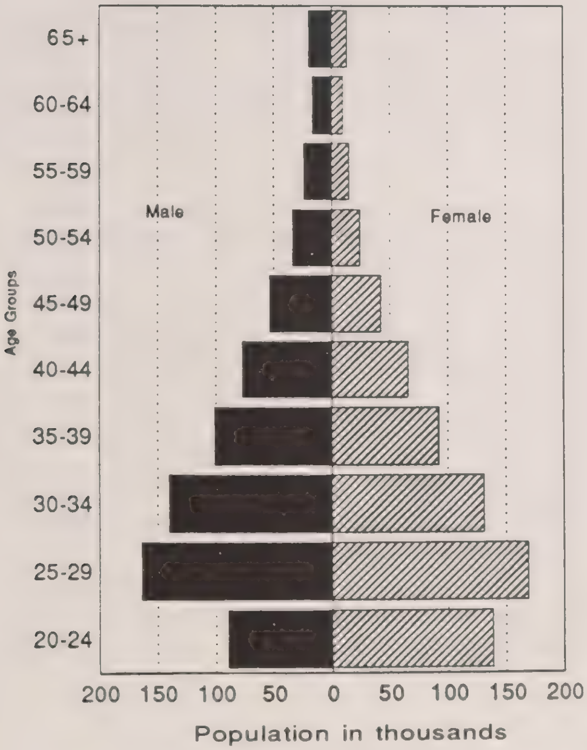
An increasing number of Canadian families are common-law families. Since 1986, there has been a 49% increase in the number of common-law families identified by the census. In 1991, common-law families represented 10% of all families, up from 7% in 1986.[1]

Common-law Unions

In 1991, almost 1.5 million people in Canada were living in common-law unions. The majority were under the age of 35 and had never been married.

More than half (57%) of all people in common-law unions were between the ages 20 and 35. Over 64% of all the women and almost 63% of all the men in these unions had never been married, while an additional 25% of the women and 27% of the men were divorced.[1]

Persons Living Common-law by Age and Sex, Canada, 1991



Among the provinces and territories, the proportion of families which were common-law families varied considerably. In the Northwest Territories, common-law families represented 22% of all families, followed by the Yukon Territory at 20% and Quebec at 16%. In comparison, common-law families represented 7% of all families in Newfoundland and 6% in Prince Edward Island.

Two of Every Five Common-law Families Live in Quebec

Although common-law unions represent a higher proportion of families in the territories in absolute numbers, common-law families are concentrated in the larger provinces. In 1991, 87% of all common-law families lived in the provinces of Quebec (42%), Ontario (25%), British Columbia (12%) and Alberta (8%).

1 *For information on the collection of common-law data, please refer to the Data Comparability Note on page 15.*

More, But Smaller, Households

The number of private households in Canada increased 11% between 1986 and 1991, from 9 million to 10 million. This increase in the number of households was significantly greater than the increase (7.9%) in the size of the population.

Substantial increases in the number of smaller households (one or two people) combined with decreases in the number of larger households (six or more people) resulted in a small but significant decline in average household size -- from 2.8 persons in 1986 to 2.7 persons in 1991.

People Living Alone

More and more people in Canada live alone. In 1961, less than 10% of all private households were one-person households. Three decades later, over 2.3 million people lived alone, some 23% of all private households.

Factors contributing to the growth in the number of one-person households are the aging of the population and increases in marriage breakdown. Differences in mortality rates have continued to result in rising numbers of elderly widows living on their own.

One-person Households and Home Ownership

Overall, nearly two-thirds (63%) of Canadian householders owned their own homes in 1991. Compared to family households, one-person households were much less likely to own their own home. In 1991, 72% of family households were homeowners, while this was true for only 37% of one-person households.

The rate of home-ownership for one-person households varies considerably among Canada's census metropolitan areas. Home ownership was highest in St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario, where almost half (49%) of people living alone owned their home. One-person households in Montréal were the least likely to own their home – only 19% of those living alone owned their own homes.

Who Lives Alone?

In 1991...

The majority (60%) of people living alone were aged 45 or older.

Only 15% of people living alone were under the age of thirty.

The percentage of young people aged 15-24 living alone had declined, from 4% in 1986 to 3% in 1991.

Almost 40% of all people aged 75 and over who lived in private households were living alone.

Among those aged 65 and over, 38% of the women and 15% of the men lived alone.

Close to 60% of all people living alone were women.

Data Comparability

Users of census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses:

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to the next. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census will be available in the fall of 1992.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. The data released today are affected by this change. Until coverage evaluation studies and immigration data are released in December 1992, it will not be possible to estimate the extent to which differences in the counts are due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents. Users should exercise caution when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These areas include the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for these incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Collection of Data on Common-law Status: For the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, data on common-law status was derived based on the "Relationship to Person 1" question. In 1991, the determination of common-law status was the result of a comparison between the response to the "Relationship to Person 1" question and that from a new, direct question on the census form. The resulting increase in the number of common-law unions is, therefore, partially due to the inability to identify an unknown number in 1986. Caution should be exercised when comparing 1991 data on common-law families with those from previous censuses.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 8, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

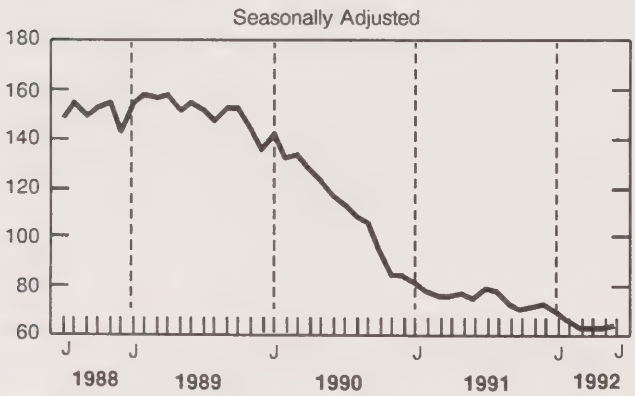
Help-wanted Index
June 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After remaining at 62 for three consecutive months, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) advanced to 63 in June. The index peaked at 157 in February 1989, then it started a decline that accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the downtrend slowed. For the first three months of 1992, the index continued to decrease, stabilizing at 62 in March.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Note to Users

Now Available

The report Help-wanted Index 1981-1991 *($30) is now available. This document provides historical data, describes recent trends of the index, displays charts which relate the index to other labour market indicators, and explains the construction of the index. To order the report or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division.*

Changes by Region

- By region, the Help-wanted Index changed slightly between May and June. The index decreased 4% in the Prairie provinces (to 43 from 45) and 2% in Ontario (to 59 from 60), but it increased 2% in British Columbia (from 68 to 69) and 1% in Quebec (from 69 to 70). The index remained unchanged at 92 in the Atlantic provinces,

- Compared with June 1991, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 19% in the Prairie provinces, 17% in Quebec, 16% in British Columbia and Ontario, and 10% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67
April	**62**	85	78	56	44	64
May	**62**	92	69	60	45	68
June	**63**	92	70	59	43	69

■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
May 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for May 1992 is now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased 1% and international passenger-kilometres increased 19% over May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for May 1992 will be published in the August issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 5.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date as of June 21, 1992 decreased 0.9% from the same period in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
May 1992

In May 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 111.5 million fare-passengers, down 8.0% compared to May 1991. Operating revenues totalled $108.2 million, up 6.7% from May 1991.

In May 1992, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare-passengers, down 15.8% compared to May 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.0 million for the month, an 8.3% decrease from May 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The May 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of July.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
May 1992

Steel primary forms production for May 1992 totalled 1 154 810 tonnes, an increase of 10.3% from 1 046 661 tonnes produced the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 5 715 907 tonnes in May 1992, up 5.2% from 5 433 304 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

May 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1992 totalled 81 901 tonnes, a decrease of 42.1% from the 141 414 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production in May 1992 totalled 553 571 tonnes, down 25.7% from the 745 291 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

May 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 1 659 801 cubic metres in May 1992, a decrease of 19.7% from 2 067 966[r] (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 153 370 cubic metres in May 1992, down 0.7% from 5 187 747[r] cubic metres in May 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 8 167 810 cubic metres in May, a decrease of 4.3% from 8 532 804[r] cubic metres the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue in May decreased 18.4% to 14 335 073 cubic metres, down from 17 563 181[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

In May 1992, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 13 476 729[r] cubic metres, a decrease of 14.8% from 15 824 298[r] cubic metres a year earlier; but year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.9% to 25 815 538[r] cubic metres from the May 1991 level of 24 373 763[r] cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue in May 1992, at 42 470 831[r] cubic metres, was down 0.7% from 42 784 117[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

May 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 99,294 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in May 1992, a decrease of 20.3% from 124,652 batteries sold in May 1991.

Cumulative sales amounted to 657,240 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries from January to May 1992, down 4.8% from the 690,107 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The May 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

May 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,954,188 pairs of footwear in May 1992, a decrease of 16.0% from the 2,325,118[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to May 1992 totalled 9,165,612 pairs of footwear, down 13.4% from the 10,581,049[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The May 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption In Canada - Part I, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Electric Power Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, April 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, April 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales
May 1992

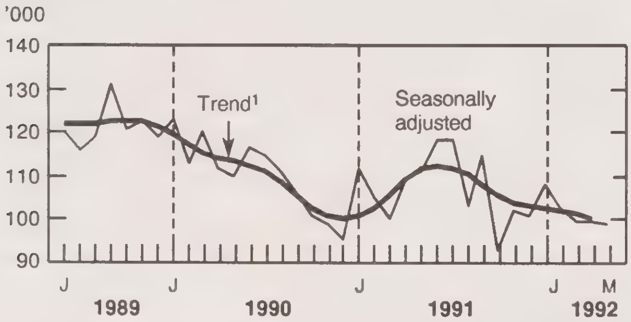
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 98,000 units in May 1992, a decrease of 1.1% from the revised April level. This decrease was due to weaker sales of passenger cars (-1.7%), while truck sales remained unchanged from April.

- The 1.1% decrease in May reflects a continuation of the downtrend in evidence since July 1991.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for May 1992 were 125,000 units, down 14.8% from May 1991. Sales of passenger cars declined 17.1% and truck sales decreased 9.5%.

- The May decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 21.0% for North American passenger cars and a decrease of 10.3% for cars manufactured in Japan.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 64% in May 1992 from 67% a year earlier, but the Japanese share rose from 26% to 29% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

May 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	February 1992r	March 1992r	April 1992r	May 1992p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**102,247** **-4.9**	**98,886** **-3.3**	**99,353** **+0.5**	**98,251** **-1.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	43,292 -8.6	38,903 -10.1	40,897 +5.1	40,186 -1.7
Overseas	23,355 -5.2	25,693 +10.0	25,433 -1.0	25,001 -1.7
Total	**66,647** **-7.4**	**64,596** **-3.1**	**66,329** **+2.7**	**65,187** **-1.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**35,600** **+0.2**	**34,290** **-3.7**	**33,023** **-3.7**	**33,063** **+0.1**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	May 1992	Change 1992/1991	January - May 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**125,257**	**-14.8**	**521,996**	**-7.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,243	-21.0	217,259	-14.3
Japan	24,140	-10.3	101,675	-1.0
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,413	-3.7	25,827	-3.3
Total	**84,796**	**-17.1**	**344,761**	**-10.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	34,783	-5.7	153,469	+2.3
Overseas	5,678	-27.6	23,766	-16.5
Total	**40,461**	**-9.5**	**177,235**	**-0.7**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

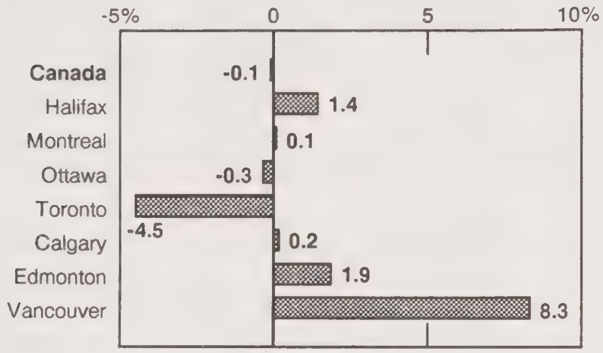
■

New Housing Price Index

May 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.2 in May, up 0.1% from April 1992. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.1%, but the Land Only index increased 0.3%.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, May 1992



The largest monthly increases in housing prices were registered in Regina (1.7%), Quebec City (1.4%), Edmonton (0.9%), Halifax (0.8%), Vancouver (0.8%) and Victoria (0.7%). The largest monthly decreases were recorded in Hamilton (-1.6%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.0%).

Note to Users

Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was 0.1% lower in May 1992 than a year earlier. This movement mainly reflected the offsetting impacts of decreases in cities such as Hamilton (-4.6%), Toronto (-4.5%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.6%) compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (8.3%), Regina (5.5%) and Victoria (3.5%).

Analytical Index

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In May 1992 this index was 140.0, up 0.1% from the Canada Total level of 139.9 for April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% change May 1992/ April 1992	% change May 1992/ May 1991
Canada Total	**134.2**	**134.1**	**134.4**	**0.1**	**-0.1**
Canada (House only)	**124.5**	**124.6**	**125.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.9**
Canada (Land only)	**162.8**	**162.3**	**160.5**	**0.3**	**1.4**
St. John's	126.8	126.8	126.5	–	0.2
Halifax	110.7	109.8	109.2	0.8	1.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.7	115.4	114.2	0.3	1.3
Quebec City	137.1	135.2	134.2	1.4	2.2
Montreal	134.7	134.8	134.5	-0.1	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	122.9	123.2	-0.1	-0.3
Toronto	141.1	141.8	147.8	-0.5	-4.5
Hamilton	130.4	132.5	136.7	-1.6	-4.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.7	133.0	134.1	-1.0	-1.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.1	125.4	129.8	-0.2	-3.6
London	146.6	146.5	145.9	0.1	0.5
Windsor	127.4	127.3	127.1	0.1	0.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	131.8	131.5	134.2	0.2	-1.8
Winnipeg	108.5	108.3	108.4	0.2	0.1
Regina	117.3	115.3	111.2	1.7	5.5
Saskatoon	107.2	107.2	106.4	–	0.8
Calgary	132.9	132.9	132.6	–	0.2
Edmonton	142.3	141.0	139.6	0.9	1.9
Vancouver	134.2	133.1	123.9	0.8	8.3
Victoria	127.7	126.8	123.4	0.7	3.5

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

May 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 96.6 in May, up 1.4% from the revised April level of 95.3. The crops index was up 0.3% to 89.2, as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all showed increases. The livestock and animal products index rose 2.0% to 101.2, with increases in the cattle and calves, hogs, and poultry indexes. But despite increases in recent months, the total index has remained at low levels not seen since the 1979-1980 crop year; this has been due mainly to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley.

The percentage changes in the index between April and May 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	+1.1%
Prince Edward Island	+2.3%
Nova Scotia	+1.1%
New Brunswick	+1.9%
Quebec	+1.7%
Ontario	+2.8%
Manitoba	+1.7%
Saskatchewan	+0.3%
Alberta	-0.2%
British Columbia	+1.3%
Canada	**+1.4%**

Crops

The crops index was up 0.3% in May to 89.2, as the cereals (+0.1%), oilseeds (+0.2%) and potatoes (+4.1%) indexes all increased. Still, the crops index remained 10.2% below the year-earlier level.

- The cereals index was up 0.1% to 75.9 in May as prices increased for oats, non-board barley and corn. This was the sixth consecutive month in which the index either rose or remained stable, increasing 5.3% since November 1991. In spite of this, the index remained 17.1% below the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index rose to 101.0, an increase of 0.2% from April. The index has risen in five of the last six months, and in May stood 9.8% above the November 1991 level. Soybean and canola price increases in May offset lower flaxseed prices. The index remained 5.5% below the same month last year.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 2.0% to 101.2 in May. The cattle and calves, hogs and poultry indexes increased, while the eggs and dairy products indexes remained almost unchanged.

- The cattle and calves index rose 2.0% to 108.0, as U.S. prices increased through the first half of the month in response to lower marketings of feeder cattle. Since December, the index has increased by 12.9% and in May 1992 stood 3.2% below the May 1991 level.

- The hogs index increased by 9.0% to 75.0 in May, following normal seasonal trends. The U.S. prices trended up throughout the month before dropping in the first week of June. However, the index remained 16.2% below the year-earlier level, as inspected slaughter in the U.S. for the first five months of 1992 was 7.6% above the year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The May issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on July 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Price Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

March 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in March amounted to 8.7 million cubic metres, an increase of 5.2% from March 1991. Year-to-date production rose 2.7% over the same period in 1991, to 25.0 million cubic metres.

- Imports of crude oil decreased 22.3% from March 1991 to 2.4 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 7.1 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.5% from 1991. Exports increased 9.6% from March 1991 to 4.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports in March 1992 were 12.2 million cubic metres, 4.0% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.9 billion cubic metres, posted a 6.7% gain over March 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 6.7% higher than last year.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.9 billion cubic metres, rose 21.1% over March 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 14.0 billion cubic metres, posted a 17.8% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The March 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	March 1992	% Change from March 1991	January - March 1992	% Change from January - March 1991
	(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 690.3	5.2	25 030.4	2.7
Exports	4 145.4	9.6	12 216.2	4.0
Imports	2 395.5	-22.3	7 142.2	-6.5
Refinery receipts	6 732.5	-7.2	20 051.0	-0.8
	(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 933.3	6.7	29 486.7	6.7
Exports	4 916.4	21.1	13 987.6	17.8
Canadian sales	5 890.7	-1.2	18 991.6	-0.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Census of Agriculture Small Area Data
1991 Census

The 1991 Census of Agriculture data at the census consolidated subdivision level are now available. The non-catalogued print version presents, for each province, basic counts and totals for all the 1991 Census of Agriculture variables at the province, census division and census consolidated subdivision levels. The electronic version will be released on July 31.

For more information, please contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-8711), User Services and Marketing, Agriculture Division. ■

Sugar Sales
June I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 102 876 tonnes for all types of sugar in June 1992, comprising 90 341 tonnes in domestic sales and 12 535 tonnes in export sales. In June, the 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 512 799 tonnes: 448 259 tonnes in domestic sales and 64 540 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 855 tonnes in June 1991, of which 80 461 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 394 tonnes were export sales. The June 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 465 810 tonnes: 430 692 tonnes in domestic sales and 35 118 tonnes in export sales.

The June 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
May 1992

Canadian firms produced 165 656 cubic metres of waferboard in May 1992, an increase of 28.7% from the 128 746^{r} (revised) cubic metres produced in May 1991. Particleboard production reached 108 517 cubic metres in May, up 9.5% from 99 097^{r} cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for May 1992 was 8 332 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 9.9% from the 9 248^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in May 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard for January to May 1992 totalled 791 149 cubic metres, up 44.5% from the 547 479^{r} cubic metres produced during the 1991 period. Particleboard production was 471 512 cubic metres, up 13.5% from the 415 413^{r} cubic metres produced from January to May 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 38 591 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 2.0% from the 39 397^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending July 4, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 4, 1992 totalled 275 658 tonnes, a 1.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 279 760 tonnes but up 33.6% from the year-earlier level of 206 311 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 7 063 426 tonnes, a 6.6% increase from 6 623 177 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology, June 1992. Vol. 18, No. 1.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Labour Force Information, June 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, July 10, 1992.

Post-censal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 91-212
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

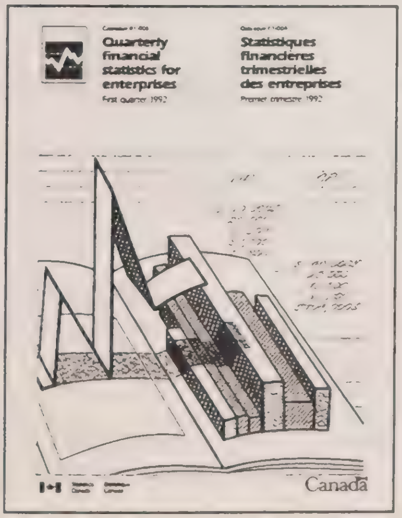
Statistics Canada

Friday, July 10, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

First Quarter 1992

Quarterly Financial Statistics For Enterprises, First Quarter 1992 (61-008, ($23/$92) presents statistics based on a survey of quarterly financial statements of enterprises in Canada, showing the results for 31 financial and non-financial industry groupings as well as the sector totals. In addition, statistics for the last five quarters are provided for balance sheets and income statements along with financial ratios and quarterly percentage changes.

Beginning with this issue of the publication, the statement of changes in financial position is available. Also featured is a special study on the financial health and performance of the motor vehicle industry.

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First Quarter 1992 (61-008, $23/$92) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information on the publication or other products from the quarterly survey of financial statistics, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843) or fax (613-951-0319), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey
June 1992

Overview

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate that employment grew by 30,000 in June 1992. A large increase in labour force participation (+ 97,000) was accompanied by a sharp rise in unemployment (+ 67,000). The unemployment rate jumped 0.4 to 11.6. Most of the increase in unemployment was accounted for by youths aged 15 to 24 (+ 47,000), and their participation rate increased by 1.2.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending June 20, 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment rose to 12,237,000, the second consecutive increase following six monthly declines. Full-time employment grew by 78,000, but part-time employment fell by 48,000.

- There was little change in employment among youths as employment growth occurred entirely among adults.
- Adult women accounted for most of the decline in part-time employment (-42,000) and most of the growth in full-time employment (+ 57,000).
- Gains in construction (+ 35,000) and other primary industries (+ 8,000) accounted for the overall increase in employment in the goods-producing industries (+ 41,000).
- Employment in community, business and personal services rose by 38,000. Losses were noted in transportation, communication and other utilities (-23,000), and in trade (-16,000).
- The estimated level of employment rose in all Atlantic provinces: up 5,000 in Newfoundland (+ 2.7%) and New Brunswick (+ 1.7%), 4,000 in Nova Scotia (+ 1.1%), and 2,000 in Prince Edward Island (+ 3.8%). Employment fell by 6,000 in Saskatchewan (-1.4%), with little or no change in the remaining provinces.
- The employment/population ratio was unchanged at 58.1.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In June 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 67,000 to 1,603,000 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 to 11.6. The participation rate jumped by 0.4 to 65.8, reflecting increased labour force activity in most provinces.

- Labour force participation increased by 2.1 among male youths and their unemployment rate jumped 2.6 to 22.9, the highest level since May 1983.
- The estimated level of unemployment increased in British Columbia (+ 23,000) and Quebec (+ 21,000). Unemployment increased slightly in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Alberta, but declined in New Brunswick. There was no significant change in the remaining provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	June	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	20.3	+ 0.2
Prince Edward Island	17.6	-1.5
Nova Scotia	13.4	-0.2
New Brunswick	13.1	-1.0
Quebec	12.9	+ 0.5
Ontario	11.0	+ 0.1
Manitoba	9.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	8.2	+ 0.5
Alberta	9.6	+ 0.3
British Columbia	11.3	+ 1.3

Changes since June 1991
(unadjusted estimates)

- Year-over-year, employment fell by 116,000 (-0.9%), with declines in both full-time (-87,000) and part-time (-29,000) employment.
- Employment fell among youths (-93,000) and adult men (-43,000), but rose among adult women (+ 21,000).

- Employment in the goods-producing sector was 84,000 lower than the level a year earlier. Declines occurred in manufacturing (-63,000), agriculture (-27,000) and other primary industries (-29,000). Employment also declined in the service-producing sector (-32,000), with small losses spread across most industries.

- Unemployment increased by 168,000 (+12.1%), up 59,000 among youths, 79,000 among adult men, and 30,000 among adult women.

- The participation rate decreased by 0.7 to 67.2 and the employment/population ratio fell by 1.4 to 59.8. The decline in the employment/population ratio was particularly pronounced among youths, dropping 2.4 to 58.5.

Other Highlights

Student Summer Employment

Compared with a year ago, labour market conditions worsened in June 1992 among returning students, continuing the trend that began in the summer of 1990.

- The estimated number of youths who were attending school in March and planning to return in September was 1,876,000 in June, up 86,000 from a year earlier, while the level of employment was little changed.

- The employment/population ratio of returning students fell to 48.7 in June 1992, down from 50.9 in June 1991 and 54.7 in June 1990.

- The unemployment rate of returning students rose to 19.4 in June 1992, while it was 14.2 in June 1991 and 10.2 in June 1990.

- The unemployment rate rose most sharply among male returning students aged 15 to 19, up from 15.5 in June 1991 to 23.1 in June 1992.

Note to Users

1. *A new* Guide to Labour Force Survey Data *is now available. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data. A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.*

2. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

For a full review of data on students for previous years, consult the article "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospect" published in the January 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The June 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of July. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63).

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,840	13,743	13,792
Employment ('000)	12,237	12,207	12,346
Unemployment ('000)	1,603	1,536	1,446
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.2	10.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	65.4	66.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	58.1	59.5
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,134	13,866	14,081
Employment ('000)	12,581	12,319	12,697
Unemployment ('000)	1,553	1,548	1,384
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.0	11.2	9.8
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	66.0	67.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.8	58.6	61.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

May 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,055 million in May 1992. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 1% from May 1991. Concessions sales totalled $68 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during May 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	12.9	-7.9
Prince Edward Island	4.0	-5.8
Nova Scotia	33.2	-4.4
New Brunswick	22.3	-3.1
Quebec	208.3	-6.4
Ontario	437.1	-2.1
Manitoba	45.0	-1.5
Saskatchewan	29.2	-0.1
Alberta	112.9	-3.5
British Columbia	150.7	+1.1
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	41.0	-4.4
Edmonton	48.7	-4.8
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.9	-7.6
Hamilton	33.8	+7.0
Montreal	109.8	-7.8
Ottawa-Hull	52.2	-1.9
Quebec City	29.4	-4.4
Toronto	166.1	-3.9
Vancouver	80.7	-1.1
Winnipeg	40.0	-0.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The May 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27.00) will be available in September.

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily *on July 22.*

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) or Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

June 1992

The June 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are now available on CANSIM by geographic region as follows:

CANSIM Matrix	Geographic Region
550	Newfoundland
551	Prince Edward Island
552	Nova Scotia
553	New Brunswick
554	Quebec - East
555	Quebec - South
556	Quebec - West-central
557	Quebec - East-central
558	Quebec - West
559	Ontario - South
560	Ontario - North
561	Ontario - Central
562	Ontario - East
563	Ontario - West
564	Manitoba - Southwest
565	Manitoba - Northwest
566	Manitoba - Central
567	Manitoba - East
568	Saskatchewan - Southeast
569	Saskatchewan - Southwest
570	Saskatchewan - West-central
571	Saskatchewan - East-central
572	Saskatchewan - North
573	Alberta - Southeast
574	Alberta - South-central
575	Alberta - Southwest
576	Alberta - East-central
577	Alberta - West-central
578	Alberta - Northeast
579	Alberta - Northwest
580	British Columbia - West
581	British Columbia - East
582	British Columbia - North

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 9.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 1.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Microdata Tape on Family Expenditure in Canada – 15 Metropolitan Areas

1990

A microdata tape containing screened information on expenditures of households in the 15 metropolitan areas of Canada is now available for 1990. This tape is the latest in a series of tapes following those produced for the 1969, 1978, 1982, 1984, and 1986 Family Expenditure Surveys.

The tape includes information on household characteristics and the selected expenditure items from the 1990 Family Expenditure Survey. All records have been thoroughly screened to assure anonymity of the respondents. The tape costs $1,000 plus GST.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642) or Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643) or fax (613-951-0562), Household Surveys Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production – Seeded Area

1992

The preliminary estimate of the 1992 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Atlantic Regional Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Paul Murray (613-951-0374). ■

Wire and Wire Rope Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $546.5 million, down 12.6% from $624.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Distillery Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled $902.5 million, up 1.3% from $891.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the indicating, recording and controlling instruments industry (SIC 3911) totalled $1,075.6 million, down 1.8% from $1,094.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6884.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled $604.7 million, down 7.1% from $650.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $207.7 million, down 9.0% from $228.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Cement Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $1,004.7 million, down 2.1% from $1,026.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other Instruments and Related Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled $770.7 million, down 3.1% from $794.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6885.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $32.8 million, down 7.5% from $35.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $443.7 million, down 0.9% from $447.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled $1,062.7 million, up 12.1% from $947.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Ferro-alloys Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled $161.8 million, down 21.9% from $207.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Foundries
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled $238.3 million, down 11.5% from $269.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Trade, April 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Building Permits, April 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Exports by Commodity, April 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, April 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

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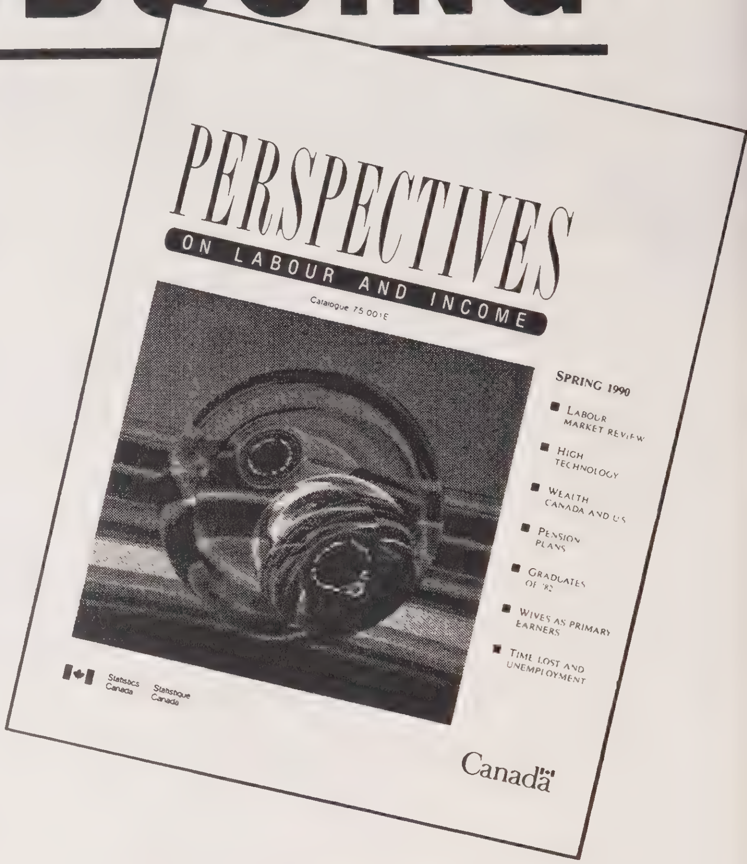
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
14	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	May 1992
14	**Neighbourhood Income and Demographics**	1990
16	**The Consumer Price Index**	June 1992
16	**Department Store Sales – Advance Release**	June 1992
17	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	May 1992
17	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 1992
17	**Sales of Natural Gas**	May 1992

INTRODUCING



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 13, 1992 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families
1990

Dual-earner families made up 61.6% of all husband-wife families in 1990, a slight decline from 62.3% in 1989. This proportion has hovered around 62% since 1988. The slight decline in 1990 likely reflects the impact of the recession, since a similar change was observed during the 1982 recession.

The slight decline in the proportion of families with dual-earners did not signal a return to the traditional family form, as families with the husband as sole-earner declined to 19.4% of husband-wife families in 1990, down from 19.8% in 1989. In fact, wives were the sole earner in 3.9% of husband-wife families in 1990, up from 3.5% in 1989.

Highlights

- The uptrend continued in the proportion of families with neither spouse reporting earnings (15.1% of husband-wife families in 1990), reflecting the aging of society and a greater tendency for early retirement.

- Average family income of dual-earner families was $62,808 in 1990, virtually unchanged from 1989. For single-earner families, income declined 5.2% to $47,803; but average family income increased 3.2% to $32,385 for families with neither spouse having earnings.

- In dual-earner families, the earnings of the husband made up over half (55.8%) of the total family income in 1990, while the wife's earnings contributed 29.4%. The remainder of family income came from other family members' earnings, investment income, transfer payments, pensions and other money income.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The data in* Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, *1990, are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1991. This report compares 1990 earnings of husband-wife families by earning status and by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and work experience.*

- There was a very strong relationship between family income and husband-wife employment experience. For example, when both spouses were full-year and full-time earners, family income in 1990 was $72,105, compared to $39,603 when both spouses were less than full-time earners.

- In dual-earner families, the average earnings of wives employed full-year and full-time were $24,797 in 1990. For husbands with similar work activity, average earnings were $39,079, resulting in an earnings ratio of 63.5%.

- In 1990, wives earned more than husbands in 19.8% of dual-earner families, up from 18.8% in 1989.

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1990 (13-215, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Microdata tapes containing information on dual-earner families for 1990 and for earlier years may also be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals

1990

Four microdata tapes containing information on 1990 income are now available: households, economic families, census families and individuals. A key file tape that allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis is also available. Each tape costs $1,000 plus GST, if applicable.

In addition to income by source (e.g., earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the tapes contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household tape includes information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1991 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1991 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The household tape contains approximately 43,000 records, the economic family tape about 46,000 records, the census family tape 48,000 records, the individual tape 90,000 records and the key tape 116,000 records.

These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-0562). ■

Oils and Fats

May 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in May 1992 totalled 63 747 tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the 68 454^r (revised) tonnes produced in April 1992.

The 1992 year-to-date production in May totalled 307 552^r tonnes, an increase of 6.7% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 288 172 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 509 tonnes in May 1992, down from the 9 887^r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in May were 45 511^r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 50 230^r tonnes in May 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 320 tonnes in May 1992, up from 4 120 tonnes in April 1992. The cumulative sales to date in May 1992 were 25 929 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 31 336 tonnes in May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

May 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in May 1992 was 194 899 tonnes, down 5% from the 205 065 tonnes milled in May 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production in May 1992 decreased 6% to 144 973 tonnes from 154 656 tonnes in May 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for May 1992 amounted to 141 449 tonnes, up 13% from the 125 317 tonnes crushed in May 1991. The resulting oil production increased 15% to 57 522 tonnes from 50 139 tonnes in May 1991. Meal production in May 1992 increased 13% to 85 680 tonnes from 75 853 tonnes in May 1991.

Soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy Review
May 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 300 tonnes in May 1992, a 17.0% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 900 tonnes in May, a decrease of 5.7% from May 1991.

An estimated 592 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1992, a decrease of 4.5% from April 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1992 to 2 362 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.2% from the January-April 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664- 5667 and 5673.

The May 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on July 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-215
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Footwear Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, May 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery), 1989.
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: The Automobile and Truck Rental and Leasing Industry, 1989-1990. Vol. 4, No. 2.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Touriscope: International Travel – National and Provincial Counts, January - March 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Neighbourhood Income and Demographics

1990

The expanded 1990 Neighbourhood Income and Demographics tables provide an opportunity to review and analyse the income and demographic characteristics of the Canadian population (men and women) at various small levels of census and postal geography.

The income data demonstrate the annual income characteristics of the Canadian population for areas as small as postal walks or as large as provinces and territories. For market analyses and feasibility studies, these are a unique data source. The demographic data are especially useful as a barometer of the composition of the population and its location.

Samples of the data are illustrated in the highlights on page 5 of today's *Daily*. For further information, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends
Summer 1992

According to the Summer 1992 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, the incidence of low income has been steadily declining among seniors in Canada, but not so among children. Among people aged 65 and older, 15% had low incomes in 1990, down from 28% in 1980; the decrease was largely due to expanded government income transfer programs since the 1970s. In 1990, however, 17% of children under the age of 16 were living in low-income situations, up slightly from 15% in 1980.

Unattached women aged 65 and over continued in 1990 to have the highest incidence of low income among seniors (38%), while the highest incidence among children was among those living in lone-parent families (52%).

As well as exploring income redistribution among children and seniors, this edition of *Canadian Social Trends* focuses on the Canadian court system, the well-being of older Canadians, physical fitness, low income measurements, charitable donations, periodical publishing in Canada, absenteeism at work and Canadians on the move.

The Summer 1992 *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1992

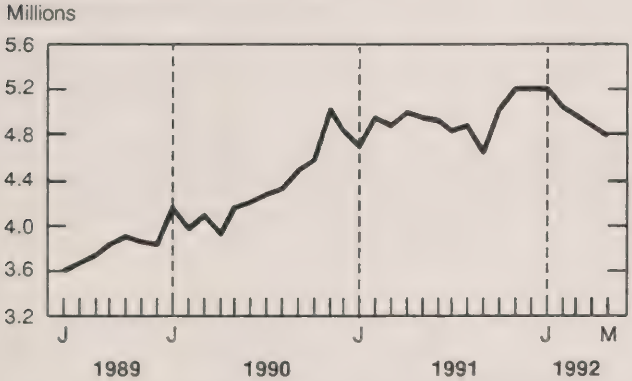
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada increased in May, due to the increased number of same-day trips to Canada by residents of both the United States and other countries. Meanwhile, the recent downtrend in the total number of outbound Canadian travellers continued, as the decrease in trips to the United States outweighed the increase in trips to other countries.

Highlights

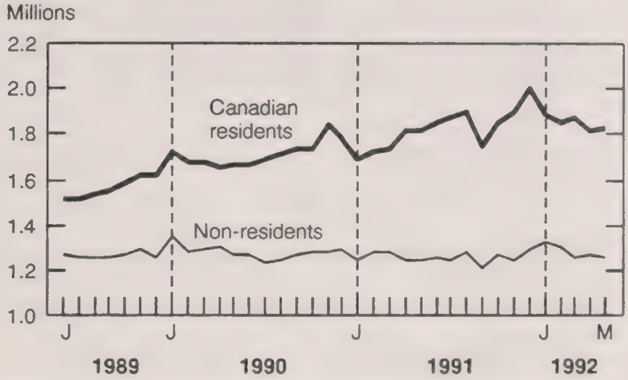
- In May, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.6% from April to a seasonally adjusted 4.8 million, the fifth consecutive monthly decrease in same-day, crossborder automobile trips. At the same time, automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights by Canadians increased marginally (0.3%) to 1.2 million, although the overall trend for this category of travel also remained down.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents (by all modes of travel) increased 0.4% in May, to a seasonally adjusted 1.6 million trips. Meanwhile, the long-term uptrend in the number of trips to all other countries continued, increasing 4.7% to 262,000 trips.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.1% in May to a seasonally adjusted 1.0 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries remained stable at 242,000.

Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile in May totalled 5.1 million, a 2.8% decrease from May 1991. Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 1.6% to 1.1 million.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in May 1992 totalled 1.5 million, up 0.6% from May 1991. Similar trips to all other countries also increased from May 1991, up 22.2% to 236,000.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada increased 0.5% from May 1991 to 1.1 million trips. Meanwhile, comparable trips to Canada by residents of all other countries also increased, up 1.6% to 269,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The May 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933) or Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1992

	February 1992 r	March 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,043	1,005	1,018	1,007
Other Countries[2]	255	238	242	242
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,600	1,613	1,562	1,567
Other Countries	251	258	250	262
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,809	2,700	2,729	2,744
Other Countries	281	265	264	269
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,808	6,664	6,552	6,416
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,035	4,973	4,865	4,787
One-or-more Nights	1,212	1,217	1,153	1,156

	May 1992p	% Change 1992/1991	January-May 1992p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,064	0.5	3,173	2.5
Other Countries[2]	269	1.6	786	0.4
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,470	0.6	7,039	5.0
Other Countries	236	22.2	1,458	12.6
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	5,250	-2.9	24,030	2.9
Auto Re-entries	5,132	-2.8	23,536	3.0

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Neighbourhood Income and Demographics
1990

Postal Code Geography

Percentage of Taxfilers with Income in Excess of $100,000 in 1990

- Westmount, Quebec (the H3Y forward sortation area) had the highest percentage of taxfilers (18%) who declared in excess of $100,000 in annual income. This high percentage was also observed near Aurora, Ontario (in the L4G 3G8 postal code area), although the number of taxfilers was substantially lower (see Table 1).
- Eight of the 10 areas with the highest percentages of high income earners were located in Ontario, and seven of the eight were located within 50 kilometres of downtown Toronto.

Percentage of Taxfilers Aged 65 and Over in 1990

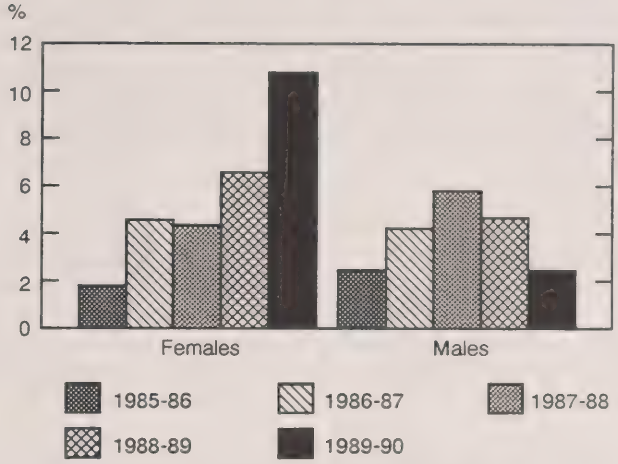
- Uxbridge, Ontario (the L9P forward sortation area) had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over at 43%. The postal code of V2S 4N3 (near Abbotsford, B.C.) was close behind at 41% (see Table 2).
- For men, Uxbridge, Ontario (the L9P forward sortation area) had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over at 45%. For women, Drumheller, Alberta (the T0J 0Y4 postal code) had the highest percentage at 48%.

Provincial Geography

Percentage Change in Median Income between 1985 and 1990

- Although median income for both males and females increased from 1985 to 1990, the rate of increase for women far outpaced that for men during the latter years of the period; it can be seen from the graph and Table 3 that the rate of increase in men's median income has actually slowed since 1987-88.

Percentage Change in Median Incomes of Males and Females, 1985-90



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

- The largest increase in median income for females was observed in the Northwest Territories, at 51% (from $10,600 in 1985 to $16,100 in 1990). Among the provinces, large increases (45%) were noted in both Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- For males, the largest change in median income was observed in the Yukon Territory, where it increased approximately 36%, from $21,600 in 1985 to $29,400 in 1990.

For further information about the products and services that are available, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). □

Table 1

Percentage of Population with $100,000+ Income, Top Nine Postal Areas* in Canada

Postal Area	Area's Name	Total Population of Postal Area	Percentage with Income of $100,000+
H3Y	Westmount	6,910	18
L4G 3G8	Aurora	780	18
M4W	Toronto	7,500	16
P3E 4S8	Sudbury	410	15
M4T	Toronto	6,490	14
T3E 6W3	Calgary	930	14
M4N	Toronto	9,660	14
M2L	Toronto	8,340	14
L3R 2L6	Markham	510	14

* *Only areas with 400 taxfilers or more.*

Table 2

Percentage of Population Aged 65 and Over, Top Nine Postal Areas* in Canada

Postal Area	Area's Name	Male	Female	Both
		%	%	%
L9P	Uxbridge	45	44	43
V2S 4N3	Abbotsford	44	39	41
K2S 1B9	Stittsville	39	37	38
L6V 3N2	Brampton	36	41	38
V0N 2J0	Mayne	42	33	38
V2S 6W8	Abbotsford	38	34	37
S4P	Regina	25	44	36
T0J 0Y5	Drumheller	36	38	36
T0J 0Y4	Drumheller	29	48	35

* *Only areas with 400 taxfilers or more.*

Table 3

Median Total Incomes of Men and Women, Canada

1985-1990

Year	Men	% Change	Women	% Change
	$		$	
1985	20,900		11,000	
1986	21,400	2.4	11,200	1.8
1987	22,300	4.2	11,700	4.5
1988	23,600	5.8	12,200	4.3
1989	24,700	4.7	13,000	6.6
1990	25,300	2.4	14,400	10.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel
May 1992

Rolled steel shipments for May 1992 totalled 1 087 021 tonnes, an increase of 4.6% from the preceding month's total of 1 039 011 tonnes and an increase of 6.6% from the year-earlier level of 1 019 641r (revised) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments in May 1992 totalled 4 907 254 tonnes, an increase of 12.1% compared to 4 376 835r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
June 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,732,395 light bulbs and tubes in June 1992, a decrease of 12.0% from the 19,021,566r (revised) units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 128,484,311 light bulbs and tubes, down 2.9% from the 132,370,411r sold during the same period in 1991.

The June 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
Second Quarter 1992

Data on manufacturers' production, imports, and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 1992 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
May 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for May 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1992.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, May 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$5/US$50; Other Countries: US$6/US$60).

Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Railway Carloadings, May 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

April 1992

- The major Canadian airlines in April 1992, after decreases in March, reported all major indicators showed increases in traffic compared to April 1991.

  Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Again in 1991, the top three transborder city-pairs for the airlines were as follows: Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. These city-pairs reported decreases in traffic from 1990 levels of 14%, 11% and 7%, respectively.

- In July 1991, total movements at the Transport Canada towered airports decreased 10% from July 1990 totals.

- During the fourth quarter of 1991, average discounts offered on economy fares for short-haul trips varied between 29% for Montreal and 54% for Winnipeg. For long-haul trips, discounting in the major cities ranged from 40% for Montreal to 55% for Saskatoon.

The Vol. 24, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

May 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers in May 1992 showed a decrease from May 1991 – except for durum wheat, where marketings increased. Deliveries for May 1991 and May 1992 were as follows:

	1991	1992
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 951.2	1 169.7
Durum wheat	136.4	230.8
Total wheat	**2 087.6**	**1 400.5**
Oats	42.9	31.1
Barley	405.4	271.3
Rye	19.6	11.6
Flaxseed	37.4	17.8
Canola	163.6	117.8
Total	**2 756.5**	**1 850.1**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

May 1992

Canadian egg production in May 1992 was 40.8 million dozen, a 0.4% decrease from May 1991. The average number of layers decreased 0.7% between May 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,291 from 2,284.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks
June 1992

Data on soft drinks for June 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 23-203
(Canada: $56; United States: US$67; Other Countries: US$78).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Consumer Price Index, June 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, July 16, 1992.

Wholesale Trade, April 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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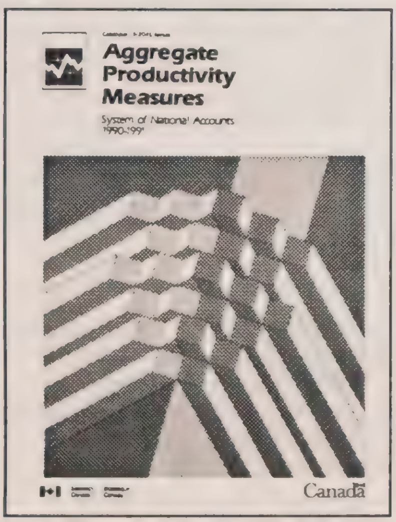
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)



Aggregate Productivity Measures
1990-91

The 1990-91 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, now available, includes updated and revised data for both labour and multifactor productivity for most industries of the business sector. Many graphs have been added to the statistical tables to help readers assess the evolution since 1961 of the main time series.

In addition, the highlights present an analysis of the productivity performance of Canadian industries and their unit labour costs. This analysis tries to answer questions about the recent productivity slowdown and also presents a longer-term outlook for Canadian productivity performance.

The 1990-91 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

June 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 1.1% between June 1991 and June 1992 to 128.1 (1986 = 100). This year-over-year increase was lower than the 1.3% change reported for May and the 1.6% to 1.7% movements registered in the first four months of the year. The latest rise was the smallest year-over-year change since May 1962 when a 0.8% increase was observed.

Most of the 1.1% increase resulted from advances in the Transportation (3.2%), Housing (1.2%) and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (3.9%) indexes. This upward pressure was considerably dampened by a decline of 2.2% in the Food index.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index increased by 0.2% in June, the same rate as was reported for May. Four of the seven major component indexes registered increases, two fell, and one remained unchanged. Increases in the Transportation (0.9%) and Food (0.8%) indexes exerted the greatest upward pressure on the CPI. Declines of 0.1% in the Housing index and 0.5% in the Clothing index had a moderating effect.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index moved from a decline of 0.1% in May to a rise of 0.2% in June. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (March to June) was 0.9%, down from the movement of 1.9% observed in May and the 12-month peak of 2.9% observed in April. Over the past year, the compound annual rate has ranged between 0.0 and 2.9%.

Food

The Food index advanced by 0.8% in June, following a drop of 0.2% in May. The index for Food Purchased from Stores rose by 1.1% in the latest month, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants remained unchanged. A major proportion of the 1.1% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from an 8.5% advance in the Fresh Fruit index. Most of this increase was associated with seasonally higher prices for apples, citrus fruits and pears, accompanied by a large rise in banana prices. Prices of most meat products also rose: beef 0.2% and pork 2.1% (largely in response to the arrival of the barbecue season), poultry 1.8%, cured meat 2.3% and prepared meat 0.5%, due to changes in promotional activities. Price increases were also observed for some fresh vegetables, notably potatoes and celery. Further upward pressures on the Food index resulted from higher prices for fluid whole milk, low-fat milk, breakfast cereal, flour and soft drinks.

Despite the latest month's rise, the Food index fell by 2.2% between June 1991 and June 1992, extending the series of year-over-year declines to six months. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell by 3.9% (the ninth successive decline), with the largest downward pressures resulting from lower prices for fresh vegetables (-25.8%), fresh fruit (-9.7%) and fresh meat (-1.8%). The index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 1.7% between June 1991 and June 1992.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by a slight 0.1% in June, following an increase of 0.2% the month before. The upward pressure came almost entirely from an increase of 0.9% in the Transportation index, but this was dampened by declines in the Housing (-0.1%) and Clothing (-0.5%) indexes.

The bulk of the 0.9% rise in the Transportation index was attributable to a 3.4% advance in gasoline prices, marking the third consecutive month in which gasoline prices have gone up. In spite of the latest jump, the gasoline index was still below last year's level, a situation which has persisted for nine months. Increases were also noted in automobile insurance premiums (Alberta and Nova Scotia), in parking charges, and in drivers' licence renewal fees (Alberta). A fare increase for travel by rail, a rise in local bus fares in two cities in Ontario, and a moderate increase in air fares were also observed.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index climbed by 0.3%, with much of the increase resulting from a price increase of 0.7% for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Beer prices advanced by 1.0% as Ontario increased its volume levy by 5 cents per litre and supplier prices rose in New Brunswick. Increases in environmental levies or handling charges resulted in price increases for wines

and cider in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Wine prices also increased in Manitoba in response to higher supplier prices and in Ontario as a result of the rise in the volume levy. Cigarette prices rose slightly as some outlets, mostly in Saskatchewan, reflected delayed tax increases.

The Housing index registered a 0.1% decrease. The Owned Accommodation index fell by 0.3%, reflecting declines in maintenance and repair charges (-1.8%), mortgage interest costs (-0.2%) and new house prices (-0.1%). Mortgage interest costs have been sliding downward for the past 13 months and movements in the prices of new houses continue to be weak. Long-distance telephone charges fell by 2.1% as prices in Alberta were reduced on calls made in intra and adjacent zones. Household textile prices dropped by 2.3% due to "specials" offered by a few large department stores, notably for towels and area rugs and mats. Less noticeable price falls were observed for pet food, paper products and tableware and flatware. Largely offsetting all these declines were increases in rental accommodation charges and furniture prices.

The Clothing index fell by a further 0.5%, following decreases in the two previous months. The latest movement was due mainly to lower prices for Men's Wear (-1.4%) and Girls' Wear (-1.1%). The Women's Wear and Boys' Wear indexes rose by a moderate 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively. Much of the decline in the Men's Wear index could be traced to lower prices for men's suits and footwear as a result of promotional and discount pricing.

A rise of 0.1% in the Health and Personal Care index and no change in the Recreation, Reading and Education index contributed negligibly to the overall change in the All-items excluding Food index. In the former index, the increase was largely concentrated in personal care supplies. In the latter, the effect of price increases observed for newspapers and magazines was offset by a drop in prices for seasonal recreational equipment and selected home entertainment equipment.

Over the 12-month period of June 1991 to June 1992, the All-items excluding Food index moved up by 1.8%, the same rate as observed in May. In the first four months of 1992, the year-over-year increases hovered around 2.1%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1992 from	
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1991
All-items	**128.1**	**127.8**	**126.7**	**0.2**	**1.1**
Food	121.6	120.6	124.3	0.8	-2.2
Housing	126.0	126.1	124.5	-0.1	1.2
Clothing	129.2	129.8	128.6	-0.5	0.5
Transportation	122.3	121.2	118.5	0.9	3.2
Health and personal care	131.1	131.0	129.0	0.1	1.6
Recreation, reading and education	131.3	131.3	129.4	0.0	1.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.3	168.8	163.0	0.3	3.9
All-items excluding food	129.5	129.4	127.2	0.1	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	130.2	130.2	127.8	0.0	1.9
Goods	124.2	123.7	124.0	0.4	0.2
Services	132.7	132.7	129.9	0.0	2.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.1	78.2	78.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	169.6				

Energy

Between May and June, the Energy index rose by a further 1.6%, following increases of 0.1% and 1.4% observed in April and May. Much of the latest increase resulted from a 3.4% rise in gasoline prices. Over the 12-month period of June 1991 to June 1992, the Energy index increased by 1.3%, following no change in May, an increase of 1.5% in April, and declines in the six previous months.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In June, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index remained unchanged, following a moderate 0.2% increase in May. Between June 1991 and June 1992, this index climbed by 1.9%, down slightly from the 2.0% noted in the previous month. The 12-month rates of increase in this index have been declining continuously from a level of 6.4% in March and April 1991.

Goods and Services

The Goods index increased by 0.4% in June after remaining unchanged in May. Much of the latest increase resulted from an advance of 0.9% in the Non-durable component, while the Semi-durable component fell by 0.5% and the Durable Goods index registered no change. In June, the Services index remained unchanged, following a rise of 0.3% in May. Between June 1991 and June 1992, the Goods index rose by 0.2%, following increases of 1.1% and 0.4% noted in April and May, respectively. The latest 12-month increase in the Services index was 2.2%, within the range of 2.2% to 2.6% observed since January.

City Highlights

Between May and June, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a drop of 0.2% in Yellowknife to a rise of 0.6% in Winnipeg. In Yellowknife, a sharp decline in food prices along with a lower than average rise in transportation charges were recorded. Winnipeg registered a larger than average increase in its Transportation index associated with a sharp turn-around in gasoline prices as "price wars" ended.

Between June 1991 and June 1992, increases in city CPIs ranged from 0.4% in Toronto to 2.4% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A sharp rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, poultry, prepared meats and beef, accounted for a large part of the advance. Price increases for cigarettes, personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and women's wear also contributed to the overall rise. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a drop in the Housing index, mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings, decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and a decline in mortgage interest costs. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Food, Transportation, and Health and Personal Care indexes explained most of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were registered for poultry, prepared meats, fresh fruit, cereal products, bread and beef. The rise in the Transportation index was due to higher charges for the rental and leasing of automotive vehicles, as well as to higher fares for air and rail travel. Price increases for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines were recorded as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, recreational and home entertainment equipment, and cigarettes. The Housing index remained unchanged, as higher prices for rented accommodation and household furnishings were offset by a decline in household operating expenses. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Halifax

Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher premiums for vehicle insurance, increased charges for the rental and leasing of automotive vehicles, and price increases for air and rail travel. The Food index was up as a result of higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, restaurant meals, fresh vegetables and dairy products. The Housing index rose slightly, as higher prices for new houses and rented accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and decreased household operating expenses. Other notable price advances were recorded for personal care supplies,

non-prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages. Lower prices for clothing, home entertainment equipment and recreational equipment helped moderate the overall rise. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Saint John

No overall change was registered in the All-items index as a number of offsetting price movements were recorded. Higher food prices, notably for fresh produce, poultry and dairy products, had a major upward influence, as did increased transportation charges, particularly for gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares. Higher prices for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines had a notable upward impact, as did price increases for alcoholic beverages. Offsetting these advances were decreased housing charges (homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest, household textiles and household equipment), and lower prices for clothing, recreational equipment and home entertainment equipment. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The largest upward impact came from the Food index, where price increases were recorded for fresh produce, bakery products, and pork. A rise in the Transportation index also exerted a notable upward influence, as higher prices were reported for gasoline, parking, air fares and train fares. The Housing index fell, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and a decline in household operating expenses more than offset higher prices for new homes and for rented accommodation. A drop in clothing prices also had a moderating effect. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Montreal

Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh fruit, chicken, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, and pork. Within Transportation, higher prices for gasoline were recorded along with increased fares for air and train travel. The Housing index was also up, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for rented accommodation and a rise in household operating expenses. These increases were only partly offset by decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest and new homes. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, and recreational and home entertainment equipment had a moderating effect. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Ottawa

Higher food prices, notably for fresh produce, and increased transportation charges, particularly for gasoline, air fares and train fares, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also had a notable upward influence. Price declines for clothing and for recreational and home entertainment equipment had a considerable dampening effect, as did lower housing charges, mainly for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and mortgage interest costs. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and soft drinks, exerted a notable upward impact. A rise in the Transportation index also exerted considerable upward pressure, reflecting price increases for gasoline, parking, air fares and train fares. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies were recorded as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and a decline in the Housing index. The fall in the latter was due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower household operating expenses. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Much of the advance was associated with a rise in food prices, particularly beef, fresh produce and soft drinks. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where price increases were recorded for gasoline, city bus fares, air travel and train travel. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, newspapers and recreational equipment were also reported. Declines in household furnishings and equipment prices, household operating expenses and clothing prices helped dampen the overall rise. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Winnipeg

A sharp rise in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle rental charges, and higher fares for air and rail travel, accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for newspapers and alcoholic beverages were also recorded. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's wear, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and chicken. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Regina

The All-items index fell slightly (-0.1%), as the Transportation, Clothing and Housing indexes registered declines. Within Transportation, most of the decline was due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle rental charges. These were partly offset by increased fares for air and rail travel. The decline in the Housing index was mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and food (notably fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef and sugar). Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the increase was attributable to higher transportation charges (gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares) and to increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Higher food prices also exerted a considerable upward impact, particularly for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and chicken. A decline in the Housing index had a major dampening effect, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for owned accommodation more than offset price advances for rented accommodation and household operation. A decline in the Clothing index also had a moderating influence. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Edmonton

A major portion of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for gasoline, vehicle insurance, drivers' licences, air fares and train fares. Further upward pressure came from the Food index, as increased prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats and pork were registered. Moderating these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, decreased charges for long-distance telephone service and declines in the prices of household textiles. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Calgary

Higher transportation costs, most notably for gasoline, vehicle insurance, drivers' licences, air fares and rail fares, accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index also contributed to the overall change, as price increases for beef, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, poultry and fresh vegetables were recorded. Further upward pressure came from increased recreational expenses and higher prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and liquor purchased from stores. Lower prices for clothing and for household furnishings and equipment had a considerable moderating effect, as did a fall in long-distance telephone rates, homeowners' maintenance and repair charges, and mortgage interest costs. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Vancouver

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as declines in five of the major component indexes were completely offset by advances in the remaining two. The greatest downward influence came from the Housing index, as prices fell for household furnishings and equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household operation and mortgage interest costs. A drop in the Food index exerted a notable downward pressure, as lower prices were reported for fresh vegetables, pork, bread, prepared meats and soft drinks. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, home entertainment equipment and recreational equipment were registered as well. The largest upward influence came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle rental charges were observed. Charges for parking, air travel and train travel also advanced. Wine prices were up as well. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.2%, as six of the seven major component indexes rose (Clothing being the only one to decline). Advances in recreational charges and transportation costs (vehicle rentals, parking, air fares and train fares) were among the

main contributors to the overall rise. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for wine and for personal care supplies added further upward pressure. The Food index rose marginally, as higher prices for fresh fruit, chicken, restaurant meals, milk and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables, cured meats, cereal and bakery products and pork. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Whitehorse

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in two of the major component indexes (Transportation and Health and Personal Care) offset advances in four of the remaining five major components (no change was recorded for Tobacco and Alcohol). The drop in the Transportation index reflected lower prices for gasoline, while the decline in Health and Personal Care was due to lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Upward pressure was exerted by a rise in the Food index (poultry, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, beef and soft drinks) and by increased housing charges (notably household furnishings and household operation). Higher prices for recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and clothing were also recorded. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food and Housing indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, bakery products and eggs. The drop in the Housing index was mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased household operating expenses. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for personal care supplies, increased fares for air and rail travel, and price increases for clothing, liquor and home entertainment equipment. Since June 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The June 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
June 1992 index	122.6	117.2	117.7	132.1	117.9	126.8	130.2	144.3
% change from May 1992	0.3	1.3	-0.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.4
% change from June 1991	0.8	-3.1	0.0	2.9	3.1	0.8	3.1	3.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1992 index	126.6	124.8	119.0	123.4	118.2	135.3	131.6	187.3
% change from May 1992	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.4	-0.1
% change from June 1991	0.6	-2.5	0.2	1.1	3.5	0.7	2.3	2.2
Halifax								
June 1992 index	126.5	128.8	119.5	126.4	119.9	129.3	127.6	172.3
% change from May 1992	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.1
% change from June 1991	1.2	-1.2	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.5	2.9	1.7
Saint John								
June 1992 index	125.1	124.7	120.2	127.5	117.8	129.7	126.2	171.2
% change from May 1992	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.4
% change from June 1991	0.6	-0.4	0.2	1.3	3.7	2.2	2.0	-5.4
Quebec City								
June 1992 index	127.5	119.8	126.1	134.0	116.5	131.6	134.0	168.0
% change from May 1992	0.1	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1991	1.4	-1.9	1.1	0.1	3.4	2.6	4.1	5.8
Montreal								
June 1992 index	129.1	121.2	128.5	134.1	117.9	131.8	136.6	171.9
% change from May 1992	0.2	1.2	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1991	1.4	-2.6	1.7	0.4	2.9	1.8	3.7	6.1
Ottawa								
June 1992 index	127.4	117.8	126.1	128.9	123.9	134.7	130.6	165.6
% change from May 1992	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.7
% change from June 1991	0.9	-3.5	1.7	0.8	3.1	0.9	0.2	3.0
Toronto								
June 1992 index	129.9	123.2	129.7	128.6	124.9	135.6	132.6	163.0
% change from May 1992	0.2	1.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.5
% change from June 1991	0.4	-2.9	0.5	0.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.5
Thunder Bay								
June 1992 index	127.1	120.6	124.8	129.3	122.7	126.3	130.2	169.2
% change from May 1992	0.3	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.4
% change from June 1991	1.6	-0.2	2.5	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
Winnipeg								
June 1992 index	126.6	123.6	123.2	128.9	121.2	129.3	130.7	163.2
% change from May 1992	0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
% change from June 1991	1.3	-1.8	1.5	1.7	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Regina								
June 1992 index	127.1	126.3	118.5	127.8	126.2	140.7	129.4	172.4
% change from May 1992	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-1.7	0.6	0.0	2.3
% change from June 1991	1.0	-3.0	0.7	-4.1	5.5	0.2	1.4	6.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
June 1992 index	126.7	126.0	119.4	127.0	122.7	153.4	128.1	159.7
% change from May 1992	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9
% change from June 1991	0.9	-3.2	0.3	-4.1	6.1	1.9	2.4	5.6
Edmonton								
June 1992 index	126.7	121.1	121.5	125.9	123.6	131.0	130.8	179.7
% change from May 1992	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from June 1991	1.7	-1.6	1.3	-0.3	5.9	3.3	1.6	2.1
Calgary								
June 1992 index	126.1	120.8	121.4	126.6	119.8	127.9	129.8	178.9
% change from May 1992	0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from June 1991	1.2	-1.4	1.1	-0.8	4.1	1.0	1.2	2.8
Vancouver								
June 1992 index	127.0	126.7	121.0	123.9	129.3	123.8	128.3	164.1
% change from May 1992	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	0.2
% change from June 1991	2.4	0.2	1.4	2.0	6.0	0.6	1.3	8.0
Victoria								
June 1992 index	126.4	125.7	119.5	125.7	127.5	125.4	129.6	164.5
% change from May 1992	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
% change from June 1991	1.7	-0.1	0.6	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.2	8.2
Whitehorse								
June 1992 index	122.8	116.1	122.5	129.0	113.6	127.1	125.4	148.1
% change from May 1992	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from June 1991	0.7	-3.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.5
Yellowknife								
June 1992 index	124.2	116.3	119.7	129.2	118.1	121.7	126.8	161.4
% change from May 1992	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.2
% change from June 1991	0.9	-2.1	1.4	0.2	2.0	1.5	0.1	3.0

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

1991

Highlights

- Production of primary energy in 1991 reached 11 789 petajoules (PJs)[1], 4% above the 1990 level. Production of most primary energy forms increased from 1990 levels, with hydro and nuclear generation up 6%, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) up 5% and coal up 5%. Crude oil production, however, was down slightly. Of the contributors to the 1991 production, natural gas and NGLs accounted for 41%, crude oil 32%, coal 15%, and hydro and nuclear generation 12%. This compares to contributions to production in 1981 of 35%, 39%, 12% and 14%, respectively.

- Exports of all energy products were up 14% in 1991, reaching 5 400 PJs. Exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products accounted for 309 PJs of the 678 PJs increase, while natural gas and NGLs accounted for another 257 PJs. Imports were down 82 PJs, with declines in electricity and coal more than offsetting increased imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. During 1991, Canada's positive energy trade balance (exports less imports) of 3 434 PJs was equal to 29% of total Canadian primary energy production.

- Natural gas exports have shown notable growth since 1986, with exports of 1 804 PJs in 1991 being 126% above the 1986 level. (During the same period, exports of crude oil have increased 30% to 1 704 PJs, while coal exports have increased 36% to 1 036 PJs.) In 1986, natural gas exports totalled 797 PJs or 43% of domestic gas sales; in 1991, the proportion increased to 85% of domestic gas sales.

- Per capita[3] energy consumption in 1991 was 315 gigajoules, a 3% decline from a year earlier; this decline resulted from population growth combined with a decline in final demand by Canadian consumers of energy, including energy products used for non-energy purposes. Final demand declined by 1% from the amounts consumed during 1990; non-energy use was up 4% in 1991, but energy use in all other sectors was constant or showed declines. Commercial and government sector use was unchanged in 1991, but transportation[2] sector energy use was down 3%, residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel) down 2% and industrial demand down 1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$31.75/\$127) will be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.

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1 One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. One car would require roughly 72 gigajoules in one year.

2 Including diesel and motor gasoline used in the commercial sector and all aviation fuel use.

3 Based on gross availability and population estimates at the middle of the year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
June 1992

Advance department stores sales including concessions, for June were $1,013 million. Sales for the major department stores were $558 million and sales for the junior category were $455 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9842), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Fixed Assets in Canada
1992

The total estimated constant (1986) dollar value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures, and machinery and equipment is expected to reach $1,516 billion in 1992. This is an increase of 2.9% in real terms over 1991. Valued in current dollars, the stock of fixed assets is expected to amount to $1,687 billion in 1992, up 5.3% over 1991.

In the manufacturing sector, the stock of fixed assets is expected to increase 2.5% in real terms to reach $237 billion in 1992. The real increase for the non-manufacturing sector is expected to be 3.0%, with the stock of fixed assets increasing to $1,279 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6520-6570 (fixed capital flows and stocks series, Canada, in current dollars) and 6571-6621 (fixed capital flows and stocks series, Canada, in constant 1986 dollars).

Detailed national and provincial figures are available upon request.

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Rose Krakower (613-951-2765), National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Hospital Morbidity, Surgical Procedures and Treatments, and Mental Disorders
1989-1990

Hospital Morbidity

In 1989-1990, there were 3.6 million separations* from general and allied hospitals, with these patients accounting for 41.4 million days of care. During the past decade, the number of separations and hospital days remained fairly stable; in 1979-1980, separations numbered 3.6 million and accounted for 40.7 million days of care. During the decade, the hospital separation rate per 100,000 population decreased by 7% (from 14,921 in 1979-1980 to 13,857 in 1989-1990), while hospital days decreased by 3.4% (from 171,084 to 165,330).

Surgical Procedures and Treatments

The number of separations from general and allied hospitals for surgical procedures and treatments (excluding diagnostic and therapeutic procedures) was 1.8 million in 1989-1990, a 6% increase over the 1.7 million reported in 1979-1980. In 1989-1990, surgical procedures and treatments were undertaken on 50% of total separations and utilized 38% of total hospital days, compared to 49% of separations and 36% of hospital days in 1979-1980. Since 1979-1980, the separation rate per 100,000 population decreased by 6%, from 7,263 to 6,815.

Mental Disorders

In 1989-1990, patients with mental disorders treated in general and psychiatric hospitals accounted for 187,625 separations and 11.8 million days of care, decreases of 5% and 18%, respectively, since 1979-1980. During the decade, mental disorder separations from general hospitals increased by 1%, but separations from psychiatric hospitals decreased by 18%. Since 1979-1980, average length of patient stay decreased from 332 days to 218 days in psychiatric hospitals but increased from 22 days to 31 days in general hospitals.

* *The term separation refers to a discharge of an inpatient case and includes those who die while in hospital.*

For further information, please contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 11, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 11, 1992 totalled 237 231 tonnes, a 13.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 275 658 tonnes but a 13.7% increase from the year-earlier level of 208 702 tonnes. The cumulative total in the 1992 period was 7 300 657 tonnes, a 6.9% increase from 6 831 879 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1992

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at July 1, 1992 and revised figures for June 1, 1992 are now available.

Availabe on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aggregate Productivity Measures – System of National Accounts, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 15-204E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Electric Lamps, June 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Price Statistics, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Touriscope: International Travel - Advance Information, May 1992. Vol. 8, No. 5.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/61; United States: US$7.30/73; Other Countries: US$8.50/85).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 17, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

May 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports rose $100 million in May to reach $12.9 billion. The increase resulted almost entirely from higher exports of commodities which tend to display fairly stable month-to-month movements, in particular machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment ($125 million) and forestry products ($98 million). Moderating the increases were reduced exports of most of the volatile product groupings, among them aircraft and other transportation equipment (-$62 million), automotive products (-$19 million) and agricultural and fishing products (-$16 million).

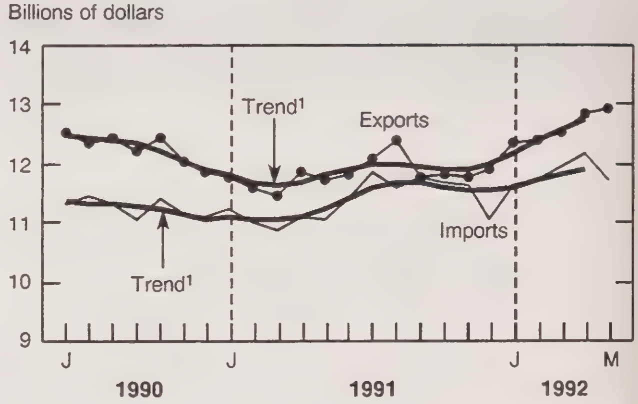
In contrast with increases registered over the last few months, seasonally adjusted imports dropped by $440 million to $11.7 billion in May. Decreases were widespread, the most significant being for automotive products (-$269 million), energy products (-$127 million), agricultural products (-$75 million) and miscellaneous consumer goods (-$61 million). The largest offsetting increase occurred for aircraft and other transportation equipment (up $77 million).

The large decrease in imports, combined with the relatively modest rise in exports, resulted in an improved merchandise trade surplus, rising from $646 million in April to $1.2 billion in May.

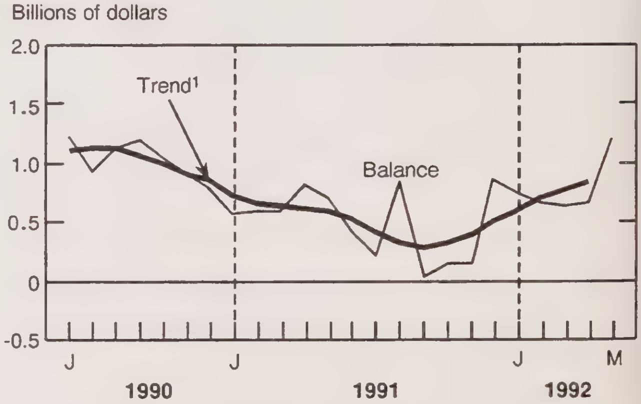
Trends

The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends. On a trend basis, total exports were up in May for the sixth consecutive month, and stood almost 10% higher than their low point in March 1991. Continuing the pattern observed in April, there were increased exports for all major commodity groups within the stable export component and for most of the groups within the more volatile group. And notwithstanding the decrease shown by the seasonally adjusted figures in May, the imports trend continued to increase and stood 8% above the low point in March 1991. As in April, increases occurred for imports of all commodity groups considered to be relatively stable, while the movements were mixed within the volatile component.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the May 1992 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Macroeconomic Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

May 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments declined 0.5% in May, following gains averaging 1.4% a month in the previous three months. Shipments for all manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries rose 0.2% in May, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. In contrast, following a 6.8% increase in April, the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries dropped 4.0% as a result of temporary plant closings and production cutbacks. Over the past 10 months, this industry has demonstrated a pattern of alternating increases and decreases.

Unfilled orders decreased for the seventh consecutive month, with the May decrease of 2.3% the largest monthly decline since February 1991. Decreases in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries as well as the machinery and the fabricated metals industries accounted for most of the May decline. These decreases reflected the cancellation of orders in a number of industries as well as the continued reduction by manufacturers of their order backlog because of a lack of new orders (new orders fell 2.4%).

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. Despite the decline in May, the trend for shipments increased for the third month in a row. This increase was due to both a sharp rise in the trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries and a slight increase for the rest of manufacturing. Increases in the two most recent periods in the trend for all manufacturing industries excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories are the first since March 1989. The trend for unfilled orders has fallen since April 1989 and, over the last eight periods, at a rate of about -0.8% a month. The inventory trend has declined for more than two years but has fallen at a slower pace in recent months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.0 billion in May, a decrease of 0.5% from the previous month. Six of the 22 major groups (accounting for 49% of shipment values) recorded decreases with the transportation equipment industries (-4.9%), notably automobiles (-5.8%) and aircraft (-15.7%), accounting for most of this decrease.

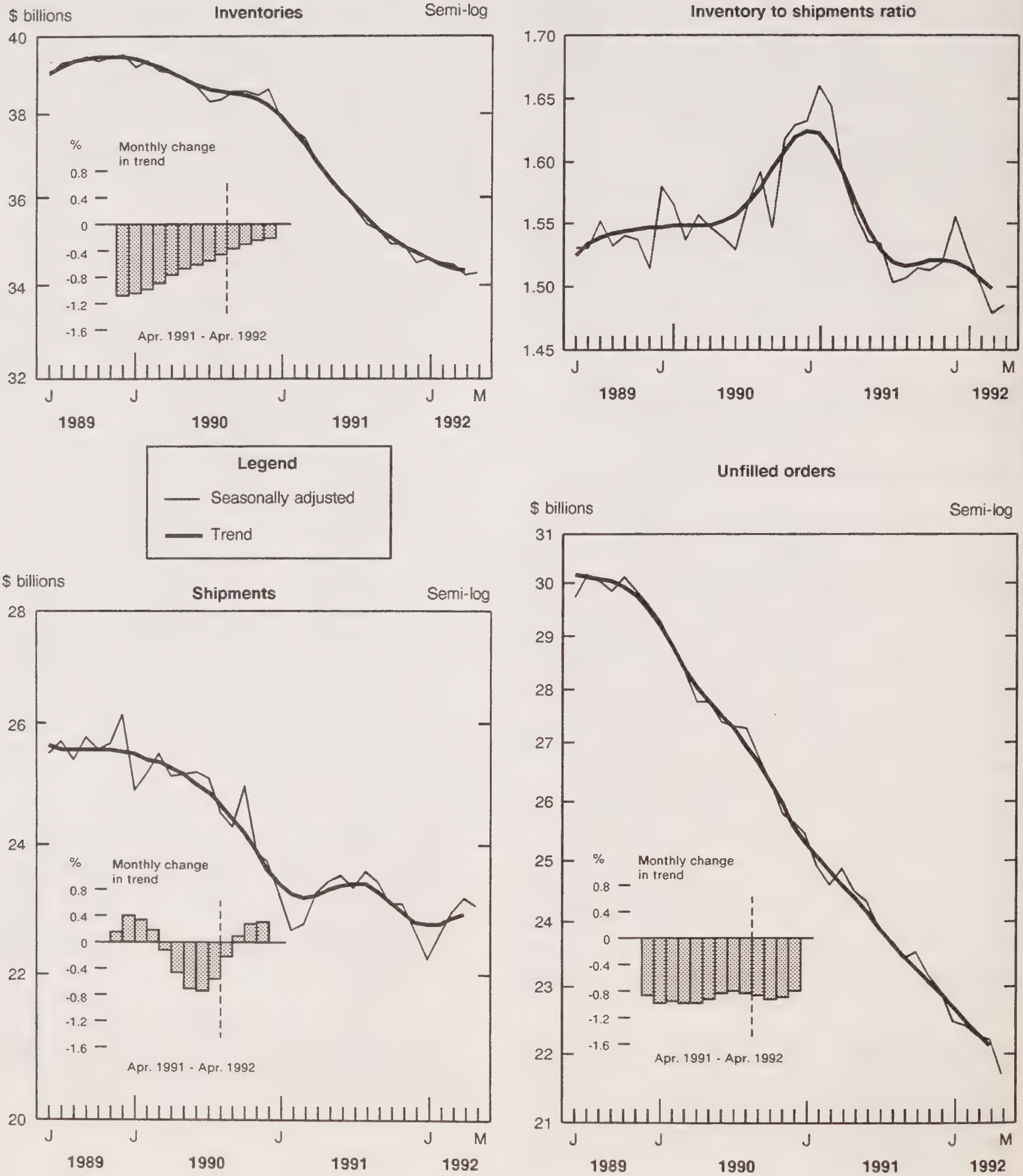
  The **trend** for shipments rose for the third time in a row. Eleven of the 22 major groups (accounting for 52% of shipment values) contributed to this increase. The most significant increases in the most recent period, in order of dollar impact, were registered in the transportation equipment, the refined petroleum and coal products and the wood industries.

  The trends for eight of the 22 major groups declined in the most recent period as well as in the two previous periods. The largest decreases, in order of dollar impact, were in the electrical and electronic products industries, the primary metal industries and the fabricated metals industries. However, in each of these eight industries, the trend has been falling at a progressively slower pace.

- **Inventories** (owned) increased 0.1% in May to $34.2 billion with 10 of the 22 major groups recording increases. The largest increases were recorded in the wood (2.6%), chemicals (0.5%) and the food industries (0.5%) . The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but at a slower pace over the last 11 periods.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** increased from 1.48 in April to 1.49 in May. The **trend**, which had shown no change from August 1991 to January 1992, has continued to decline since February.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, May 1992



- **Unfilled orders** dropped 2.3% in May to $21.7 billion, the seventh consecutive monthly decrease. The largest decrease was in the transportation equipment industry (-3.6%), notably the result of cancellations in the aircraft industry (-4.2%). In addition, large decreases were recorded in the shipbuilding industry (-3.3%), the machinery industry (-2.6%) and the fabricated metal industries (-3.2%). These decreases were largely due to cancellations and the reduction by manufacturers of their order backlog. The **trend** has fallen at about the same pace since September 1991.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** fell 2.4% to $22.5 billion in May, the first decrease following three consecutive increases. The **trend** for new orders has been rising since February 1992.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first five months of 1992 were estimated at $113.9 billion, 1.2% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the May 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
May 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
May 1991	25,189	36,689	24,754	25,002	23,410	36,450	24,527	23,065
June 1991	24,567	35,868	24,430	24,243	23,500	36,070	24,364	23,337
July 1991	21,664	35,376	24,003	21,237	23,297	35,745	23,917	22,851
August 1991	23,222	35,166	23,872	23,091	23,568	35,394	23,688	23,338
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,860	35,159	22,374	23,771	22,906	34,418	22,293	22,758
April 1992	23,531	34,711	22,311	23,468	23,154	34,193	22,231	23,092
May 1992	24,080	34,487	21,866	23,636	23,038	34,218	21,721	22,528

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
May 1991	0.9	0.4	-1.0	-1.0	1.56	1.57	-1.4	-1.0	-1.7	0.3
June 1991	0.4	0.4	-1.0	-1.0	1.53	1.55	-0.7	-0.9	1.2	0.4
July 1991	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	1.53	1.53	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	0.2
August 1991	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	1.50	1.52	-1.0	-1.0	2.1	-0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.52	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.52	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.8	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.4	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.1
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.51	-0.7	-0.9	1.2	0.3
April 1992	1.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	1.48	1.50	-0.3	-0.8	1.5	0.4
May 1992	-0.5	*	0.1	*	1.49	*	-2.3	*	-2.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

May 1992

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during May 1992 totalled 3 712 million cubic metres, a 3.2% increase over the May 1991 level.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in May 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from May 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 747 million cubic metres (+2.5%); commercial sales, 595 million cubic metres (-0.6%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 370 million cubic metres (+4.4%).

Year-to-date figures for 1992 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 27 700 million cubic metres in May, a 1.5% increase from the same period in 1991.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 7 886 million cubic metres (+0.5%); commercial sales, 6 357 million cubic metres (-1.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 13 457 million cubic metres (+3.4%).

The May 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

May 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	52 563	99 520	244 342	2 600	399 025
Ontario	397 878	255 899	608 216	169 991	1 431 984
Manitoba	24 310	22 579	28 665	600	76 154
Saskatchewan	51 262	30 423	2 878	142 466	227 029
Alberta	161 998	131 123	969 541	–	1 262 662
British Columbia	59 394	55 414	46 293	153 938	315 039
May 1992 – Canada	**747 405**	**594 958**	**1 899 935**	**469 595**	**3 711 893**
May 1991 – Canada	728 964	598 739	1 899 399	371 289	3 598 391
% change	2.5	-0.6	4.4		3.2
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**7 885 872**	**6 356 910**	**10 925 423**	**2 531 867**	**27 700 072**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	7 844 582	6 433 019	11 068 965	1 946 191	27 292 757
% change	0.5	-1.2	3.4		1.5

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
May 1992

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The May 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled $527.5 million, down 16.9% from $634.6 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry (SIC 3993) totalled $197.9 million, down 4.4% from $207.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Leaf Tobacco Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $322.0 million, unchanged from the 1989 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Rubber Products Industries
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled $1,075.7 million, up 0.8% from $1,067.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Particle Board Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the particle board industry (SIC 2592) totalled $323.7 million, down 6.1% from $344.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wafer Board Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wafer board industry (SIC 2593) totalled $249.4 million, down 25.8% from $336.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled $177.5 million, down 10.1% from $197.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Oils and Fats, May 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, May 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, May 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada, 1971 to 1992. Vol. 16, No. 3.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
21	**Retail Trade**	May 1992
22	**Private and Public Investment in Canada**	Revised Intentions 1992
22	**Wholesale Trade**	May 1992
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	May 1992
23	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	May 1992
23	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	May 1992

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

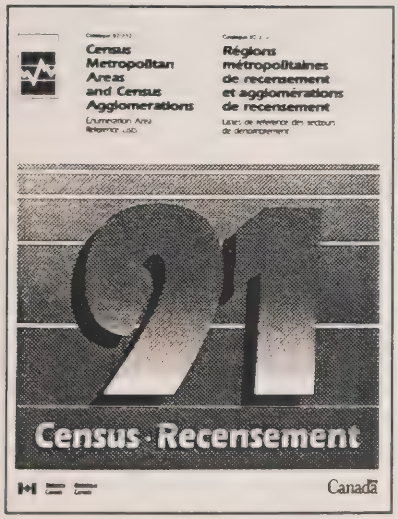
Statistics Canada

Monday, July 20, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index,** June 1992 3
  The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (1986 = 100) for construction trades in June remained unchanged from May's revised 130.3.

(continued on page 2)



Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists

1991 Census

Six of the seven publications making up the 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists are now available. An enumeration area is the smallest geographical unit for which census data are collected. The information in the series is presented by region and by type of geographical unit.

Census Tracts (92-312, $35) lists, in the 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 14 census agglomerations of the Census Tract Program, each census tract and the enumeration areas within each census tract.

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (92-313, $30) presents each of the 25 CMAs and 115 census agglomerations in Canada and identifies all the enumeration areas within each.

The following four publications (catalogue nos. 92-314 to 92-317) together identify all of the census divisions and census subdivisions in Canada and their constituent 1991 Census enumeration areas:

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Atlantic Provinces (92-314, $25)
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Quebec (92-315, $25)
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Ontario (92-316, $25)
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Western Provinces and the Territories (92-317, $30)

To obtain copies of the 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists, see "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
June 1992

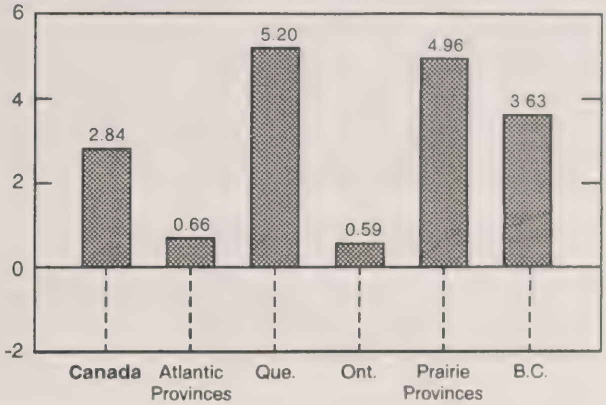
Highlights

- The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in June 1992 from May's revised level of 130.3.
- On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8%, from 126.7 in June 1991 to 130.3 in June 1992.
- On a regional basis, year-over-year increases in June varied from a low of 0.6 in Ontario to a high of 5.2 in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement
Percentage changes: June 1992/June 1991



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
June 1992 (1986 = 100)

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% change June 1992/ May 1992	% change June 1992/ June 1991
Canada	**130.3**	**130.3**	**126.7**	–	**2.8**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	120.2	–	–
Saint John	130.8	130.8	127.3	–	2.7
Quebec City	139.4	139.4	132.5	–	5.2
Chicoutimi	139.3	139.3	132.5	–	5.1
Montreal	139.5	139.5	132.6	–	5.2
Ottawa	134.6	134.6	133.9	–	0.5
Toronto	137.7	137.7	136.8	–	0.7
Hamilton	131.5	131.5	130.7	–	0.6
St. Catharines	134.7	134.7	133.9	–	0.6
Kitchener	129.9	129.9	'129.1	–	0.6
London	133.6	133.6	132.9	–	0.5
Windsor	134.3	134.3	133.4	–	0.7
Sudbury	135.2	135.2	134.2	–	0.7
Thunder Bay	134.9	134.9	134.0	–	0.7
Winnipeg	119.7	119.7	118.1	–	1.4
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.2	–	0.1
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.2	–	0.1
Calgary	122.5	122.5	114.5	–	7.0
Edmonton	120.0	120.0	113.5	–	5.7
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	123.9	–	3.7
Victoria	128.5	128.5	124.2	–	3.5

* *Based on average hourly earnings data.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $18.2 million in January 1992. Operating revenues of $553.9 million in January were up $42.3 million or 8.3% from the January 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 10.6% from January 1991. Freight train-kilometres in January 1992 increased 11.8% and freight car-kilometres increased 9.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released during the fourth week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

June 1992

The June 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Product Price Index, May 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Census Tracts. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-312
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-313
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Census Divisions and Subdivisions - Atlantic Provinces. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-314
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Quebec. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-315
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Ontario. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-316
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Western Provinces and the Territories. 1991 Census Enumeration Area Reference Lists.
Catalogue number 92-317
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

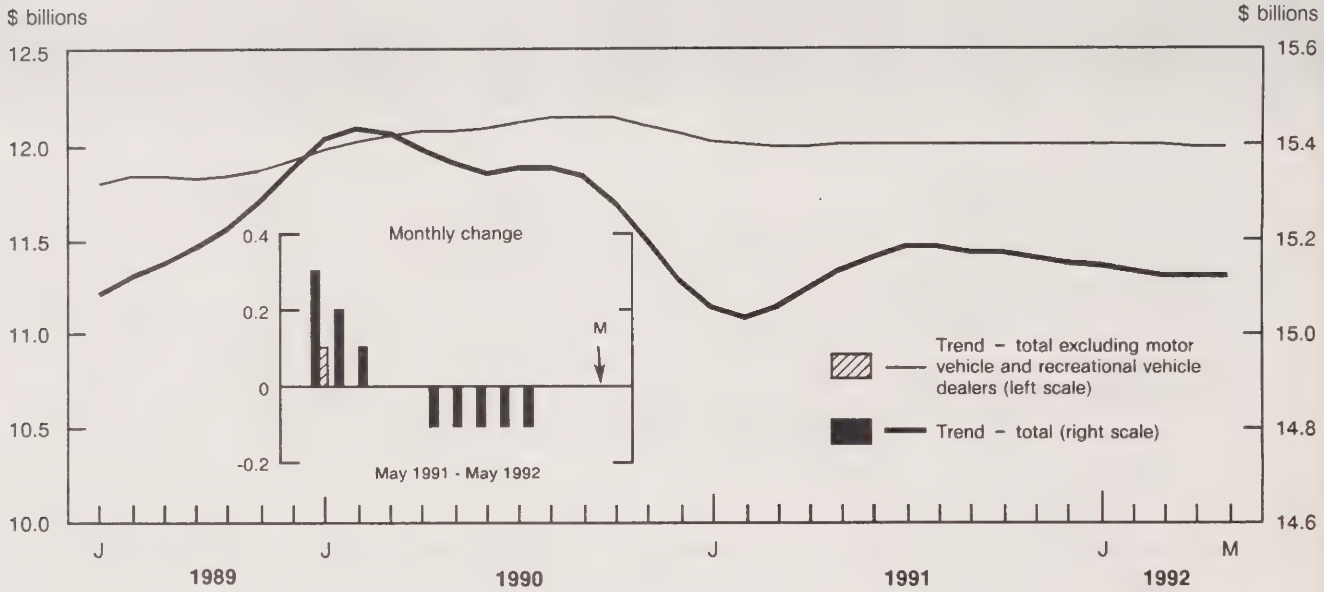
Tuesday, July 21, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove federal sales tax so as to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

May 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

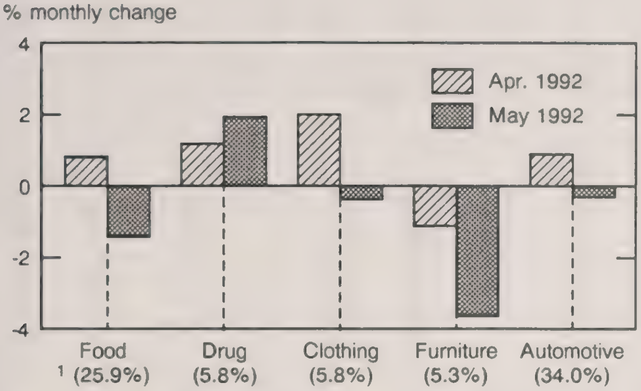
- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales fell 0.7% in May, offsetting most of the 1.0% gain seen in April. At $15.1 billion, sales returned to the level recorded in the first three months of the year. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased 0.9% in May, in contrast to the 0.9% gain in April.

- The overall decline in May was broadly based with 13 of 16 trade groups recording lower sales. The most significant decreases, in order of dollar impact, were registered by supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.3%) and household furniture and appliance stores (-3.6%). Partly counterbalancing these losses was a gain reported by drug and patent medicine stores (+1.9%).

- Lower sales in May recorded by supermarkets and grocery stores followed three monthly gains. Sales of household furniture and appliance stores showed a fluctuating pattern over the last year but the May 1992 level was comparable with that of May 1991.

- Half of the provinces posted sales decreases in May, ranging from -3.0% in Newfoundland to -0.3% in British Columbia. Notable increases were recorded in Manitoba (+4.0%) and Prince Edward Island (+2.3%).

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted



[1] *Percentage of total sales*

Trends

- As illustrated in the larger chart, after declining sharply from August 1990 to February 1991 and then rising moderately, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing slightly since August 1991. The recent downward trend is due mainly to declining sales of recreational and motor vehicle dealers. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers remain almost unchanged since May 1991.

Year-to-date in Current Dollars

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first five months of 1992 amounted to $70.8 billion, up 0.8% from the corresponding period in 1991. In April, cumulative sales were 2.2% higher than in the same period of the previous year. However, users are reminded that the estimates for early 1991 were unusually low following the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

The May 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

May, 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1991 r	Apr. 1992 r	May 1992 p	May 1992/ 1991 r	May 1991 r	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992 r	Apr. 1992 r	May 1992 p	May/ Apr. 1992 r	May 1992/ 1991 r
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,915	3,615	3,867	-1.2	3,635	3,627	3,644	3,666	3,616	-1.3	-0.5
All other food stores	331	302	318	-3.8	304	294	292	300	296	-1.6	-2.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	833	837	872	4.7	822	852	851	861	877	1.9	6.7
Shoe stores	153	129	138	-10.0	139	130	129	131	127	-3.3	-8.4
Men's clothing stores	155	119	137	-11.7	149	136	130	132	131	-0.8	-12.3
Women's clothing stores	327	287	319	-2.6	312	299	293	295	301	2.1	-3.4
Other clothing stores	308	291	303	-1.8	321	309	305	316	312	-1.3	-2.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	588	586	570	-3.0	620	642	648	641	618	-3.6	-0.3
Household furnishings stores	175	171	176	0.3	172	186	185	182	175	-3.7	2.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,085	3,680	3,770	-7.7	3,222	3,136	3,122	3,167	3,158	-0.3	-2.0
Gasoline service stations	1,247	1,067	1,164	-6.7	1,190	1,146	1,127	1,128	1,123	-0.4	-5.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,031	868	948	-8.0	899	862	862	859	857	-0.3	-4.7
General merchandise stores	1,745	1,640	1,692	-3.0	1,748	1,743	1,712	1,748	1,738	-0.6	-0.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	597	473	588	-1.5	516	508	508	510	514	0.9	-0.3
Other durable goods stores	412	357	396	-3.9	410	413	411	416	403	-3.0	-1.5
All other retail stores	878	774	897	2.2	815	858	846	860	852	-0.9	4.5
Total, all stores	**16,780**	**15,197**	**16,155**	**-3.7**	**15,272**	**15,141**	**15,062**	**15,212**	**15,100**	**-0.7**	**-1.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,695**	**11,517**	**12,385**	**-2.4**	**12,050**	**12,005**	**11,941**	**12,045**	**11,942**	**-0.9**	**-0.9**
Department store type merchandise	5,293	4,891	5,190	-1.9	5,208	5,218	5,171	5,232	5,198	-0.7	-0.2
Regions											
Newfoundland	313	270	286	-8.6	280	284	276	272	264	-3.0	-5.8
Prince Edward Island	69	63	70	1.5	63	64	65	64	66	2.3	4.9
Nova Scotia	541	511	535	-1.0	497	480	503	505	503	-0.5	1.1
New Brunswick	427	384	414	-3.1	389	384	385	385	387	0.7	-0.4
Quebec	4,381	3,923	4,167	-4.9	3,802	3,693	3,695	3,760	3,718	-1.1	-2.2
Ontario	6,158	5,557	5,912	-4.0	5,656	5,643	5,557	5,618	5,553	-1.2	-1.8
Manitoba	575	511	560	-2.5	524	536	530	506	526	4.0	0.4
Saskatchewan	474	445	469	-1.0	443	446	457	448	448	0.1	1.2
Alberta	1,692	1,575	1,672	-1.2	1,585	1,584	1,609	1,583	1,603	1.2	1.1
British Columbia	2,103	1,914	2,024	-3.8	1,979	1,951	1,970	1,948	1,942	-0.3	-1.9
Yukon	16	13	14	-12.7	15	14	15	14	13	-5.7	-8.7
Northwest Territories	31	31	32	2.9	30	30	31	32	31	-3.6	2.4

p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Telephone Statistics

May 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,209.9 million in May 1992, up 7.5% from May 1991.

Operating expenses were $893.2 million, an increase of 7.0% from May 1991. Net operating revenue was $316.6 million, an increase of 8.9% from May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of July 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer – Historical and Statistical Supplement, 1991-92
Catalogue number 11-210
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32;
Other Countries: US$38)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 22, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Revised Intentions 1992

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1992 are now estimated to be $126.5 billion, a decrease of 0.1% over the preliminary actual expenditures for 1991 of $126.6 billion. Investment expenditures for residential and non-residential construction are expected to decline by 3.4%, while those for machinery and equipment are expected to increase by 5.7%.

The current estimate is down 3.6% from the earlier survey of investment intentions released in February. There were downward revisions in most sectors, including finance (-9.4%), housing (-8.0%), construction industry (-5.3%), and government (-4.1%). These were moderated in part by an upward revision in commercial services (3.3%).

Highlights

Comparisons of the revised intentions for 1992 with the preliminary actual expenditures for 1991 are as follows:

Business Sector

- The business sector now expects capital spending of $72.9 billion, a decrease of 3.1% over 1991.

- Decreases in mining investment (down to $6.4 billion from $7.7 billion) are attributable to a 19.2% drop in petroleum and gas wells along with declines in both metal (-10.4%) and non-metal mining (-7.4%).

- In manufacturing, investment is expected to decrease by 4.2% (down to $16.2 billion from $17.0 billion in 1991). Contributors to the decrease include primary metals, paper and allied industries, petroleum and coal, along with chemical and chemical products industries. Transportation equipment, food and beverage, and metal fabrication lead those industries showing increases.

- Investment by utilities is expected to be $25.3 billion, an increase of $1.1 billion or 4.6% over 1991. The most significant contributor to the increase is the electric power industry.

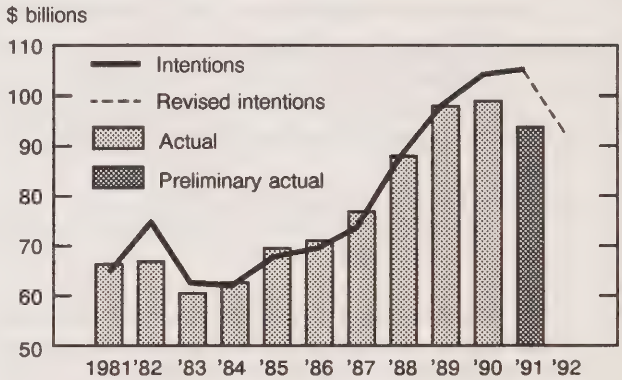
Note to Users

Revised spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between the end of April and the beginning of July. They replace the earlier intentions, which were based on a survey conducted between November and the beginning of February. All values are expressed in current dollars. Past differences between intentions and actual expenditures are shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



- The trade, finance and commercial industries intend to spend $20.4 billion in 1992, down 6.6% (-$1.4 billion) from 1991. Leading the decline are real estate developers, hotels, and department stores. This decline is moderated by expected increases in commercial services and banks.

Government and Institutions

- Governments anticipate a 3.1% increase in capital spending (up to $14.1 billion in 1992 from $13.7 billion in 1991). However, this represents a downward revision of $0.6 billion from original intentions.

- The institutions group expects to increase spending by 7.4% to $5.3 billion in 1992 from $4.9 billion in 1991. Plans for schools and hospitals account for most of this increase.

1992 Revised Investment Intentions Compared to 1991

Chart 2

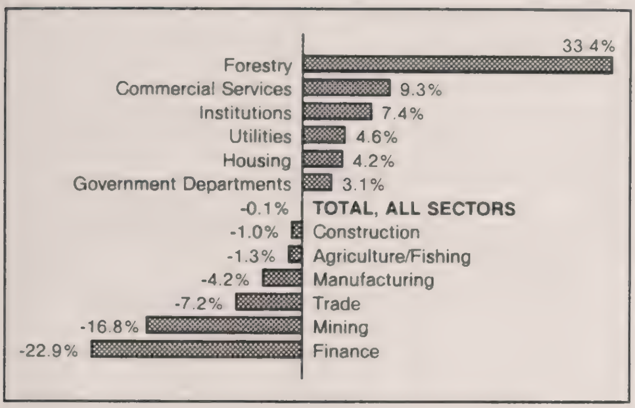
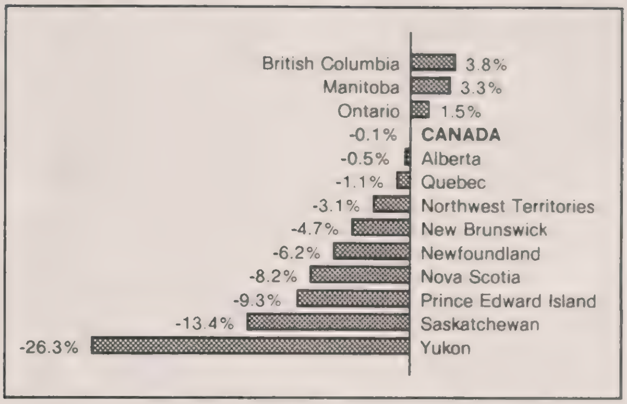


Chart 3



Housing

- The $34.2 billion for residential construction represents a 4.2% increase over 1991 expenditures. This is considerably weaker than the original estimate which showed a 13.2% increase over 1991.

Provincial Data

- As seen in chart 3, nine of the 12 provinces and territories are expecting decreased capital spending for 1992.

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows a decrease in capital spending of $2.4 billion for 1992. A similar panel of small businesses also indicates a $0.6 billion decrease in capital expenditures from its 1991 expenditures.
- From their earlier 1992 intentions, large and small businesses show downward revisions of $1.4 billion and $0.8 billion respectively.

Additional statistics for the provinces, by industry or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1992 (61-206, $30) will be available by mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted.

Total Business Investment

Period of Investment[1]	Published	New Respondents[2]	Regular Respondents
	millions of dollars		
1991 (PA)	75,244	471	74,773
1992 (I)	74,079	1,202	72,877
1992 (RI)	72,913	801	72,112

1 *Preliminary actual (PA) 1991, intentions (I) 1992, revised intentions (RI) 1992.*
2 *Respondents who are reporting to the survey for the first time.*

Investment Pattern for Panel[1] of Respondents
Business Sector

	Large				Small			
	millions of dollars							
Period of Investment[2]								
1991 (PA)	45,141				13,567			
1992 (I)	44,169				13,817			
1992 (RI)	42,742				13,013			
	$	Number			$	Number		
		Up	Down	No Change		Up	Down	No Change
Period Over Period Change								
1992 (RI)/1991 (PA)	-2,399	225	247	0	-554	3,737	3,510	1,751
1992 (RI)/1992 (I)	-1,427	149	219	107	-804	2,482	2,601	3,915

1 *This panel consists of respondents who have filed reports for all three periods of investment.*
2 *Preliminary actual (PA) 1991, intentions (I) 1992, revised intentions (RI) 1992.*

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

Sectors	Total Capital Expenditures			Revised Intentions 1992/ Intentions 1992	Revised Intentions 1992/ Preliminary 1991
	1991 Preliminary	1992 Intentions	1992 Revised Intentions		
	millions of dollars			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	2,615	2,614	2,581	-1.3	-1.3
Forestry	120	161	160	-0.4	33.4
Mining	7,682	6,744	6,394	-5.2	-16.8
Construction	1,853	1,936	1,834	-5.3	-1.0
Manufacturing	16,956	16,237	16,244	0.0	-4.2
Utilities	24,192	25,526	25,318	-0.8	4.6
Trade	3,203	3,053	2,973	-2.6	-7.2
Finance	9,131	7,765	7,038	-9.4	-22.9
Commercial	9,493	10,044	10,372	3.3	9.3
Sub-total Business	**75,244**	**74,079**	**72,914**	**-1.6**	**-3.1**
Institutions	4,889	5,234	5,253	0.4	7.4
Government departments	13,670	14,695	14,093	-4.1	3.1
Sub-total Social	**18,559**	**19,929**	**19,346**	**-2.9**	**4.2**
Housing	32,832	37,166	34,208	-8.0	4.2
Grand Total	**126,635**	**131,174**	**126,468**	**-3.6**	**-0.1**

Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Summary by Province and Territory

1991 to 1992[1]

No.	Province/Territory		Capital Expenditures: Construction	Capital Expenditures: Machinery and Equipment	Capital Expenditures: Total	Revised Intentions 1992/ Intentions 1992	Revised Intentions 1992/ Preliminary 1991
			(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
1	Newfoundland	1991	1,678	547	2,225		
		1992	1,990	529	2,519	-17.2	-6.2
		1992	1,595	492	2,087		
2	Prince Edward Island	1991	288	157	445		
		1992	313	108	420	-4.0	-9.3
		1992	293	110	403		
3	Nova Scotia	1991	2,068	1,112	3,180		
		1992	1,905	1,050	2,955	-1.2	-8.2
		1992	1,715	1,205	2,920		
4	New Brunswick	1991	1,905	717	2,623		
		1992	1,893	612	2,505	-0.2	-4.7
		1992	1,847	653	2,500		
6	Quebec	1991	18,205	9,553	27,758		
		1992	17,636	10,415	28,050	-2.1	-1.1
		1992	16,995	10,460	27,456		
7	Ontario	1991	29,113	20,356	49,469		
		1992	31,775	21,050	52,825	-5.0	1.5
		1992	28,577	21,627	50,204		
8	Manitoba	1991	2,292	1,226	3,518		
		1992	2,392	1,209	3,601	0.9	3.3
		1992	1,995	1,640	3,635		
9	Saskatchewan	1991	2,892	1,720	4,611		
		1992	2,708	1,700	4,408	-9.4	-13.4
		1992	2,305	1,687	3,992		
10	Alberta	1991	10,816	4,730	15,546		
		1992	10,626	5,265	15,891	-2.6	-0.5
		1992	10,473	5,000	15,473		
12	British Columbia	1991	11,229	5,285	16,514		
		1992	12,223	5,160	17,383	-1.4	3.8
		1992	12,015	5,128	17,143		
13	Yukon	1991	254	37	291		
		1992	184	42	226	-5.4	-26.3
		1992	175	39	214		
14	Northwest Territories	1991	330	127	457		
		1992	277	114	391	13.3	-3.1
		1992	331	111	443		
15	**Canada**	1991	81,069	45,566	126,635		
		1992	83,921	47,253	131,174	-3.6	-0.1
		1992	78,316	48,152	126,468		

[1] *Preliminary actual 1991, followed by Intentions 1992, and then Revised Intentions 1992.*
***Note**: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Wholesale Trade

May 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.6 billion in May, up 1.1% from April. This follows an increase of 0.5% in April and 0.8% in March, based on revised figures.

- Sales performance was mixed, as four of the nine trade groups reported an increase in sales and one remained unchanged. In terms of dollar impact, increases were reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products, followed closely by suppliers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, both reporting an increase of 3.4% over the April level. This represents the second monthly sales increase in the food group after posting a decline in March. Tempering the overall rise were lower sales registered by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-5.3%), merchants of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.2%), and suppliers of farm machinery, equipment, and supplies (-2.2%).

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, Quebec reported the greatest increase in wholesale merchants' sales (+1.8%), followed by Ontario (+1.0%), Manitoba (+4.0%), Nova Scotia (+5.5%) and Saskatchewan (+2.5%). Decreases were registered in Alberta (-0.9%), British Columbia (-0.6%), and New Brunswick (-0.6%).

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In May, wholesale merchants' inventories rose to $24.6 billion, up 0.5% from the previous month.

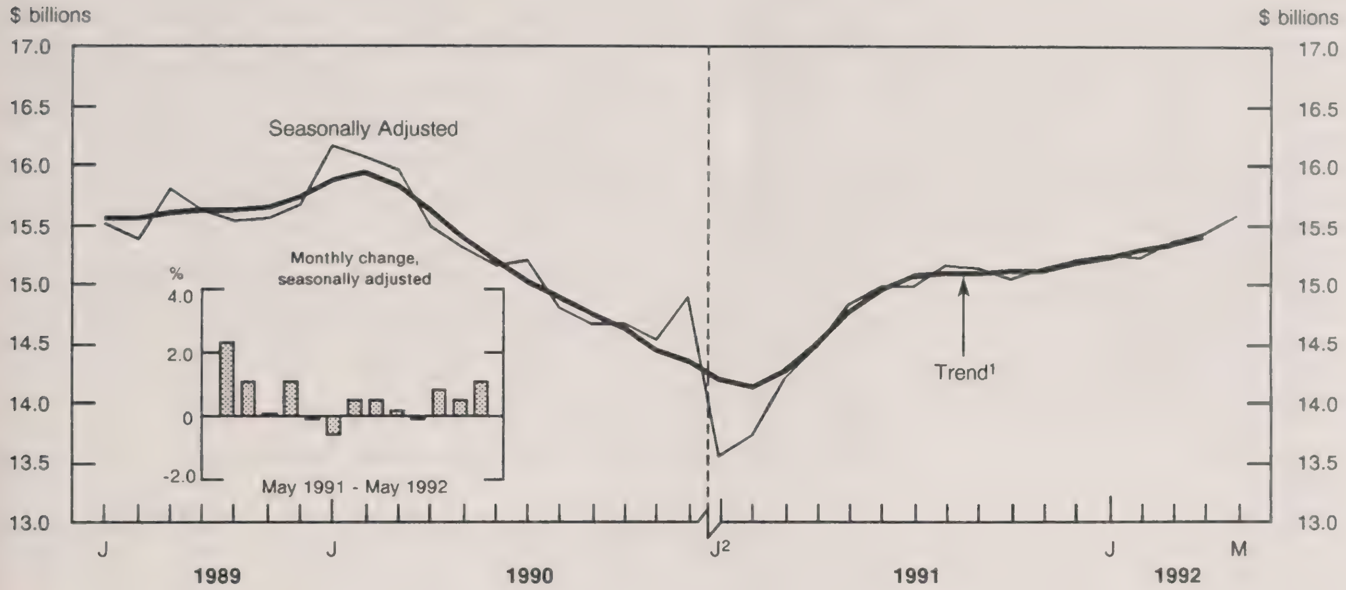
- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of May was 1.58:1, down from the 1.59:1 recorded in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

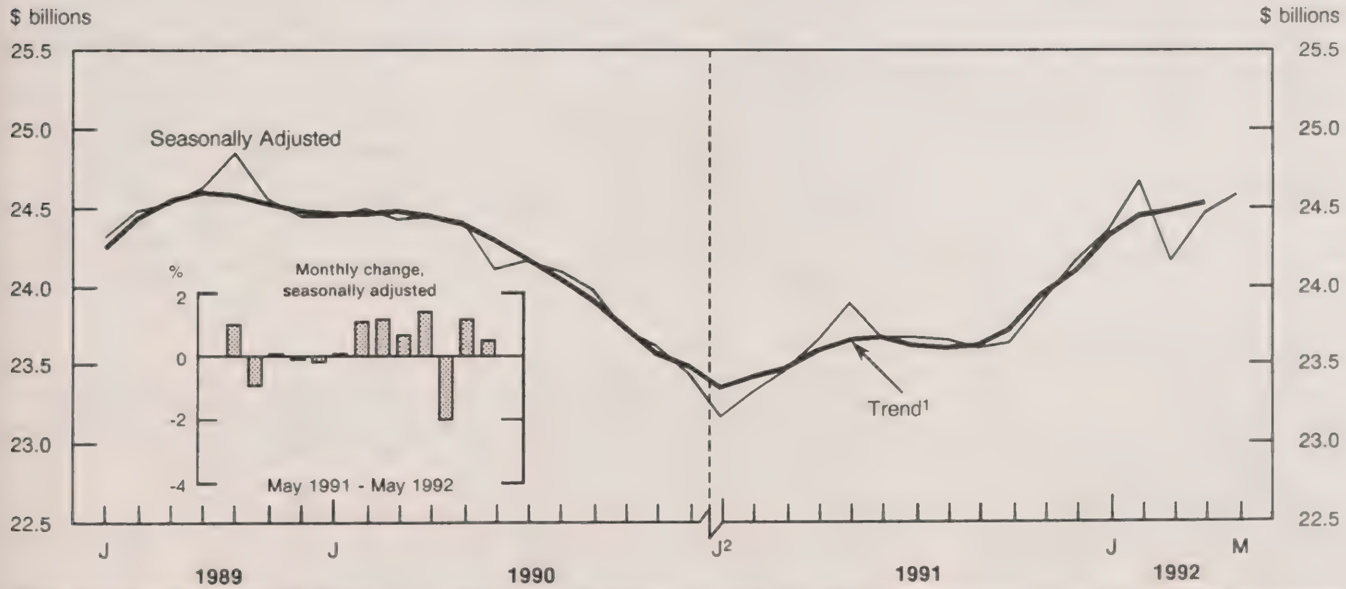
The May issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data included the federal sales tax. Its successor, the goods and services tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

May 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 1991	April 1992 r	May 1992p	May 1992/ 1991	May 1991	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992p	May/ April 1992	May 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,879	3,989	4,119	6.2	3,710	3,873	3,822	3,934	4,069	3.4	9.7
Apparel and dry goods	320	350	293	-8.6	382	376	378	364	366	0.5	-4.2
Household goods	489	516	488	-0.2	506	525	520	534	526	-1.6	3.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,955	2,000	1,842	-5.8	1,749	1,651	1,741	1,818	1,721	-5.3	-1.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,162	1,100	1,097	-5.6	1,061	1,070	1,044	1,067	1,044	-2.2	-1.6
Lumber and building materials	1,650	1,433	1,722	4.4	1,356	1,418	1,443	1,422	1,467	3.1	8.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	430	443	419	-2.6	339	335	358	354	346	-2.2	2.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,341	3,551	3,582	7.2	3,268	3,464	3,507	3,464	3,583	3.4	9.6
Other products	2,932	2,576	2,827	-3.6	2,431	2,509	2,538	2,467	2,467	--	1.5
Total, all trades	**16,158**	**15,960**	**16,389**	**1.4**	**14,802**	**15,221**	**15,351**	**15,425**	**15,588**	**1.1**	**5.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	165	141	159	-3.4	161	163	156	159	164	2.6	1.9
Prince Edward Island	41	41	46	13.5	38	41	41	42	43	1.8	14.5
Nova Scotia	405	340	389	-4.0	366	342	315	339	357	5.5	-2.4
New Brunswick	248	239	249	0.3	239	244	249	251	249	-0.6	4.3
Quebec	3,876	3,880	4,072	5.1	3,527	3,718	3,756	3,801	3,871	1.8	9.8
Ontario	6,629	6,727	6,687	0.9	6,157	6,335	6,393	6,369	6,433	1.0	4.5
Manitoba	598	520	632	5.8	502	509	528	517	537	4.0	7.1
Saskatchewan	588	440	523	-11.0	503	472	455	456	467	2.5	-7.2
Alberta	1,591	1,484	1,528	-4.0	1,412	1,393	1,424	1,429	1,416	-0.9	0.2
British Columbia	1,999	2,130	2,083	4.2	1,881	1,985	2,013	2,044	2,031	-0.6	8.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	18	20	7.6	18	19	20	19	20	6.6	11.4

Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group

May 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 1991	April 1992 r	May 1992p	May 1992/ 1991	May 1991	Feb. 1992 r	Mar. 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992p	May/ April 1992	May 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,771	2,857	2,986	7.8	2,788	2,866	2,833	2,872	2,938	2.3	5.4
Apparel and dry goods	831	866	870	4.8	802	858	853	839	828	-1.3	3.2
Household goods	1,061	1,155	1,173	10.6	1,061	1,152	1,152	1,155	1,173	1.6	10.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,464	3,601	3,711	7.1	3,422	3,658	3,407	3,565	3,666	2.8	7.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,160	2,120	2,193	1.5	2,077	2,110	2,055	2,049	2,059	0.5	-0.9
Lumber and building materials	2,288	2,660	2,598	13.5	2,186	2,394	2,408	2,526	2,457	-2.7	12.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,415	1,506	1,509	6.6	1,386	1,416	1,431	1,429	1,458	2.0	5.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,211	7,250	7,201	-0.1	7,066	7,143	7,028	7,055	7,026	-0.4	-0.6
Other products	3,164	3,059	3,038	-4.0	3,097	3,065	2,993	2,972	2,968	-0.1	-4.1
Total, all trades	**24,366**	**25,075**	**25,281**	**3.8**	**23,885**	**24,662**	**24,160**	**24,461**	**24,572**	**0.5**	**2.9**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

May 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,084 million in May 1992, a decrease of 2.0% from the previous month's total (revised) of $1,106 million.
- Cumulative sales for 1992 remained virtually the same when compared to the same period in 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,242 million at the end of May, an increase of 0.8% from the April 1992 value (revised) of $5,200 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

Order the May 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) available in October. Contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	May 1991	April 1992	May 1992	May 1991	Feb. 1992 r	March 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992 p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	1,086	1,020	1,055	1,096	1,093	1,058	1,106	1,084
Total Stocks	5,034	5,284	5,207	5,024	5,125	5,235	5,200	5,242
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.8

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

June 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.82 billion cigarettes in June 1992, a 6.3% increase from the 4.53[r] (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to June 1992 totalled 23.52 billion cigarettes, down 4.8% from 24.71[r] billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in June 1992 totalled 3.13 billion cigarettes, an increase of 1.8% over the 3.08 billion cigarettes sold in June 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 17.37 billion cigarettes, down 10.0% from 1991 cumulative amount of 19.31 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the June 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

June 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 649 455 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1992, up 13.5% from the 2 334 529 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 12.2% from the 2 361 328 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1992 totalled 14 183 308 square metres, an increase of 6.7% for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 122 (series 32 and 33) and 40.

The June 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 1.9% to 1 816 472 cubic metres in May 1992 from 1 851 202 cubic metres after revisions in May 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1992 totalled 2 801 805 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.1% compared to 3 047 172 cubic metres in May 1991.

Year-to-date production in 1992 amounted to 9 342 366 cubic metres, an increase of 9.5% compared to 8 532 434 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, May 1992 .
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/122$; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/173$; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Energy Statistics Handbook, July 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

The Labour Force, July 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/179$; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

Newfoundland and Labrador
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255
Fax: 1-709-772-6433

Maritime Provinces
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412, East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region
Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building
Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: 495-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
Fax: 1-403-495-3026
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Observer

July 1992

The July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The July issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in June, and a feature article on turnover in the Canadian labour market. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

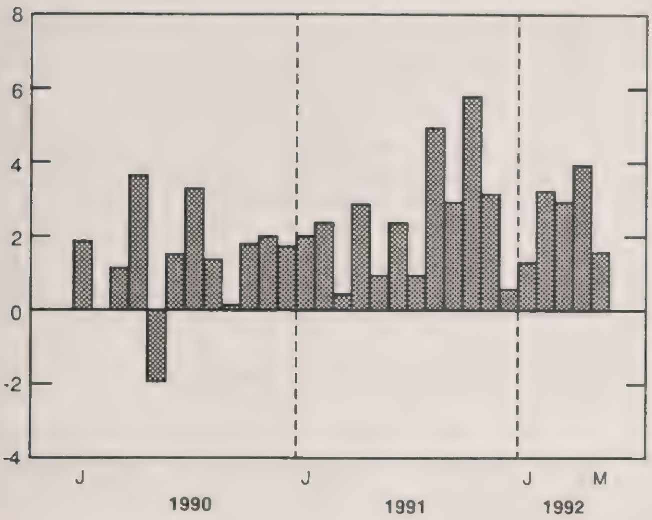
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

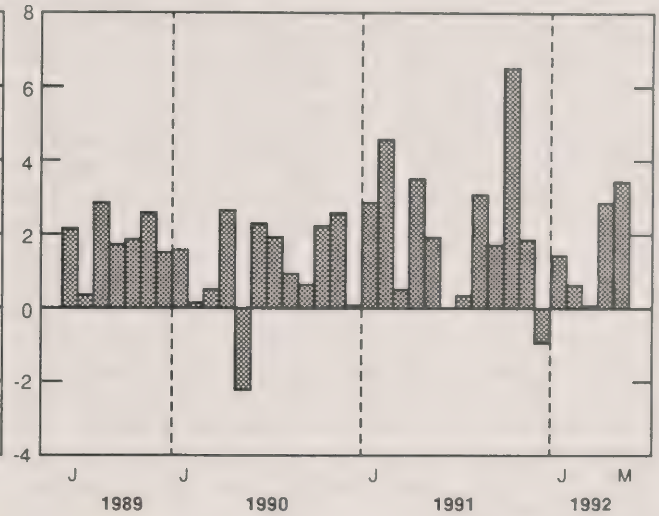
Canadian Securities[1]

$ Billions



Canadian Bonds

$ Billions



[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
May 1992

Canadian Securities

In May 1992, non-residents purchased a net $1.6 billion of Canadian securities, which amounted to half the average of the massive net investments of the previous three months. The decrease stemmed entirely from redemptions in the Canadian money market, which represented the first significant monthly net foreign disinvestment ($1.8 billion) in that market this year. Non-residents were, however, heavy purchasers of Canadian bonds, acquiring a net $3.4 billion, their largest net investment in seven months.

The $3.4 billion net investment in Canadian bonds was channelled into both new and existing issues. In the primary market, non-residents purchased $3.7 billion of new Canadian bonds and redeemed $1.5 billion of maturing bonds, resulting in the second largest net new financing this year. Non-residents also continued to invest significantly in the secondary market ($1.3 billion), contrasting with their net disinvestment earlier this year.

The $3.7 billion of new bond sales to non-residents in May matched this year's high recorded in January and was similar to the massive $3.8 billion monthly average for all of 1991. The provinces and their enterprises shared new issue activity with corporations in May, raising $2.4 billion or two-thirds of total new bonds sold to non-residents in May. However, net new financing (after retirements) by corporations was small at less than $0.2 billion. Non-resident purchases of new domestically-issued federal bonds rebounded to $0.9 billion in May. New issues denominated in Canadian dollars rose to slightly more than half (52%) of new issues in May, followed closely by U.S. dollar issues (45%) – somewhat of a shift from the first four months of 1992, when U.S. dollar issues predominated.

In the secondary market, even though the bulk of the $1.3 billion net investment continued to be directed to federal issues, there was a significant net investment of $0.5 billion in provincial and provincial enterprise issues. Geographically, the net investment in May came from Europe ($1.0 billion) and the United States ($0.3 billion), with some small net disinvesting from Asian countries. The gross value of trading with non-residents rose to $37 billion in May, up $2 billion from April. Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates and the corresponding differentials favouring investment in Canada generally declined in May, down some 10-15 basis points from April.

In the Canadian money market, the $1.8 billion net disinvestment by non-residents in May equalled the record set in February 1991. The May net redemptions followed three months of net investment totalling $6.2 billion. The disinvestment in May was almost entirely made up of Government of Canada treasury bills, as residents of European Community countries (who had been the major buyers in the past few months) sold a net $2.1 billion. This was partially offset by net investments by the United States and other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries that totalled $0.6 billion. In all other paper, there was a net disinvestment of $0.2 billion. Total gross trading in May rebounded to a record $31 billion.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by $45 million in May, following a small net disinvestment in April. In May, all of the net disinvestment was by U.S. investors ($58 million). The gross value of trading with non-residents declined 20% to $2.5 billion, the lowest level since October 1991. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, rose in the first half of May but declined afterward to close the month only 1.0% higher than in April.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents continued to increase their holdings of foreign securities, adding $0.7 billion in May (an amount similar to that of April). The net investment in May was made up of $0.5 billion of foreign bonds and $0.2 billion of foreign stocks, roughly split between United States and overseas securities. In total, Canadian net investment in foreign securities totalled $4.2 billion in the first five months of 1992. This compared to $3.3 billion for the same period of 1991, when Canadian residents invested a record amount of funds abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The May issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
January to May										
1991	-403	19,851	-6,083	13,364	-3,429	-1,360	**8,575**	-1,165	-2,155	**-3,320**
1992	-1,207	14,675	-7,437	8,444	4,249	192	**12,885**	-1,536	-2,675	**-4,212**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,193	3,703	-1,063	1,447	-192	-4	**1,250**	-397	-607	**-1,004**
February	-879	3,079	-1,548	651	2,414	135	**3,200**	174	-549	**-375**
March	243	2,020	-2,189	73	2,743	78	**2,895**	-707	-653	**-1,361**
April	1,756	2,183	-1,098	2,841	1.069	-7	**3,903**	-156	-444	**-600**
May	1,284	3,691	-1,538	3,436	-1,785	-45	**1,606**	-447	-234	**-682**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

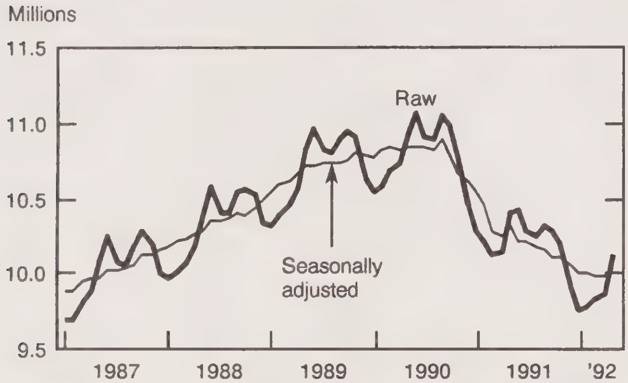
May 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Highlights

In May, the preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $547.90, up 0.4% from April. Earnings increased 3.4%[2] ($18.04) compared to May 1991.

SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, May 1992



Canada industrial aggregate fixed-weighted average hourly earnings increased 4.0% from May 1991 to May 1992, equal to the increase in the variable-weighted average hourly earnings (see Note to Users).

Seasonally adjusted Canada employment was estimated at 10,036,000, up 0.6% from April 1992. On a year-over-year basis, industrial aggregate employment decreased by 2.7%.

The May diffusion index for employment at the Canada industrial aggregate level rose to 0.40, exceeding the May 1991 level (0.25) (see Note to Users).

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) that was introduced in 1983 delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

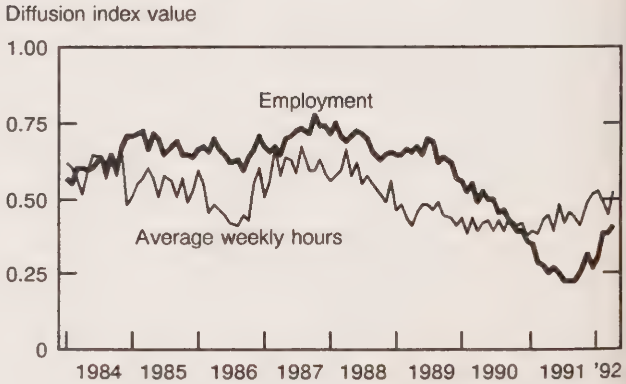
The SEPH estimates back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some new products have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indicies and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.

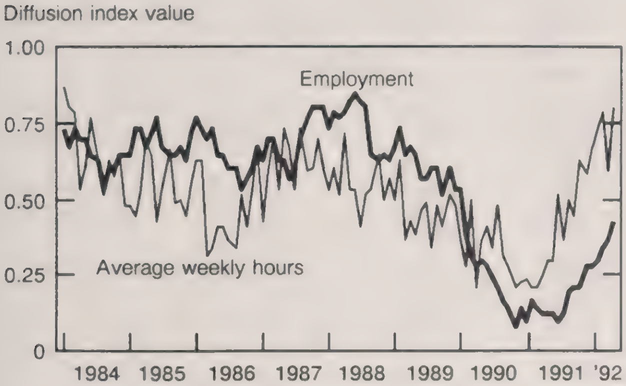
The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific variable. The diffusion index shows the percentage of industries that depicted increases for a specific SEPH variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines, while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore 47/214 = 0.22.

Fixed-weighted and variable-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the variable-weighted earnings series.

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, May 1992



Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, May 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1992 (seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	May 1992 p	April 1992 r	May 1991	May 1992/1991	May/April 1992	April/March 1992
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			% change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,036.5**	**9,976.8**	**10,314.2**	**-2.7**	**0.6**	**0.0**
Goods-producing industries	**2,351.5**	**2,346.0**	**2,483.5**	**-5.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Forestry	55.7	54.7	57.4	-2.9	2.0	6.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	135.0	133.8	146.4	-7.8	0.9	4.1
Manufacturing	1,598.3	1,604.9	1,678.0	-4.7	-0.4	0.2
Construction	419.8	416.0	465.7	-9.9	0.9	-1.8
Service-producing industries	**7,676.6**	**7,633.8**	**7,834.9**	**-2.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	813.0	810.3	819.6	-0.8	0.3	0.2
Trade	1,883.7	1,875.9	1,945.4	-3.2	0.4	-0.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	664.6	658.5	686.0	-3.1	0.9	0.0
Community, business & personal services	3,735.5	3,716.0	3,759.5	-0.6	0.5	0.1
Public administration	706.9	714.7	749.9	-5.7	-1.1	-0.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	138.0	139.9	144.2	-4.3	-1.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	38.5	38.2	37.6	2.2	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	283.4	284.4	290.2	-2.4	-0.4	0.2
New Brunswick	224.5	224.4	233.5	-3.9	0.1	-0.2
Quebec	2,441.5	2,432.9	2,563.4	-4.8	0.4	0.0
Ontario	4,008.1	4,006.2	4,142.3	-3.2	0.1	-0.5
Manitoba	373.6	374.0	374.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Saskatchewan	301.4	300.0	296.3	1.7	0.5	0.5
Alberta	975.6	968.1	994.4	-1.9	0.8	1.8
British Columbia	1,205.7	1,202.4	1,196.0	0.8	0.3	0.1
Yukon	11.4	11.6	10.3	10.6	-2.0	1.8
Northwest Territories	20.1	20.6	20.5	-2.0	-2.2	1.8
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year over year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**547.90**	**545.84**	**529.86**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**684.67**	**680.85**	**662.77**	**3.3**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Forestry	709.09	695.43	693.24	2.3	6.1	2.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	934.28	931.72	917.80	1.8	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	654.05	652.52	624.27	4.8	4.2	5.1
Construction	649.65	629.04	659.78	-1.5	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**505.64**	**504.60**	**487.59**	**3.7**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	703.97	704.52	681.97	3.2	5.9	3.6
Trade	400.43	400.00	392.19	2.1	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	589.75	588.06	561.42	5.0	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	474.64	473.52	456.94	3.9	6.5	6.2
Public administration	724.39	718.89	684.43	5.8	1.9	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	507.57	507.14	497.91	1.9	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	444.60	441.54	429.95	3.4	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	489.95	489.24	474.80	3.2	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.00	494.50	477.75	3.4	5.3	3.8
Quebec	533.18	530.43	514.36	3.7	4.4	5.4
Ontario	577.57	575.34	554.75	4.1	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	485.78	485.32	474.52	2.4	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	473.46	472.82	461.23	2.7	4.4	4.7
Alberta	542.62	545.05	531.62	2.1	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	546.70	544.76	533.15	2.5	4.0	3.4
Yukon	677.32	670.42	628.28	7.8	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	704.71	711.38	693.68	1.6	6.0	5.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	May 1992 p	April 1992 r	May 1991	May 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec 1990/1989
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,127.2**	**9,859.0**	**10,408.8**	**-2.7**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,385.4**	**2,264.9**	**2,513.2**	**-5.1**	**-10.4**	**-4.4**
Forestry	53.3	40.3	54.6	-2.2	-1.3	-8.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	136.1	128.8	146.1	-6.9	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,619.3	1,584.4	1,698.3	-4.7	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	438.8	376.5	478.7	-8.3	-16.2	-0.8
Service-producing industries	**7,741.9**	**7,594.0**	**7,895.6**	**-1.9**	**-3.4**	**2.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	815.6	794.9	822.9	-0.9	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,888.7	1,848.7	1,945.1	-2.9	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	668.7	647.0	688.2	-2.8	-0.6	2.0
Community, business & personal services	3,786.2	3,731.0	3,810.6	-0.6	-2.8	2.5
Public administration	720.4	707.5	764.3	-5.7	2.3	1.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	136.8	133.3	144.1	-5.1	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	39.8	35.6	39.0	2.2	-3.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	284.4	275.9	291.9	-2.6	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	229.4	214.6	238.3	-3.8	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,486.9	2,399.2	2,606.0	-4.6	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,038.2	3,962.0	4,175.3	-3.3	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	378.5	370.7	379.5	-0.3	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	306.7	295.3	301.2	1.8	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	978.6	949.7	995.7	-1.7	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,216.3	1,192.0	1,206.7	0.8	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	11.4	10.9	10.4	9.6	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	20.3	19.9	20.7	-1.9	-3.7	-0.8
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**547.04**	**546.05**	**528.76**	**3.5**	**4.7**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**682.53**	**684.58**	**659.96**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Forestry	695.18	722.28	677.80	2.6	6.1	2.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	934.03	943.91	917.25	1.8	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	652.97	655.99	623.06	4.8	4.2	5.1
Construction	643.61	632.53	650.02	-1.0	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**505.29**	**504.73**	**486.99**	**3.8**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	702.90	704.63	681.01	3.2	5.9	3.6
Trade	402.04	400.71	394.05	2.0	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	591.06	589.80	562.54	5.1	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	473.94	472.09	456.25	3.9	6.5	6.2
Public administration	713.11	723.01	668.33	6.7	2.0	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	504.15	509.84	494.46	2.0	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	441.36	446.25	425.45	3.7	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	489.95	489.24	474.80	3.2	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.00	494.50	477.75	3.4	5.3	3.8
Quebec	533.18	530.43	514.36	3.7	4.4	5.4
Ontario	576.73	575.08	553.42	4.2	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	484.33	484.40	473.59	2.3	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	472.41	474.66	460.80	2.5	4.4	4.8
Alberta	541.57	543.79	530.47	2.1	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	547.32	545.23	534.29	2.4	4.0	3.4
Yukon	677.32	670.42	628.28	7.8	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	704.71	711.38	693.68	1.6	6.0	5.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period ending July 7, 1992 totalled 3.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.7% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 1.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

February 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $5.8 million in February 1992. Operating revenues of $542.8 million were up $24.4 million or 4.7% from the February 1991 figure.

In February 1992, revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 9.4% from February 1991. During the same period, freight train-kilometres increased 11.2% and freight car-kilometres increased 6.0%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,637 million for May 1992, an increase of 4.6% over the $1,565 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 18, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 18, 1992 totalled 195 111 tonnes, a 17.8% decrease from the preceding week's total of 237 231 tonnes but a 6.1% increase from the year-earlier level of 183 824 tonnes. The cumulative total on July 18, 1992 was 7 495 768 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 7 015 703 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1991-IV.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Erratum
Yesterday, the June 1992 edition of **The Labour Force** (71-001) was released, not the July 1992 edition.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 24, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Family Food Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas
1990

Family Food Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990 (62-554, $40) is now available and provides results based on a sample of 4,816 households that responded to the Food Expenditure Survey throughout 1990. (The previous publication in this series referred to 1986 food expenditures.) This publication presents a series of tables showing the food expenditure patterns of households living in 17 selected metropolitan areas across Canada. It also includes a brief analysis of these patterns.

Many tables are included which show average weekly expenditures classified by type of food purchased in stores and meals purchased in restaurants. The tables present expenditure information by a number of different socio-economic characteristics of the households, including income. Some information is included on quantities purchased and on purchases in different types of stores and restaurants.

A recently released companion publication, *Family Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas*, 1990 (62-555, $42), presents the detailed total budgets of households. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information about these publications or any other products from the Food Expenditure Survey, contact the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9781 or fax 613-951-0562).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

Focus on Culture
Summer 1992

The summer 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture* includes an article by the Canada Council on trends in the performing arts during the 1980s, as well as articles on the balance of trade in Canada's cultural industries and on consumer's cultural expenditures.

Highlights

- A new study by the Canada Council, based on results from Statistics Canada's Survey of Performing Arts Companies, finds that the 1980s was a decade of growth for Council-funded companies. From 1980 to 1989, their audiences grew from 8.5 million to 11.6 million, corporate support grew from 4% of revenue to 7% and private support grew from 13% of revenue to 17%. In contrast, government grants declined slightly from 37% to 35% of revenue, reflecting the declining share of Canada Council grants. In 1990, the early effects of the recession became apparent as attendance figures and corporate donations declined.
- Canada still faces a large deficit in its cultural industries ($7 billion in 1989). The main portion of the deficit comes from international transactions in culture-related hardware and software commodities ($5 billion). The remaining portions of the deficit come from cultural commodities ($1.6 billion) and monetary transactions, such as royalty payments and subsidiary rights ($483 million).
- Home entertainment was the largest growth area for culture-related family spending during the 1980s. Between 1982 and 1990, the annual average expenditure on video tapes and discs went from $6 to $62 (in constant 1982 dollars), while expenditures on cable more than doubled from $56 to $123. Expenditures on going-out also increased during the same period: spending on movies rose by 22%, even though fewer people were going to the movies.

The summer 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1571), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
April 1992

Highlights

- In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 9.8% to 14 732 307 cubic metres (m^3) from April 1991. Year-to-date receipts in April 1992 were 59 793 902 m^3, up 4.4% from 1991.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 9.6% compared to April 1991, while pipeline imports rose 42.1% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 7.2% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 16.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in April rose 4.8% from 1991 levels, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
June 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
July 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1, 1992 amounted to 29 040 tonnes, compared with 30 260 tonnes the previous month and 25 340 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Tire and Tube Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tire and tube industry (SIC 1511) totalled $1,284.9 million, down 5.5% from $1,360.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6898.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled $689.2 million, down 1.9% from $702.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5462.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coffin and Casket Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled $42.5 million, down 14.0% from $49.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Metal Office Furniture Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled $654.4 million, down 4.4% from $684.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5477.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Paper Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled $2,723.8 million, up 0.1% from $2,722.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Paper Bag Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled $251.7 million, down 13.1% from $289.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled $579.5 million, down 6.8% from $622.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled $453.5 million, up 4.9% from $432.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5517.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Petroleum & Coal Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled $267.8 million, down 0.7% from $269.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Broom, Brush and Mop Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broom, brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled $113.7 million, down 11.8% from $129.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6893.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufactuting Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Textile Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 34-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1992. Vol. 24, No. 7.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$113).

Family Food Expenditure in Canada – 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990.
Catalogue number 62-554
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Focus on Culture: The Canada Council Looks to the Future with Cultural Data, Summer 1992. Vol. 4, No. 2.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/25$; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, 1992-93. Vol. 16, No. 4.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 27-31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
27	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	June 1992
28	**Husband-Wife Families**	1990
29	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	May 1992
29	**Industrial Product Price Index**	June 1992
29	**Raw Materials Price Index**	June 1992
31	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	May 1992
31	**Building Permits**	May 1992
31	**Major Release Dates**	August 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 27, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Households and the Environment
1991

In May 1991, Statistics Canada conducted the Household Environment Survey to measure household actions that have (or are perceived to have) positive or negative impacts on the environment. The survey provides baseline information to use in measuring progress towards sound environmental practices at the household level.

The subjects examined include recycling and waste reduction practices, energy and water conservation practices, the use of recycled products, and the use and disposal of potentially hazardous household substances. Highlights are presented on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

For national and provincial estimates and estimates by other characteristics, *Households and the Environment*, 1991 (11-526, $23.95) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Bruce Mitchell (613-951-3742), National Accounts and Environment Division or Peter Hewer (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Households and the Environment
1991

Highlights

- Where recycling services were available in 1991, most households used them. Over half (52.6%) of households had access to paper recycling and 85.8% of these households indicated they used the service. Similar proportions of households had access to recycling for metal cans (48.9%) and glass containers (49.9%). Of these households, 86.2% used the metal and/or glass recycling services.

- Nearly one in five households (17.4%) reduced waste through composting in 1991, using either household composters or by putting out material such as grass clippings and yard waste for collection by municipal composting programs.

- Over one in four households (26.4%) reported access to disposal facilities for household hazardous wastes such as chemicals, cleaners and paints; more than half (51.7%) of these households used the disposal services in 1991.

- In dwellings equipped with thermostats for temperature control, 14.3% had programmable thermostats that automatically lower and raise temperature according to the time of day. Another 57.7% of households reported they regularly and manually lowered thermostat settings in the winter.

- The automobile was the preferred method for travelling to work in May 1991. In households with at least one member working outside the home, 76.0% had at least one member driving to work, but only 15.1% had a member using public transit.

- Disposables were the diaper of choice for households with infants in 1991. In households with children under two years of age, 62.9% used disposable diapers exclusively, while only 5.1% of households with infants never used disposables.

- Many households (45.3%) purchased paper products (such as paper towels and toilet paper) made with recycled content in 1991. In 24.6% of households, someone regularly took his or her own shopping bag to the store.

- Among households with a lawn, yard or garden, 28.0% had used pesticides and 45.4% had used chemical fertilizers in the 12 months preceding the survey.

For estimates by national, provincial and other characteristics, *Households and the Environment, 1991* (11-526, $23.95) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data from the Household Environment Survey were combined with data from the Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Consumer Finances, the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey and the Rent Survey, which were all administered to the same households. The combination is a rich database of environment, demographic, labour force, housing and household facilities information on which analysis may be conducted.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact Bruce Mitchell (613-951-3742), National Accounts and Environment Division or Peter Hewer (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division. ■

Parental Work Patterns and Child Care Needs

1988 National Child Care Survey

Highlights

Parents' Employment and Work Schedules

- In 1988, close to 52% of all families with preschoolers (children 0-5 years of age) were dual-earner couples or were employed, sole-support parents. The predominant family form, even among families with infants and toddlers, was the dual-earner family.
- Most employed parents worked full-time. Even in families with children younger than three years of age, both parents worked full-time in 67% of dual-earner families.
- Of lone-parents with preschoolers, 43% or 83,900 were employed – more than 80% worked full-time.
- Only 55% of employed parents worked what has long been considered the standard work week (Monday to Friday only, on a fixed daily schedule, roughly from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).
- One or both parents worked at least one weekend day in 47% of dual-earner couples; and one or both parents worked either a fixed, late-day or night shift in 21% of dual-earner couples.
- Of dual-earner couples, 16.5% (197,700) deliberately arranged off-shift work schedules for child care purposes. The most common reason parents gave for deliberately off-shifting work hours was that they considered it best for their children. However, one-third of parents who deliberately off-shifted did so because they could not afford other child care or in order to reduce child care costs.

Families Needing Child Care

- Of families with children younger than six years of age, 55% (871,700) were estimated to need some child care to support parental employment. Almost 250,000 families needed child care for two or more children under the age of six; approximately 333,000 families needed care for both preschoolers and schoolchildren.
- An estimated one in eight families who needed full-time care for at least one preschooler had a 1987 income of $20,000 or less.

Note to Users

Parental Work Patterns and Child Care Needs is the second in a series of reports based on the 1988 National Child Care Survey, conducted jointly by members of the National Day Care Research Network and Statistics Canada, with primary funding provided by Health and Welfare Canada. The report provides in-depth information about parental work patterns based on a nationally representative sample of families with children less than 13 years of age. For the first time, it includes a detailed look at work schedules in dual-earner and lone-parent families, providing important insights into the nature of child care needs in a family.

Children Needing Child Care

- Child care was needed to support parental employment in 1988 for an estimated 2.7 million children as follows: 276,000 infants less than 18 months, 276,500 children 18-35 months, 585,100 children 3-5 years, 861,400 children 6-9 years, and 680,700 children 10-12 years old.
- Children's needs for child care mirror the diversity in parental work schedules. Roughly 28% of preschoolers and schoolchildren whose parents worked in the week preceding the study needed care for at least one weekend day; 10-12% needed care while a parent worked a fixed, late-day or night shift; and 28% needed care that would accommodate an irregular work schedule that varied from day to day.

Parental Work Patterns and Child Care Needs (89-529E, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information about this report or the 1988 National Child Care Survey, contact the following:

Professor Donna Lero
Department of Family Studies
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
(519) 824-4120, Ext. 3914

or

Professor Alan R. Pence
School of Child and Youth Care
University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2
(604) 721-7981

For information about the microdata tape, please contact Mr. T. Scott Murray, Assistant Director, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9476). ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

June 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.4 million cubic metres in June 1992, a decrease of 1.9% from May 1992.
- The June decrease was attributable to lower sales of light fuel oil (-9.5%), heavy fuel oil (-3.6%), diesel fuel oil (-3.1%) and "all other refined products" (-1.3%). Motor gasoline sales in June increased 0.2%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.1% from June 1991, to 6.5 million cubic metres in June 1992. Sales of two of the four main products increased: diesel fuel oil (6.3%) and motor gasoline (5.7%). Light fuel oil (-7.6%) and heavy fuel oil (-7.5%) sales decreased in June 1992.
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first six months of 1992 amounted to 39.1 million cubic metres, up 2.7% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 11.3%, light fuel oil 6.6%, motor gasoline 2.2% and diesel fuel oil 1.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The June 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	March 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 p	June 1992/ May 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 711.8**	**6 728.6**	**6 557.3**	**6 432.3**	**-1.9**
Motor Gasoline	2 786.2	2 768.4	2 735.6	2 739.7	0.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 306.2	1 338.0	1 385.8	1 342.3	-3.1
Light Fuel Oil	527.1	519.8	476.2	431.0	-9.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	751.0	621.6	649.1	625.9	-3.6
All Other Refined Products	1 341.3	1 480.8	1 310.6	1 293.4	-1.3
			Total		
	June 1991	June 1992 p	January-June 1991	January-June p 1992	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 334.3**	**6 465.8**	**38 052.5**	**39 075.1**	**2.7**
Motor Gasoline	2 781.5	2 941.4	15 701.6	16 046.1	2.2
Diesel Fuel Oil1	1 350.0	1 435.4	7 380.8	7 476.2	1.3
Light Fuel Oil	169.3	156.4	3 423.8	3 650.7	6.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	586.4	542.2	3 913.7	4 356.6	11.3
All Other Refined Products	1 447.1	1 390.4	7 632.6	7 545.5	-1.1

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

October-December 1991

- Fourth quarter operating revenues for Level I-III carriers were $1.6 billion, a 10% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1990, while total operating revenues for Level I carriers decreased 6% to $1.3 billion.
- Air Canada reported a decrease of 19% in operating revenue, from $764 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to $620 million in the fourth quarter of 1991. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported that operating revenue decreased by 5% to $570 million during the same period.
- Operating statistics (including passengers, goods carried, passenger-kilometres and goods tonne-kilometres) for Levels I to IV scheduled and charter services all decreased compared to the fourth quarter of 1990.
- The number of passengers carried on scheduled services by Air Canada decreased by 11% to 2.5 million, while on Canadian Airlines International Ltd. the number dropped 6% to 1.8 million compared to the fourth quarter of 1990. For 1991, the distribution of passengers between Air Canada and CAIL on scheduled and charter services was virtually identical to 1990.
- During the fourth quarter of 1991, about 66% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 64% in 1990. For the international markets, 81% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.
- During the fourth quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all domestic city-pairs amounted to $175, down 12% from the previous year; the average fare paid by international passengers was $314, a decrease of 7% from a year earlier.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Canadian Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period ending July 14, 1992 totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.4% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 11.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date at July 14, 1992 decreased 1.8% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

June 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 195 163 thousand square metres in June 1992, an increase of 0.5% from the 194 232^{r} thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1992 domestic shipments totalled 989 070^{r} thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.9% from the 1 008 129^{r} thousand square metres shipped in the same period in 1991.

The June 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Film Laboratory, Production, and Post-Production Services Survey

1990-91

Preliminary data for the 1990-91 Annual Film Laboratory, Production, and Post-Production Services Survey are now available.

For further information, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-1573), Cultural Industries Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $803.9 million, down 5.9% from $854.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $621.4 million, up 6.3% from $584.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dry Pasta Products Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled $186.4 million, up 6.4% from $175.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wine Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled $257.8 million, down 9.5% from $285.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shingle and Shake Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shingle and shake industry (SIC 2511) totalled $260.0 million, up 9.6% from $237.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5459.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled $338.4 million, down 7.3% from $365.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5461.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Plate Work Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $214.9 million, down 5.2% from $226.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (Imported Clay)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled $118.7 million, down 11.8% from $134.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil & grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $273.0 million, down 5.0% from $287.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled $668.6 million, down 8.7% from $732.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Households and the Environment, 1991.
Catalogue number 11-526
(Canada: $23.95; United States: US$28.95; Other Countries: US$33.95).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), May 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Railway Operating Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Parental Work Patterns and Child Care Needs.
Catalogue number 89-529E
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 28, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Husband-wife Family Data

1990

The husband-wife family data base for 1990 provides both demographic and income data for areas as small as postal walks or as large as Canada. In 1990, both the highest and the lowest median total income for husband-wife families were found in Montreal. Husband-wife families (with at least one member in the labour force) in rural areas of Canada showed the greatest dependence on Unemployment Insurance benefits in 1990. In 21% of the husband-wife families in Canada, wives contributed more than their husbands to the family's employment income in 1990.

See page 2 of today's *Daily* for more highlights from this data base. For further information on the products and services that are available, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASE

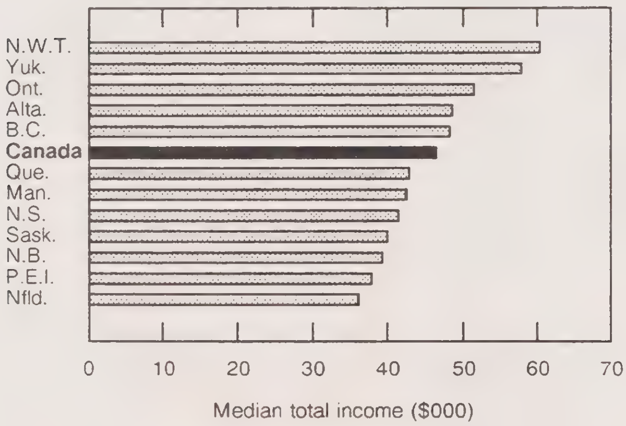
Husband-wife Family Data
1990

Highlights

Median Total Income for Husband-wife Families, Provinces and Forward Sortation Areas

- Among the provinces and territories, the median total income for husband-wife families was highest in the Northwest Territories ($60,300) and lowest in Newfoundland ($35,900) in 1990.
- The median total income for husband-wife families in Canada was $46,600 in 1990.

Median Total Income for Husband-wife Families, 1990



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

- The highest median total incomes for husband-wife families were found in the following urban areas in 1990:

Westmount, Montreal (H3Y)	$126,100
Rosedale, Toronto (M4W)	$115,200
Moore Park, Toronto (M4N)	$110,900
Lawrence Park, Toronto (M4T)	$104,100
York Mills, Toronto (M2P)	$102,800

- The lowest median total incomes for husband-wife families were found in the following urban areas in 1990:

Parc Extension, Montreal (H3N)	$24,200
Strathcona District, Vancouver (V6A)	$24,600
Exchange Area, Winnipeg (R3B)	$25,400
Downtown/Plateau Mt. Royal, Montreal (H2X)	$26,100
North Portage Area, Winnipeg (R3A)	$26,500

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The husband-wife family data for 1990 are obtained from income tax records and are based on tax returns filed in the spring of 1991. The income figures represent employment income for part-time as well as full-time workers.*
>
> *The data are available for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and postal areas. The highlights presented here focus on areas with 500 or more husband-wife families.*

Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Cities and Rural Areas

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) rate for husband-wife families is calculated by dividing the total number of families in which at least one member reported UI benefits by the total number of husband-wife families in which at least one member was in the labour force.

- In Canada, 33% of husband-wife families with at least one member in the labour force reported receiving UI benefits in 1990.
- In Canada, the highest percentages of husband-wife families with some UI income in 1990 were in rural areas and were concentrated in eastern Canada:

Harbour Breton, Nfld.	90%
Lamèque, N.B.	89%
Tignish, P.E.I.	89%

- The median total income for husband-wife families in Harbour Breton, Nfld. was $36,900 in 1990.
- Asbestos, Quebec was the city where the highest percentage of husband-wife families received UI benefits in 1990. Of all the husband-wife families in 1990 who had at least one member in the labour force, 60% reported receiving UI benefits. The median total income for such families in Asbestos was $35,900.

- Manotick, Ontario had the lowest percentage (15%) of husband-wife families with some UI income in 1990. The median total income for such families in Manotick was $76,000.

Percentage of Husband-wife Families (with at least one member in the labour force) that Reported Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits, 1990

Top Five Areas

Rural Area	% Receiving UI	Median Husband-wife Total Income
Harbour Breton, Nfld.	90%	$36,900
Lamèque, N.B.	89%	$35,600
Tignish, P.E.I.	89%	$31,800
Upper Island Cove, Nfld.	89%	$32,000
Pokemouche, N.B.	88%	$30,000

Only areas with 500 or more husband-wife families.

Husband-wife Families with Wives Earning More than Husbands, Highest Ranked City and Province

- In Canada, 21% of wives contributed more to the total husband-wife family employment income than their husbands in 1990.

- In Prince Edward Island, 27% of wives earned more employment income than their husbands. Prince Edward Island had a median total income for husband-wife families of $37,700 in 1990.

- In Hull, Quebec, 29% of wives contributed more to the total husband-wife family employment income than their spouses. Hull had a median total income for such families of $46,300 in 1990.

Percentage of Husband-wife Families with Wives Earning More than Husbands, 1990

Top Five Cities

City	% of Families where Wife Earned More than Husband	Median Husband-wife Total Income
Hull, Que.	28.7%	$46,300
Whitehorse, Y.T.	27.8%	$60,700
North Battleford, Sask.	27.0%	$39,500
Yorkton, Sask.	26.9%	$40,200
Toronto, Ont.	26.8%	$49,800

Only cities with 500 or more husband-wife families

For further information on data, products and services, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction Type Plywood

May 1992

Canadian firms produced 156 222 cubic metres of construction type plywood during May 1992, an increase of 3.9% from the 150 329 cubic metres produced during May 1991. January to May 1992 production totalled 791 379 cubic metres, an increase of 19.7% from the 661 381 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 690 003 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1992, a decrease of 0.7% from the 2 708 709 cubic metres produced in May 1991.

January to May 1992 production was 14 029 094 cubic metres, an increase of 7.9% from the 13 001 228 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Value Added in Leisure and Personal Services,

1987-89

In 1989, every dollar earned in leisure and personal services (major groups 96 and 97) produced approximately 41 cents of value added.

Further data on value added in selected leisure and personal service industries from 1987 to 1989 will be available shortly in *Service Industries Service Bulletin: Value Added in Leisure and Personal Services*, 1987-89, Vol. 4, No. 3 (63-015, $7.20/$43).

For further information concerning this release, please contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492) or John Heimbecker (613-951-3489), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/50$; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The Sugar Situation, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/50$; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 29, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

May 1992

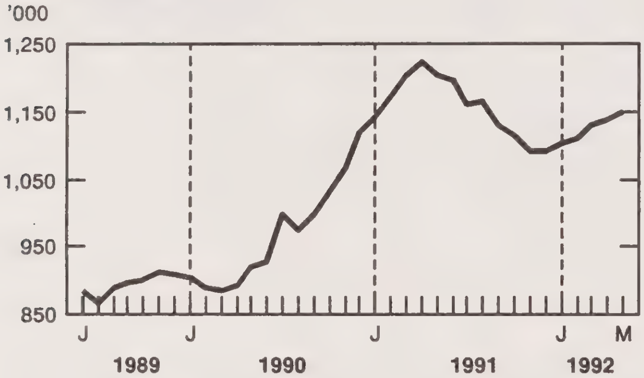
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending May 16, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,147,000, up 1.1% from April 1992.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between April and May 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in Prince Edward Island (7.4%), the Northwest Territories (6.6%), the Yukon (4.7%), Nova Scotia (3.8%), Newfoundland (2.6%), New Brunswick (1.6%) and Saskatchewan (1.5%). The number of beneficiaries decreased by 1.7% in Manitoba. The changes in the other provinces were less than one percentage point.

- In May 1992, the amount paid[2] for regular benefits (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) increased 2.3% to $1.3 billion. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) increased 2.2% to 5.0 million.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In May 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,398,000, down 1.5% from May 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.9% to 792,000 and the number of female beneficiaries remained almost unchanged at 606,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries May 1992	%Change May 1992/ 1991
Sudbury	6,750	17%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,700	11%
London	12,070	-26%
Windsor	10,050	-18%
Vancouver	63,130	-14%
Kitchener	14,630	-13%
Victoria	9,910	-12%
Ottawa	17,830	-10%
Hamilton	22,380	-10%

- In May 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.6 billion, down 2.0% from May 1991. From January to May, $9.1 billion in benefits was paid, up 8.6% from the same period in 1991. For the same five-month period, the average weekly payment in May 1992 increased 4.9% to $256.54 compared to January to May 1991, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.5% to 34.7 million.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

- A total of 239,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in May 1992, down 10.7% from May 1991. From January to May, 1,527,000 claims were received, a decrease of 4.5% as compared with the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735- 5736.

The May 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for March, April and May 1992 and will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

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2 *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

3 *Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data Regular Benefits	May 1992	April 1992	March 1992	May 1991	% change May 1992/ April 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,147p	1,134p	1,129r	1,204	1.1
Amount paid ($000)	1,260,736	1,231,876	1,206,588	1,284,351	2.3
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,004	4,897	4,832	5,247	2.2

Unadjusted data	May 1992	April 1992	March 1992	May 1991	% change May 1992/ May 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,398p	1,540p	1,615r	1,419	-1.5
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,139p	1,272p	1,328r	1,202	-5.3
Claims received (000)	239	261	293	267	-10.7
Amount paid ($000)	1,577,269	1,796,585	1,950,061	1,609,500	-2.0
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,119	6,778	7,357	6,599	-7.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	253.76	256.05	256.91	243.81	4.1

Year-to-date	January to May		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,540p	1,543	-0.2
Claims received (000)	1,527	1,600	-4.5
Amount paid ($000)	9,116,570	8,390,874	8.6
Weeks of benefits (000)	34,652	34,130	1.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	256.54	244.59	4.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

June 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) in June remained unchanged from the revised 108.7 of the previous month. Nine of the 21 major product groups registered index increases, but eight decreased and four remained unchanged.

A significant influence in June was the 0.9% decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar and its downward impact on export prices denominated in U.S. currency. The indices mainly affected by this were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.6%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.3%). There was also a 0.6% decline in the printing and publishing index. Offsetting these decreases were price increases for petroleum and coal products (1.1%), meat, fish, and dairy products (0.7%) and paper and paper products (0.5%).

Compared to a year earlier, the IPPI was 0.2% higher in June 1992, the first 12-month increase since March 1991. The two main indices which showed increases over the last 12 months were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (4.2%) and fruit, vegetables and miscellaneous food products (1.9%). Declines in paper and paper products (-4.8%), petroleum and coal products (-4.9%) and primary metal products (-1.3%) offset these increases. For the second consecutive month, the 12-month change in the index excluding petroleum and coal products was positive, rising 0.5% in June.

The year-to-year 0.2% increase in the IPPI was propelled by upward movement in the indices for finished goods. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index rose 1.8%, with capital equipment showing the largest increase (2.9%) and finished foods and feeds the smallest (0.9%). The overall upward movement was slowed by declines in the indices of intermediate goods, particularly the first-stage intermediate goods index, which fell by -2.8%.

Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index fell 0.6% in June, mainly due to the 0.9% decrease in the passenger automobiles index, which was due primarily to the decrease in the U.S. dollar. On a year-to-year basis the index for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment rose 4.2%.

- The printing and publishing index decreased 0.6% in June, but was up 1.4% from a year earlier. The decline in June was primarily due to a 0.9% fall in the commercial printing index.

- The petroleum and coal products index rose 1.1% in June due to a 1.6% increase in the gasoline index and a 1.1% increase in the fuel oil and other fuels index . Since June 1991, however, the petroleum and coal products index has declined 4.9%.

- The paper and paper products index increased 0.5% in June, despite the decline in the U.S. dollar. This was primarily due to a 2.1% rise in newsprint paper. A year earlier, the paper and paper products index was 4.8% lower.

- The meat, fish and dairy products index rose 0.7% in June, primarily due to increases in fresh or frozen pork (2.9%) and in fresh or frozen beef and veal (1.5%). Since June 1991, the meat, fish and dairy products index has increased only 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index June 1992[2]	June 1992/ May 1992	June 1992/1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.1**	**0.0**	**0.5**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**107.0**	**0.1**	**-0.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.5	0.1	-2.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.7	0.1	-0.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.3**	**0.0**	**1.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.3	0.3	0.9
Capital equipment	10.4	110.9	-0.3	2.9
All other finished goods	19.3	108.9	-0.1	1.9
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.3	0.7	0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.2	114.3	-0.1	1.9
Beverages	2.0	122.3	0.1	1.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	0.9	9.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	-0.1	-0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.4	-0.1	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	0.0	0.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.2	-0.3	-0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.5	0.0	-0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.0	0.5	-4.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	126.8	-0.6	1.4
Primary metal products	7.7	102.6	0.2	-1.3
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.3	0.3	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.6	-0.2	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.7	-0.6	4.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.3	-0.1	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	0.3	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	88.1	1.1	-4.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.1	0.0	-1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.9	0.0	0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.5	0.3	-4.3

[1] *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input-Output table.*
[2] *Indexes are preliminary.*
[3] *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) rose to 108.5 in June 1992, up 2.2% from the revised 106.2 posted in May. The main contributors to this increase were the mineral fuels (5.6%), wood (2.0%) and non-ferrous metals (1.4%) indexes. Meanwhile, decreases were noted in the animal and animal products (-0.5%) and the vegetable products (-0.4%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.4% in June compared to the previous month.

Compared to June 1991, the RMPI was higher by 5.1% in June 1992 due to increases in the prices of mineral fuels (11.1%) and wood (9.3%). However, the animal and animal products index decreased 2.4% and the non-metallic minerals index decreased 6.8%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 2.3% between June 1991 and June 1992.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index rose 5.6% in June due to a 6.1% rise in crude mineral oils. Prices for crude mineral oils have increased continuously since January 1992 (19.6%).

  Compared to June 1991, the mineral fuels index was 11.1% higher, due primarily to an 11.7% increase in the prices of crude mineral oils.

- The wood price index went up 2.0% in June, its fifth consecutive monthly increase, due mainly to an increase in logs and bolts (2.7%).

  From the same period last year, the wood price index was up 9.3%, the result of higher prices for logs and bolts (14.0%). Nevertheless, prices were down for pulpwood (-1.1%).

- The non-ferrous metals index rose 1.4% in June 1992, mainly due to price increases for copper concentrates (2.4%) and zinc concentrates (7.8%). The price index for aluminium materials decreased 1.8%.

  On a year-over-year basis, the index for non-ferrous metals increased 4.3% in June, mainly due to increases in the indexes for copper concentrates (8.4%), zinc concentrates (25.6%) and aluminium materials (13.4%). However, the year-over-year prices for radioactive concentrates dropped 14.4%.

- The animal and animal products index edged down 0.5% in June 1992. The indexes that contributed to this decrease were primarily cattle for slaugther (-3.5%) and furs, hides and skins (-17.8%). Although the index for hogs was up 3.3% in June, this was a smaller increase than in May (12.8%); this smaller increase in June also contributed to the drop in the animal and animal products price index. The index for fish was 4.4% higher in June.

  From June 1991, the animal and animal products price index decreased 2.4%, due to lower prices in hogs (-14.5%) and cattle for slaughter (-2.7%). Nevertheless, some indexes increased from June 1991, such as the unprocessed milk (1.9%) and chickens (3.0%) indexes.

- The vegetable products index posted a 0.4% drop in June 1992. The main indexes causing this decrease were grains (-2.2%), oilseeds (-1.1%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-2.1%). However, these decreases were somewhat offset by increases in the indexes for potatoes (8.4%) and unrefined sugar (1.7%).

  Compared to June 1991, the vegetable products index was up 3.5%, due to price increases of 32.9% for wheat, 40.8% for corn, 12.2% for unrefined sugar and 6% for oilseeds. By contrast, potato prices fell 20.7% from June 1991 levels, while prices for cocoa, coffee and tea fell 18.4% and prices for vegetable textile fibres fell 23.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index June 1992[1]	June 1992/ May 1992	June 1992/1991
				% Change
Raw Materials total	**100**	**108.5**	**2.2**	**5.1**
Mineral fuels	32	111.5	5.6	11.1
Vegetable products	10	92.7	-0.4	3.5
Animal and animal products	26	105.3	-0.5	-2.4
Wood	13	135.9	2.0	9.3
Ferrous materials	4	94.2	-0.5	5.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.1	1.4	4.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.5	-0.4	-6.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	107.0	0.4	2.3

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

June 1992

Production of process cheese in June 1992 totalled 7 299 620 kilograms, an increase of 6.6% from the revised May 1992 figure and an increase of 8.5% from the revised June 1991 figure. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 37 311 444[r] (revised) kilograms in June, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 37 696 007[r] kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during June 1992 was 414 709 kilograms, an increase of 1.9% from May 1992 and an increase of 11.3% from June 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 400 757 kilograms, compared to the 2 320 878 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49; United States: US$14.75/US$59; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 30, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

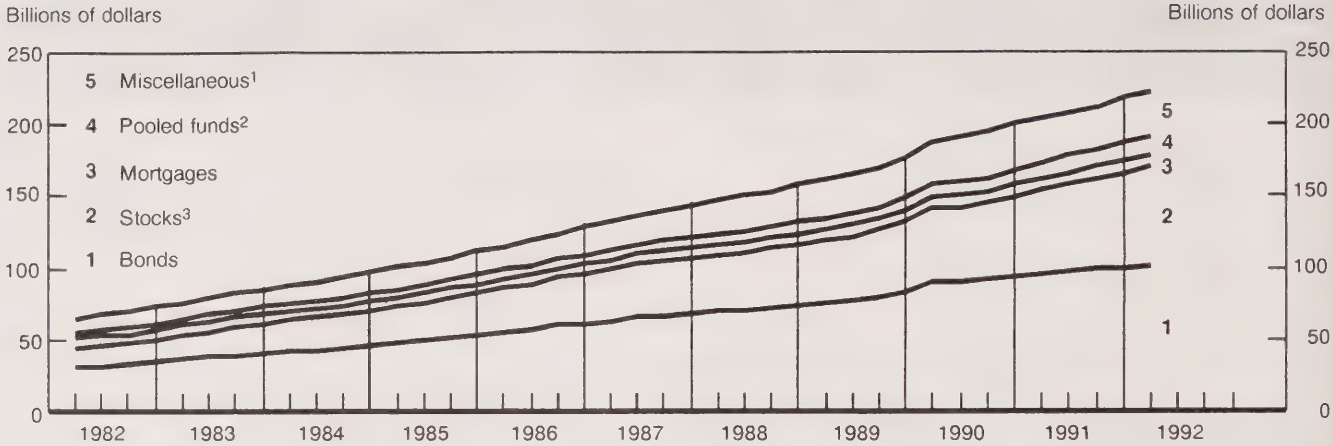
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1982-1992



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments.*

Trusteed Pension Funds

First Quarter 1992[1]

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the first quarter of 1992 was estimated at $222.1 billion, up $15.2 billion (9.2%) from a year earlier. Although this annual growth rate was slightly higher than in the first quarter of 1991, it represented the second weakest year-over-year increase recorded in a first quarter since the survey began in 1970.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 45% and 32%, respectively, of total assets; short-term investments[2] accounted for 11%, mortgage holdings 4% and real estate 3%. The remaining assets were divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- The fourth quarter of 1991 was marked by the passage of Bill C-18 (an amendment to the Income Tax Act), which officially increases the foreign investment limit of pension fund assets from 10% to 20% by 1994. Before the legislation was proposed in 1990, the proportion of foreign investment by the largest funds hovered around 5.5% of total assets; between the fourth quarter of 1990 and the first quarter of 1992, this ratio increased steadily to 8%.

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[1] *Based on a survey of 190 funds, which constitute 5% of all trusteed pension funds and hold 87% of the total assets.*
[2] *Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.*

- Between the fourth quarter of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992, assets grew by 2.0%; since 1988, these first quarter growth rates have generally been about one or two percentage points lower than in the early 1980s. The largest increases in the first quarter of 1992 were seen in stocks (4.8%) and in real estate (4.2%). Investment in bonds was up only 1.2%, but short-term holdings decreased by 2.0%, their fifth decline in six consecutive quarters. Faced with continuing low interest rates and new tax legislation increasing foreign investment limits, pension fund managers have invested larger amounts in both domestic and foreign stock markets and in real estate, at the expense of bonds and liquid assets.

- For the seventh consecutive quarter, investment in stocks contributed most significantly to the growth in assets; previously, bonds had been the largest contributor. In the first quarter of 1992, stocks accounted for 73% of the growth in assets, a survey high that surpassed the previous high set in the third quarter of 1991 by seven percentage points.

- The amount invested in bonds in the first quarter of 1992 was 3.4 times higher than in the first quarter of 1982; however, the value of stocks was five times higher. Although the proportion of assets invested in bonds fluctuated within a three-percentage-point range during this 10-year period (from the first quarter of 1982 to the first quarter of 1992), it exhibited a decreasing trend, reaching a survey low of 45% in the first quarter of 1992. Over this same period, the percentage held in stocks rose steadily from 22% to 32% of assets.

Income and Expenditures

- First quarter 1992 income of trusteed pension funds was an estimated $7.7 billion, up 7% from a year earlier; at the same time, expenditures increased by 15%. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the first quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to $4.3 billion.

- Investment income and employee/employer contributions (the major sources of revenue) represented 52% and 35% of total income, respectively. Investment income, which posted annual growth rates of 15% in 1989 and 33% in 1990, increased by 4% in both 1991 and 1992. These small increases can be attributed to continuing low interest rates.

- Although profits generated from the sale of securities dropped 11% in the first quarter of 1992, profits as a proportion of total income (11%) remained stable relative to the previous quarter. This proportion was the largest recorded since the third quarter of 1989.

- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at $2.6 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (76% of the total). These payments increased by 12% from the first quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

April 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in April amounted to 8.0 million cubic metres, an increase of 7.0% from April 1991. Year-to-date production rose 3.7% over the same period in 1991, to 33.0 million cubic metres in April 1992.

- Imports of crude oil increased 11.4% from April 1991 to 2.2 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports in April 1992 amounted to 9.4 million cubic metres, a decrease of 2.8% over the previous year. Exports increased 11.7% from April 1991 to 4.2 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 16.4 million cubic metres in April, 5.9% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.7 billion cubic metres in April, posted a 10.4% gain over April 1991. Year-to-date production in April 1992 was 39.1 billion cubic metres, 7.6% higher than last year.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.7 billion cubic metres in April, rose 18.6% over April 1991. Year-to-date exports in April 1992, at 18.7 billion cubic metres, posted an 18.0% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127-128, 530-532, 534-539 and 541-547.

The April 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available during the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	April 1992	% change from April 1991	January-April 1992	% change from January-April 1992
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 017.1	7.0	33 041.6	3.7
Exports	4 197.4	11.7	16 413.6	5.9
Imports	2 245.4	11.4	9 387.6	-2.8
Refinery receipts	6 206.0	3.5	26 278.8	0.3
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 657.1	10.4	39 143.8	7.6
Exports	4 716.6	18.6	18 704.2	18.0
Canadian sales	5 039.9	9.3	24 031.5	1.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 25, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 25, 1992 totalled 213 895 tonnes, a 9.6% increase from the preceding week's total of 195 111 tonnes and up 6.6% from the year-earlier level of 200 600 tonnes. The year-to-date total production for the week ending July 25, 1992 was 7 709 663 tonnes, a 6.9% increase from 7 210 814 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

June 1992

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 101 081 806 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended June 1992, an increase of 10.0% from the 91 911 254^r (revised) kilograms produced during the same period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

June 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 586 445 metric bundles in June 1992, a decrease of 0.3% from the 4 602 486 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1992 shipments were 20 431 681 metric bundles, up 11.6% from the 18 312 741 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

June 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 839 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1992, a decrease of 20.9% compared to 3 591^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in June 1991.

For January to June 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 14 582 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 17 294^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 15.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 132,227 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in June 1992.

From January to June 1992, cumulative sales amounted to 806,943^r (revised) automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The June 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales
1991

In 1991, net fuel sales were 39.6 billion litres, a decrease of 0.2% from the 40.5 billion litres reported in 1990. Of the 39.6 billion litres of net fuel sales in 1991, fully 78.7% consisted of gasoline, 21.0% of diesel fuel and 0.3% of liquefied petroleum gas.

Gross sales of gasoline declined by 1.9%, from 33.6 billion litres in 1990 to 33.0 billion litres in 1991.

The 1991 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales* (53-218, $17) will be available in mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Clothing Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Construction Type Plywood, May 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 44-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1991.
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; Other Countries: US$53).

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Telephone Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Value Added in Leisure and Personal Services, 1987-89. Vol. 4, No. 3.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, May 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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MAJOR RELEASES

New Products from the 1991 Census of Agriculture

Several products from the 1991 Census of Agriculture are now available in both print and electronic formats. **See the "Publications Released" section on page 15 for a complete list and prices.**

Agricultural Profiles – Part 1 (10 provincial publications) present basic counts and totals from the 1991 Census of Agriculture at the province, census agricultural region and census division levels. This information and data at the national level are also available in electronic format. Diskettes are available in the C91 database format developed by Statistics Canada. This format features built-in software which can be used with a variety of commercially available software packages.

Unpublished small area data for each province are now available in electronic format. Each product contains basic counts and totals for all 1991 Census of Agriculture variables at the province, census division and census consolidated subdivision levels.

To order, see "How to Order Publications" or contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, please contact Lynda Kemp, User Services and Marketing, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711 or toll-free 1-800-465-1991).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
May 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost fell 0.1% in May following gains in each of the previous four months. Goods production slumped 0.5% following a marginal gain in April. Services output gained 0.1%, its fifth consecutive monthly advance. Despite the small decline in May, output in April and May together averaged 0.4% above the first-quarter level.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.5% fall in goods production left output 1.7% below its recent peak in September 1991. Manufacturing, mining, and utilities accounted for most of the decline in May. A marginal drop in construction contributed to the weakness. Increased output in forestry and agriculture partly offset these decreases.

Following a 0.1% decline in April, manufacturing output slumped 0.6% in May. Transportation equipment, refined petroleum and coal products, and wood products recorded the largest losses as 12 of 21 major groups posted lower output. Higher output of paper and chemicals partly offset the losses.

Transportation equipment slumped 1.8%, its third consecutive monthly decline, to a level 2.3% below its recent peak in February 1992. Responding to weak sales in North American markets, motor vehicle assemblers slashed output 8.5%, closing one plant and temporarily shutting down another. Advance information indicates that a substantial part of this decline was recouped in June.

Motor vehicle parts production fell marginally in May for the second month in a row. Higher output of aircraft and railroad rolling-stock partly offset these losses.

Refined petroleum and coal products slumped 6.1%, the largest monthly decline since May 1989, leaving output at its lowest level since October 1989. Although shutdowns for maintenance accounted for part of the drop, declines in exports and lower sales by service stations accompanied the slump in May.

Following a marginal decline in April, output of wood products fell 2.2% in May. Nevertheless, production was still 6.3% above its recent trough in January 1991. Sawmill production dropped 2.7%, the second monthly decline. Drops were widespread elsewhere, led by producers of particle- and wafer-board and prefabricated buildings.

Production of paper and allied products rose 1.0%. A 1.3% advance in pulp and paper accounted for most of the gains as exports of newsprint rose for the second consecutive month. Chemical production increased 0.7%; agricultural chemicals accounted for most of the gains, while producers of pharmaceuticals recorded the largest losses.

Mining output fell 1.1% in May. Coal mining accounted for most of the decrease as labour disputes in British Columbia curtailed output. Elsewhere, declines were led by gold as prices continued to be weak. Increased output of natural gas and a 7.0% jump in drilling activity partly offset these losses.

Following several monthly gains, utility output fell 0.6% in May. Led by a drop in residential demand, gas distribution fell 2.9% and accounted for about 55% of the losses. Lower output of electric power also contributed to the weakness.

After a 0.4% drop in April, construction output fell 0.1%. Led by a decline in work on industrial projects, non-residential construction dropped 1.9% to a level 29.0% below its May 1989 peak. Residential construction inched ahead 0.2% as higher output of row housing and apartments was largely offset by declines in single- and double-family dwellings. Gains in engineering construction contributed to the strength.

Services-producing Industries

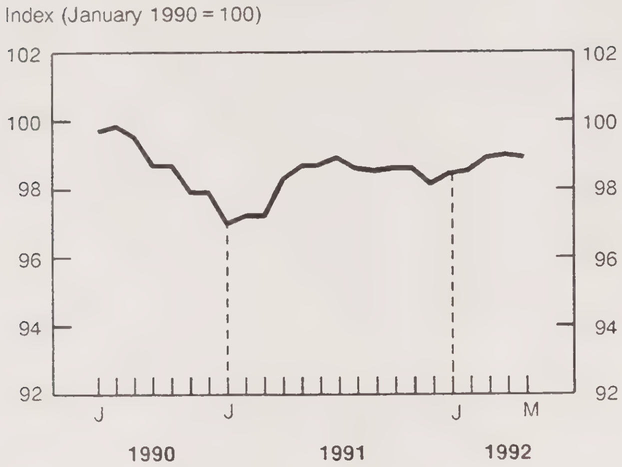
The 0.1% gain in services in May followed advances of 0.3% in March and 0.2% in April. Finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal services; and wholesale trade accounted for most of the advance in the business sector. These gains were partly offset by declines in transportation and storage, in retail trade and in communications. The non-business sector advanced 0.1% as a labour dispute by health-care workers in British Columbia ended.

Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.4% in May, following a marginal decline in April. Increased activity by investment companies and stock exchanges led a 0.5% increase in trust, other finance and real estate, accounting for most of the gain. A decline in output by banks and credit unions was partly offset by an increase in royalties.

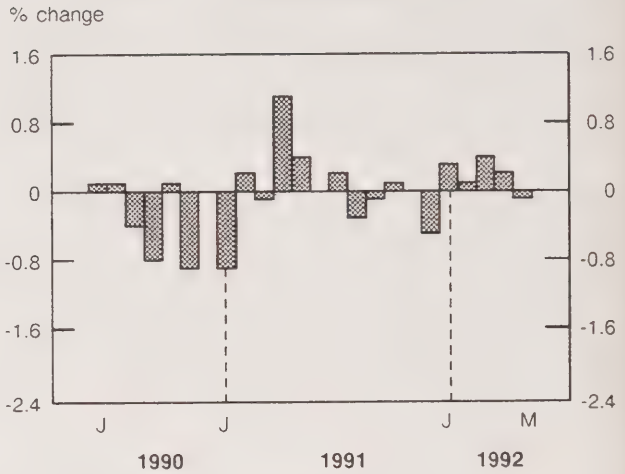
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

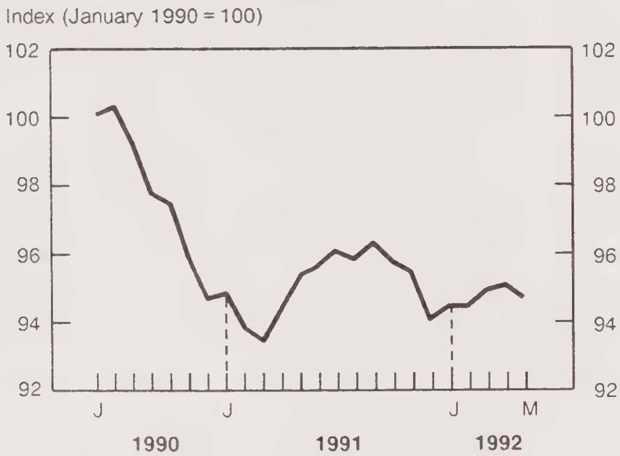
Total Economy



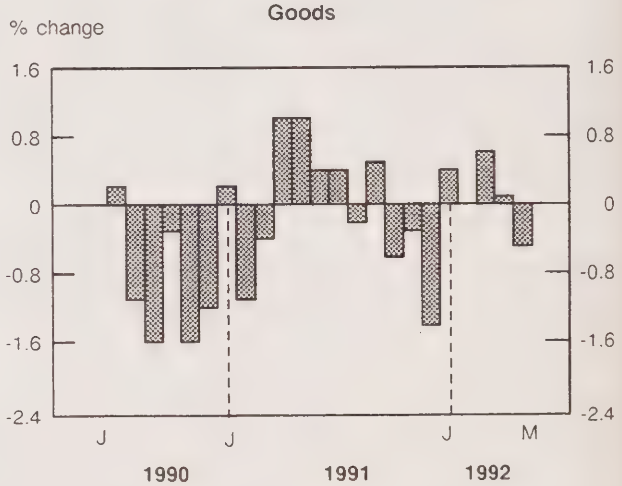
Total Economy



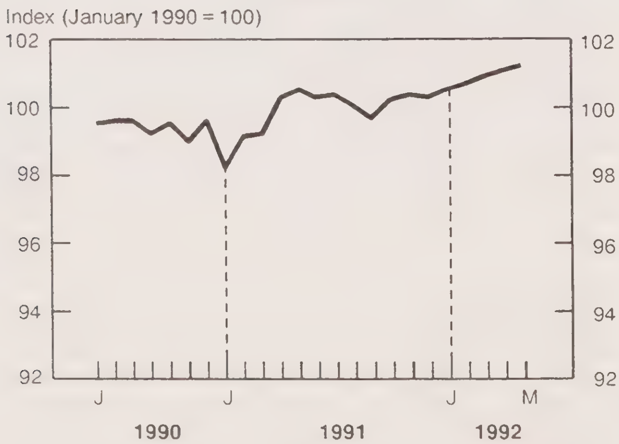
Goods



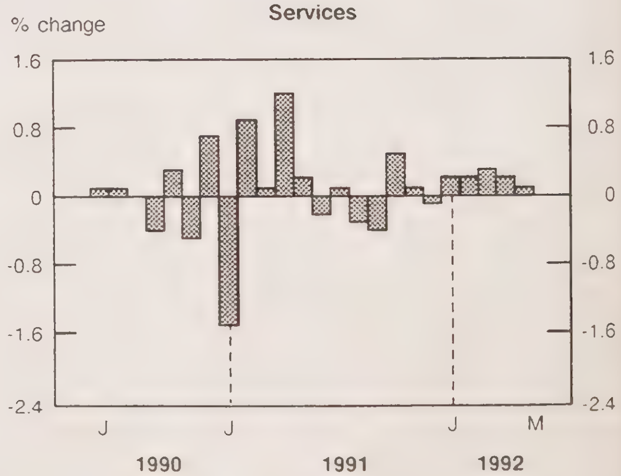
Goods



Services



Services



Community, business and personal services rose 0.5%, the second consecutive monthly increase. These gains reversed a trend to lower output that began in early 1991. Business services (0.8%) and food and accommodation (1.5%) accounted for most of the increase. Losses in amusement services were partly offset by gains in personal services.

Wholesale trade advanced 0.7% in May following a marginal increase in April. Gains by wholesalers of machinery and equipment and of food were partly offset by losses in motor vehicles and in hardware. Five of the 11 trade groups recorded higher sales.

Following increases in March and April, transportation and storage dropped 1.3% in May. Railway transport fell 2.6% as carloadings of wheat and coal declined. Lower truck and water transport services also contributed to the weakness. Pipeline output was down 1.7% as the throughput of natural gas dropped. Lower grain elevator activity led storage output down 5.7%.

Retail trade suffered a 0.8% drop in May, following an increase of the same magnitude in April. Grocers and retailers of furniture led widespread losses as 13 of the 18 store types recorded lower sales. Drug stores and retailers of women's clothing recorded the largest gains.

Following an increase of 1.1% in April, communication output fell 0.8% in May. The post office accounted for most of the loss, following a substantial gain in April. A drop in long-distance calling led a 0.5% decline in output by telecommunication carriers. These losses were partly offset by gains in telecommunication broadcasting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The May 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in August.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

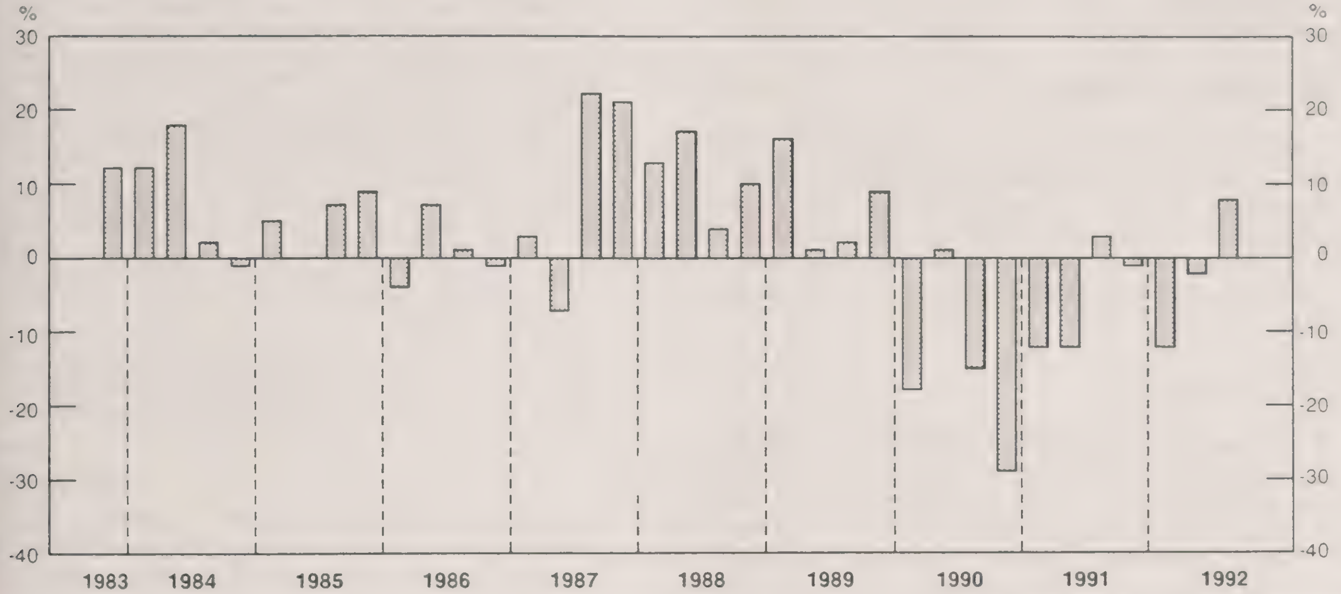
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991	1992			
	May	February	March	April	May
Total Economy	**504,391.7**	**503,456.8**	**505,254.2**	**506,110.8**	**505,609.9**
Business Sector:	**412,927.3**	**411,836.8**	**413,657.0**	**414,655.2**	**414,039.1**
Goods:	**168,012.7**	**166,550.2**	**167,494.9**	**167,669.4**	**166,922.0**
Agriculture	11,389.7	11,468.4	11,434.8	11,420.4	11,456.4
Fishing and Trapping	860.7	828.0	830.4	814.8	812.4
Logging Industry	2,507.7	2,611.2	2,539.2	2,628.0	2,695.2
Mining Industries	19,751.3	19,964.4	19,816.8	20,031.6	19,816.8
Manufacturing Industries	85,529.8	83,620.6	84,318.1	84,237.0	83,744.0
Construction Industries	31,699.3	31,538.4	32,029.2	31,902.0	31,860.0
Other Utility Industries	16,274.2	16,519.2	16,526.4	16,635.6	16,537.2
Services:	**244,914.6**	**245,286.6**	**246,162.1**	**246,985.8**	**247,117.1**
Transportation and Storage	21,966.6	21,782.4	21,925.6	22,131.2	21,844.4
Communication Industries	19,272.7	19,572.0	19,717.2	19,942.8	19,783.2
Wholesale Trade	26,644.7	27,158.4	27,400.8	27,426.0	27,619.2
Retail Trade	29,798.0	29,566.8	29,308.8	29,528.4	29,284.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	84,252.5	87,075.6	87,700.8	87,664.8	87,987.9
Community, Business and Personal Services	62,980.1	60,131.4	60,108.9	60,292.6	60,597.6
Non-business Sector:	**91,464.4**	**91,620.0**	**91,597.2**	**91,455.6**	**91,570.8**
Goods	**958.7**	**910.8**	**907.2**	**907.2**	**891.6**
Services:	**90,505.7**	**90,709.2**	**90,690.0**	**90,548.4**	**90,679.2**
Government Service Industry	34,000.9	34,183.2	34,095.6	34,054.8	34,044.0
Community and Personal Services	53,203.8	53,343.6	53,430.0	53,264.4	53,451.6
Other Services	3,301.0	3,182.4	3,164.4	3,229.2	3,183.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,971.4	167,461.0	168,402.1	168,576.6	167,813.6
Services-producing Industries	335,420.3	335,995.8	336,852.1	337,534.2	337,796.3
Industrial Production	122,514.0	121,015.0	121,568.5	121,811.4	120,989.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,209.8	39,548.2	39,581.0	39,812.9	39,760.4
Durable Manufacturing	45,320.0	44,072.4	44,737.1	44,424.1	43,983.6

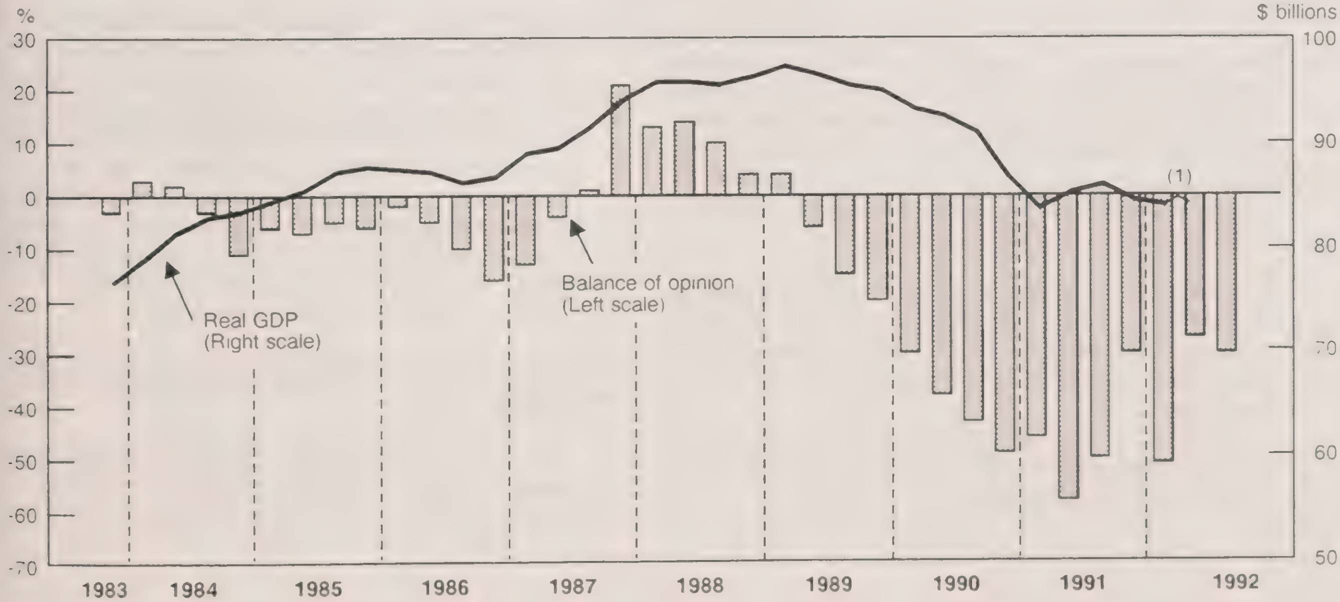
■

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries

Seasonally adjusted



(1) ——— April and May 1992

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of Canadian manufacturers' opinions about the expected volume of production in the upcoming quarter, orders received and finished-products inventories improved between the April 1992 and July 1992 surveys. However, the level of concern about the backlog of unfilled orders remained high.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers were optimistic about the **expected volume of production** over the next three months. The July 1992 balance of opinion improved by 10 points from -2 to +8. The July level is similar to the +9 posted in the October 1989 survey. The balance of opinions was negative during the last three quarters.

  The balance of +8 in July is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 24% who indicated a "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 32% who reported a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The balance of opinion concerning **orders received** improved slightly compared with the last survey, but opinion has remained negative since the second quarter of 1989. The increase of four points to -9 was mainly due to an increase in orders received in the paper and allied products industries and in the wood industries.

- The balance of opinion concerning the **backlog of unfilled orders** decreased from -27 in April 1992 to -30 in July 1992. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decrease.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Individual responses to the* Business Conditions Survey *are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1987* Annual Survey of Manufactures. *The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.*
>
> *The* Business Conditions Survey *is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.*

- The July 1992 balance of opinion for **finished products inventories** gained 13 points. It went from a level of -30 in April 1992 to -17 for this quarter. Although it remains negative, this is the highest the finished products inventories balance of opinion has been since it posted a -17 during the last quarter of 1989. It reached a near-record low of -38 during the second quarter of 1991.

Unadjusted

- About 78% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the latest survey. Some 7% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. Another 8% reported having "other" sources of production difficulties. A review of respondents' comments in the "other" category shows that a majority indicated "lack of orders", "weak markets" and "labour disputes" as the main sources of production difficulties. (See charts on page 7 and table on page 9 .)

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information please contact, Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1992

	All Manufacturing Industries				
	July 1991	October 1991	January 1992	April 1992	July 1992
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	51	45	48	46	44
Higher	26	27	20	26	32
Lower	23	28	32	28	24
Balance	3	-1	-12	-2	8
			raw		
Balance	-13	4	-23	18	-5
Orders Received are:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	60	50	50	65	47
Rising	13	21	15	11	22
Declining	27	29	35	24	31
Balance	-14	-8	-20	-13	-9
			raw		
Balance	-13	-8	-26	-9	-9
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	42	36	43	45	50
Higher than normal	4	17	3	14	10
Lower than normal	54	47	54	41	40
Balance	-50	-30	-51	-27	-30
			raw		
Balance	-49	-26	-52	-30	-29
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About right	69	62	63	64	69
Too low	3	10	3	3	7
Too high[1]	28	28	34	33	24
Balance	-25	-18	-31	-30	-17
			raw		
Balance	-25	-17	-32	-30	-17
Sources of production difficulties:					
			raw		
Working capital shortage	8	11	8	8	7
Skilled labour shortage	4	3	2	2	3
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	3	2	3	3
Other difficulties	9	8	5	6	8
No difficulties	75	75	82	80	78

[1] *No evident seasonality*

■

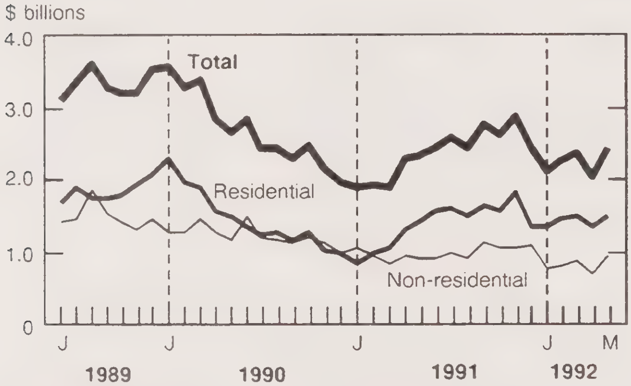
Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
May 1992
Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased to $2,429 million in May, up 19.4% from $2,034 million in April. All regions in Canada reported large increases in both the residential and non-residential construction sectors.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Residential Sector

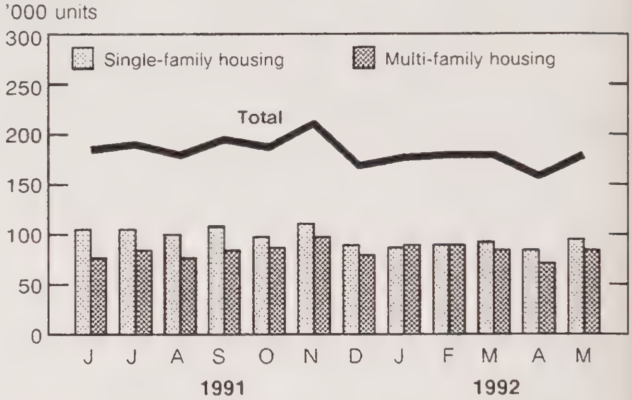
- The preliminary value of residential building permits was up 12.3% in May to $1,495 million, from $1,331 million in April.

- The value of building permits increased in both the multi-family (+23.2% to $466 million) and single-family (+8.0% to $1,029 million) dwelling sectors in May.

- All regions reported increases of at least 9.4% in the value of residential building permits in May. For the second consecutive month, the Atlantic region reported a rate of increase in the value of residential projects of more than 25.0%.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in May was up 13.7% to 177,000 units at an annual rate. The number of dwelling units increased by 18.2% in the multiple-dwelling sector to 84,000 units and by 10.0% in the single-dwelling sector to 93,000 units.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for June 1992

- The advance estimate for June indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined to $1,449 million, down 1.8% from the revised value[1] for May ($1,475 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in June decreased 1.2% to 175,000 units at annual rates, down from 177,000 units reported in May.

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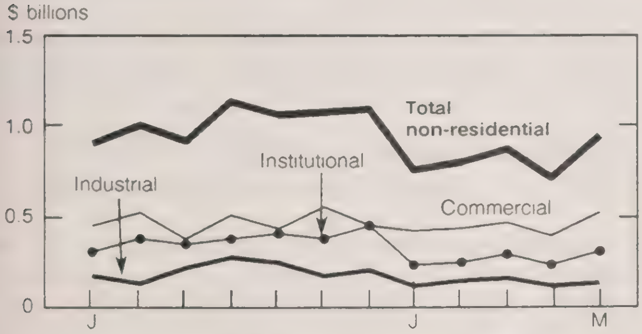
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for June results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including May.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits jumped 32.9% in May to $934 million, up from $703 million in April. This was the largest increase recorded in the value of non-residential permits since May 1988.
- The value of building permits was on the rise in all three sectors of non-residential construction in May. Commercial projects increased 38.1% to $522 million, institutional projects showed a 33.2% increase to $287 million and industrial projects were up by 14.2% to $125 million.
- All regions reported increases in the value of non-residential building permits in May. The regional monthly changes ranged from +22.7% in the Prairies to +44.1% in Quebec.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

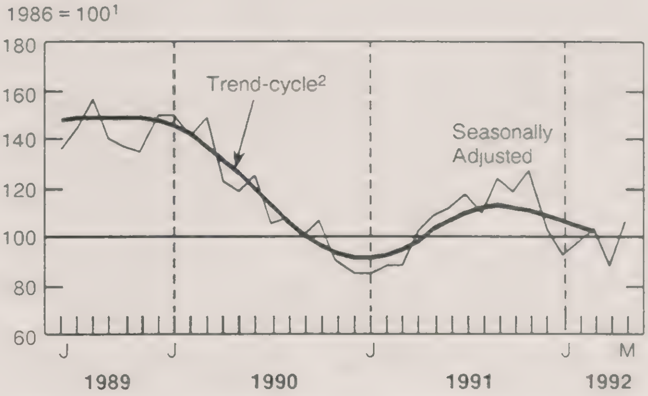


Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) declined 2.1% in March to 101.3, down from 103.5 in February. This was the sixth consecutive monthly decline.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

- In March, the short-term trend fell 3.1% in the non-residential sector to 87.9 and fell 1.5% in the residential sector to 111.2.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The May 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the second week of August.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement

June 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 068 835 tonnes of cement in June 1992, a decrease of 4.2% from the 1 115 685^r (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 22.0% from the 876 220 tonnes shipped in May 1992.

January to June 1992 shipments totalled 3 669 582 tonnes, down 10.0% from the 4 075 456^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The June 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Second Quarter 1992

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $10.0 million for the second quarter of 1992, an increase of 5.0% from the $9.5 million shipped during the second quarter of 1991.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1992 second quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled $586.5 million, up 2.2% from $574.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5398.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled $943.8 million, up 4.8% from $900.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5464.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Door and Window Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden door and window industry (SIC 2543) totalled $1,238.3 million, down 6.4% from $1,322.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5465.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wood Preservation Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled $375.0 million, up 9.2% from $343.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Household Furniture Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled $159.1 million, down 16.4% from $190.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Office Furniture Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled $476.6 million, down 3.9% from $495.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5478.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Business Forms Printing Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled $1,096.0 million, down 1.7% from $1,115.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5497.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Pre-engineered Metal Building Industry (Except Portable)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3023) totalled $306.4 million, down 29.8% from $436.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled $83.8 million, down 8.0% from $91.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Printing Ink Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $281.3 million, down 9.5% from $310.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powders, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gas Utilities, February 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: The Provincial Distribution of R&D in Canada, 1979 to 1990.
Vol. 16, No. 5.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Agricultural Profile of Newfoundland – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-306
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Agricultural Profile of Prince Edward Island – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-310
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Agricultural Profile of Nova Scotia – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-317
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Agricultural Profile of New Brunswick – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-323
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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(Canada: $47; United States: US$56; Other Countries: US$66).

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(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

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Catalogue number 95-363
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Agricultural Profile of Saskatchewan – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-370
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Agricultural Profile of Alberta – Part 1, 1991.
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(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Agricultural Profile of British Columbia – Part 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 95-393
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: August 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1992
4	Short-term Expectations Survey	
5	Help-wanted Index	July 1992
6	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1992
7	Labour Force Survey	July 1992
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	June 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	June 1992
11	Migration	1990-91
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1992
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1992
17	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	July 1992
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1992
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	June 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1992
20	The Consumer Price Index	July 1992
20	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1992
21	Retail Trade	June 1992
24	Families – Lone-parent and Non-family Persons	1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1992
25	Wholesale Trade	June 1992
25	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1992
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1992
28	Building Permits	June 1992
28	International Travel Account	April-June 1992
28	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31	
28	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1992
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	April-June 1992
31	Financial Flow Accounts	April-June 1992
31	Canadian Balance of International Payments	April-June 1992
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1992
31	Major Release Dates	September 1992

The September 1992 release schedule will be published on August 31, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 4, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

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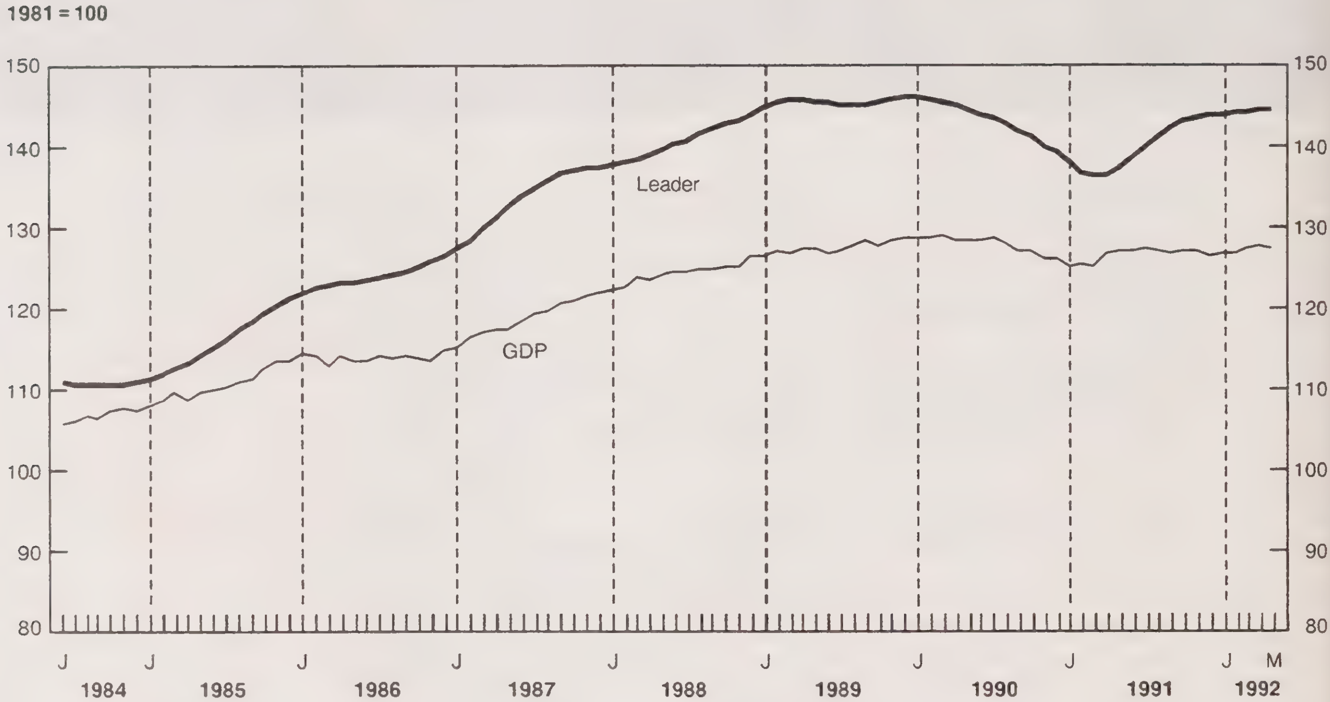
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

May 1992

The composite index rose 0.1% for the fifth month in a row in May, consistent with slow economic growth. Housing and exports continued to account for most of the growth, while demand for durable goods and services weakened. Overall, four components were up, two were unchanged and four declined.

Housing remained the main source of growth in household demand, stimulated by recent measures to boost house sales. The housing index posted a third straight gain (1.3%), leading to steady increases (0.4%) in furniture and appliance sales. Spending on other durable goods recorded an eighth consecutive drop in May (-0.3%), as auto sales remained slow. Demand for personal services also continued to slide, accompanying the pronounced weakening of labour market conditions so far this year.

New orders for durable goods fell 0.7% in May, the largest drop since February. The dip was led by motor vehicles, although only three of the nine components recorded increases. Manufacturing shipments fell at the same rate as inventories, leaving the ratio of shipments to stocks unchanged. The average workweek was steady at 38.1 hours for the fourth month in a row.

The financial market indicators deteriorated in May. The stock market recorded its third straight decline. The money supply edged up by 0.1%, after a peak growth rate of 0.6% in February.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to increase in May, in line with steady gains in Canada's exports. The increase was narrowly-based, however, largely originating in a longer average workweek.

For more information on the economy, the August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of August 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	March 1992	April 1992	May 1992	April 1992	May 1992
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**144.4**	**144.5**
Unsmoothed	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	145.0	144.5
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.7	0.8	0.4	1,021.2 [4]	1,025.0 [4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	3,534.0 [4]	3,521.8 [4]
Housing index[1]	0.3	1.1	1.3	126.2	127.9
Manufacturing					
New-orders - durables	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	8,970 [4]	8,906 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	-0.01	0.0	0.0	1.34	1.34
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	1,756	1,743
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.4	0.4	201.8	202.7
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	3,495	3,466
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.5	0.4	0.1	24,552 [4]	24,576 [4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and in the unemployment rate for July 1992, in merchandise exports and imports for June 1992 and in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for May 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for July was forecast at 1.2% with minimum and maximum values of 0.9% and 1.7%, respectively. In June, the mean forecast overestimated the actual outcome by 0.2%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for July was 11.5% (minimum 11.0%, maximum 11.7). For May, the mean forecast at 11.1% underestimated the outcome by 0.5%.

June merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.9 billion with a minimum and maximum of $12.6 billion and $13.2 billion, respectively. For May, the mean forecast matched the outcome of $12.9 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.9 billion with minimum and maximum values of $11.5 billion and $12.2 billion, respectively. In June, the mean forecast overestimated the actual imports by $0.5 billion.

Note to Users

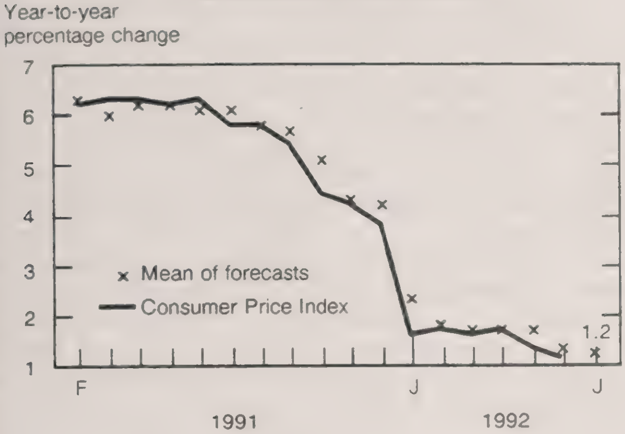
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and in merchandise exports and imports, as well as for a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between April and May 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of 0.1% and 0.4%. On July 31, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for May was -0.1%.

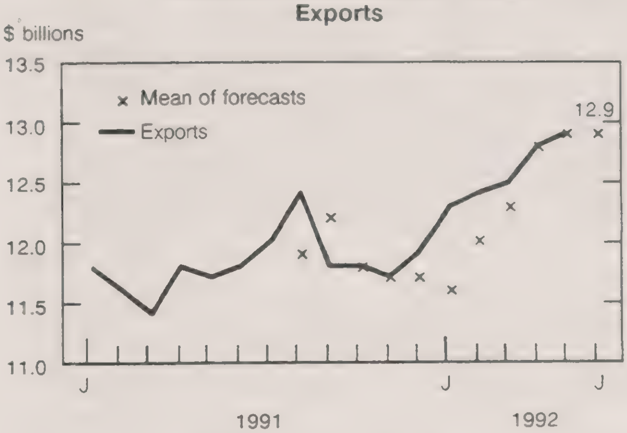
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

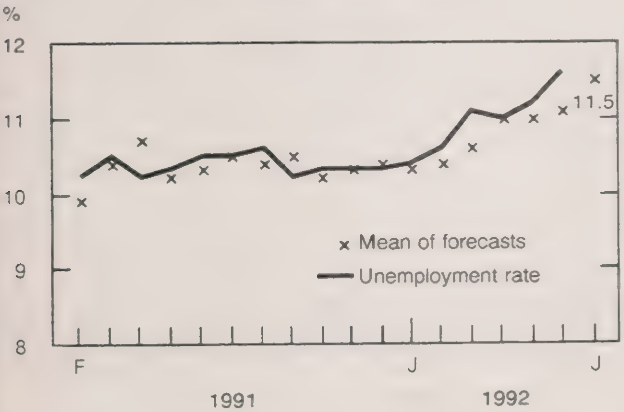
Consumer Price Index



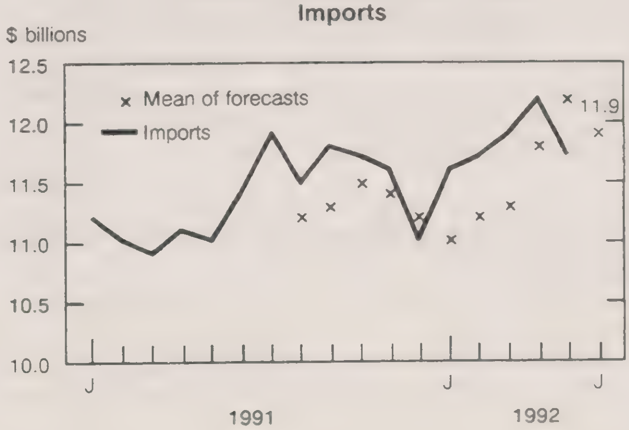
Canadian International Trade Exports



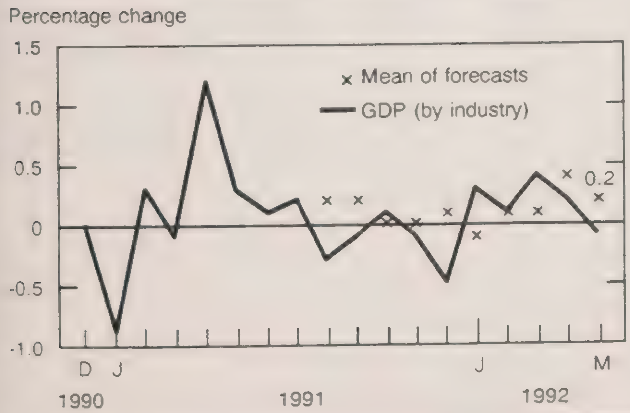
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Second Quarter 1992

The price index (1986 = 100) for non-residential building construction in Canada rose 0.4% to 121.6 in the second quarter of 1992. This was the first quarterly increase at the Canada level since the second quarter of 1990. The change of 0.2% from the year-earlier period was the first positive change in six consecutive quarters.

On a city basis, the three western cities (Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton) showed increases for the third quarter in a row. Vancouver led the way with an increase of 1.3% (117.6), followed by Calgary at 0.7% (123.0) and Edmonton at 0.6% (124.5).

In central Canada, respondents in Montreal (+0.9% to 115.4) reported they were raising prices to allow for wage increases, while the price index for Ottawa (+0.3% to 125.5) was maintaining a gradual climb. Toronto recorded its eighth consecutive decline (-0.1% to 124.2) as respondents reported very few expectations of increased construction volumes or prices in the near future.

Note to Users

Price indexes for the seven cities represent the metropolitan area in each case.

In the Maritimes, prices in Halifax continued to be almost stationary with a minimal decline of 0.1% (108.9).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1991								
Second Quarter	109.6	113.8	124.3	125.4	121.9	123.4	115.4	**121.4**
Third Quarter	108.9	113.9	124.4	124.9	121.8	123.2	115.1	**121.1**
Fourth Quarter	109.0	114.0	124.7	124.6	121.8	123.5	115.9	**121.1**
1992								
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1	**121.1**
Second Quarter	108.9	115.4	125.5	124.2	123.0	124.5	117.6	**121.6**
	Percentage Change							
Q.3 1991/Q.2 1991	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	**-0.3**
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	**0.0**
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.0**
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	**0.4**
Q.2 1992/Q.2 1991	-0.6	1.4	1.0	-1.0	0.9	0.9	1.9	**0.2**

***Note**: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before).* ■

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals

1989-1990

Highlights

- The provinces' direct share of funding to community colleges decreased for the third consecutive year, down to 76.9% in 1989-1990 from 80.3% in 1987-88. Conversely, the proportion of total income derived from tuition fees increased from 8.3% to 9.3% over the same period.

- Expenditures by community colleges reached $4.2 billion in 1989-1990 (up 6.7% from 1988-89), while public vocational school spending was $93.2 million (up 2.4% from 1988-89) and paramedical training in hospitals cost $89.2 million (up 11.6% from 1988-89).

- In community colleges, salaries and fringe benefits accounted for 65.6% of total expenditures in 1989-90, compared to 62.7% in vocational schools.

- At the provincial level, public vocational schools in Alberta allocated 77.9% of their operating budgets to salaries and fringe benefits, which was 12.6 percentage points higher than the national average.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals, 1989-1990, Vol. 14, No.3 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics
May 1992

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in May 1992 increased to 37 567 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.2% from May 1991. During the same period, exports increased 32.6% to 2 383 GWh, but imports decreased from 598 GWh to 502 GWh.

- January to May 1992 year-to-date net generation was 218 835 GWh, up 3.1% over the year-earlier period. Year-to-date exports were up 48.7% to 10 923 GWh, while imports were up 15.1% to 3 159 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
March 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $60.1 million in March 1992. Operating revenues of $665.9 million in March were up $26.6 million or 4.2% from the March 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 2.6% from March 1991. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 6.2%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 2.3% in March 1992.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/138$; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual Period Ended June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals, 1989-1990. Vol. 14, No. 3.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Agricultural Profile of Canada – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 93-350D
(Canada: $68; United States: US$93; Other countries: US$118).

Agricultural Profile of Newfoundland – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-306D
(Canada: $60; United States: US$85; Other countries: US$110).

Agricultural Profile of Prince Edward Island – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-310D
(Canada: $60; United States: US$85; Other countries: US$110).

Agricultural Profile of Nova Scotia – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-317D
(Canada: $60; United States: US$85; Other countries: US$110).

Agricultural Profile of New Brunswick – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-323D
(Canada: $60; United States: US$85; Other countries: US$110).

Agricultural Profile of Quebec – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-335D
(Canada: $94; United States: US$119; Other countries: US$144).

Agricultural Profile of Ontario – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-356D
(Canada: $78; United States: US$103; Other countries: US$128).

Agricultural Profile of Manitoba – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
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(Canada: $78; United States: US$103; Other countries: US$128).

Agricultural Profile of Saskatchewan – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-370D
(Canada: $78; United States: US$103; Other countries: US$128).

Agricultural Profile of Alberta – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-382D
(Canada: $60; United States: US$85; Other countries: US$110).

Agricultural Profile of British Columbia – Part 1 (diskette), July 1992.
Catalogue number 95-393D
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Statistics Canada

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Asphalt Roofing Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	June 1992	July 10, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	April 1992	July 15, 1992
Book Publishing Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Broom, Brush and Mop Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
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Footwear Statistics	May 1992	July 8, 1992

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Help-wanted Index	June 1992	July 8, 1992
Hosiery Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 3, 1992
Hospital Morbidity, Surgical Procedures, and Mental Disorders	1989-1990	July 16, 1992
Households and the Environment	1991	July 27, 1992
Husband and Wife Family Data	1990	July 28, 1992
Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	May 1992	July 6, 1992
Industrial Product Price Index	June 1992	July 29, 1992
Labour Force Survey	June 1992	July 10, 1992
Leaf Tobacco Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 17, 1992
Local Government Long-term Debt	June 1992	July 24, 1992
Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1992
Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Metal Office Furniture Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Microdata Tape on Family Expenditure in Canada – 15 Metropolitan Areas	1990	July 10, 1992
Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals	1990	July 13, 1992
Milling and Crushing Statistics	May 1992	July 13, 1992
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	June 1992	July 22, 1992
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1992	July 17, 1992
Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	1990	July 14, 1992
New Housing Price Index	May 1992	July 9, 1992
New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1992	July 9, 1992
Oil Pipeline Transport	April 1992	July 24, 1992
Oils and Fats	May 1992	July 13, 1992
Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 17, 1992
Other Household Furniture Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Other Instruments and Related Products Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Other Office Furniture Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Other Paper Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Other Rubber Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 17, 1992

Index to Data Releases, July 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Paper Bag Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Parental Work Patterns and Child Care Needs	1988 National Child Care Survey	July 27, 1992
Particleboard Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 17, 1992
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	May 1992	July 9, 1992
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	May 1992	July 8, 1992
Plastic Bag Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 3, 1992
Plate Work Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1992
Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Pre-engineered Metal Building Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1992	July 17, 1992
Printing Ink Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Private and Public Investment	Revised Intentions 1992	July 22, 1992
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	June 1992	July 29, 1992
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	May 1992	July 14, 1992
Production of Biscuits	June 1992	July 30, 1992
Production of Eggs	May 1992	July 15, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1992	July 28, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	May 1992	July 22, 1992
Public Libraries	1990-91	July 6, 1992
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	May 1992	July 8, 1992
Railway Carloadings	May 1992	July 2, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1992	July 8, 1992
	Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1992	July 10, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1992	July 23, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1992	July 27, 1992
Railway Operating Statistics	January 1992	July 20, 1992
	February 1992	July 23, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index	June 1992	July 29, 1992
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1992	July 31, 1992
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	May 1992	July 23, 1992
Retail Trade	May 1992	July 21, 1992
Rigid Insulating Board	June 1992	July 30, 1992
Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales	1991	July 30, 1992
Sales of Natural Gas	May 1992	July 17, 1992
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1992	July 27, 1992
Selected Financial Indexes	June 1992	July 20, 1992
Shingle and Shake Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1992

Index to Data Releases, July 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Shipments of Rolled Steel	May 1992	July 14, 1992
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	Second Quarter 1992	July 31, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		July 6, 1992
Soft Drinks	June 1992	July 15, 1992
Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	May 1992	July 3, 1992
Steel Foundries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	May 1992	July 8, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	May 1992	July 8, 1992
	Week Ending June 27, 1992	July 3, 1992
	Week Ending July 4, 1992	July 9, 1992
	Week Ending July 11, 1992	July 16, 1992
	Week Ending July 18, 1992	July 23, 1992
	Week Ending July 25, 1992	July 30, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	May 1992	July 2, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	July 1, 1992	July 24, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	July 1, 1992	July 16, 1992
Street Network Files	1991	July 3, 1992
Sugar Sales	June 1992	July 9, 1992
Sweater Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 3, 1992
Telephone Statistics	May 1992	July 21, 1992
Tire and Tube Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 24, 1992
Tobacco Products	June 1992	July 22, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1992	July 14, 1992
Trusteed Pension Funds	First Quarter 1992	July 30, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1992	July 29, 1992
Value Added in Leisure and Personal Services	1987-89	July 28, 1992
Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1992
Wafer Board Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 17, 1992
Wholesale Trade	May 1992	July 22, 1992
Wine Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1992
Wire and Wire Rope Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 10, 1992
Wood Preservation Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Wooden Door and Window Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992
Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 31, 1992

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 5, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

July 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

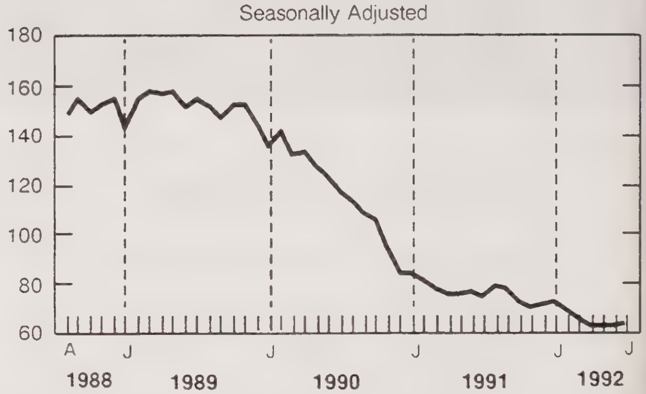
- Over the past year, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased from 78 in July 1991 to 62 in March 1992; it then remained unchanged until May. In June, the Help-wanted Index edged upwards to 63. This was followed by an advance of four points (to 67) in July.

Changes by Region

- By region, the Help-wanted Index increased 14% in Quebec (from 70 to 80), 9% in Ontario (from 59 to 64) and 1% in British Columbia (from 69 to 70). Small decreases were observed in the Atlantic provinces (to 90 from 92) and the Prairie provinces (to 42 from 43).

- Compared with July 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions, falling 19% in the Prairie provinces, 17% in the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia, 14% in Ontario and 7% in Quebec.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67
April	**62**	85	78	56	44	64
May	**62**	92	69	60	45	68
June	**63**	92	70	59	43	69
July	**67**	90	80	64	42	70

■

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training

1982-83 to 1991-92

Highlights

- Federal spending in support of education and training reached an estimated $7.7 billion in 1991-92. This was an increase of 8.3% over the previous year, compared to a 6.1% rise in overall government spending (excluding debt charges).

- During the period 1982-83 to 1991-92, federal government spending in support of education and training increased by an average annual rate of 6.7%, while total spending increased by 5.2%.

- After reaching a high of 7.3% in 1985-86, the proportion of the federal budget dedicated to education and training declined to 6.7% in 1991-92 (6.6% in 1990-91).

- Federal spending in support of post-secondary education fell for the second consecutive year, dropping from $3.84 billion in 1989-1990 to $3.69 billion in 1991-92. Compared to all federal expenditures for education, this resulted in a decrease in the share for post-secondary education, from 56% in 1989-1990 down to 48.2% in 1991-92, representing the lowest rate during the past 10 years.

- The provinces and territories remained the principal recipients of federal funding for education and training. Their share of federal expenditures in education increased from a low of 45.5% in 1989-1990 to 50.8% in 1991-92.

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1991-92, Vol. 14, No.4 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, April 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Wholesale Trade, May 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Imports by Commodity, May 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1991-92. Vol. 14, No. 4.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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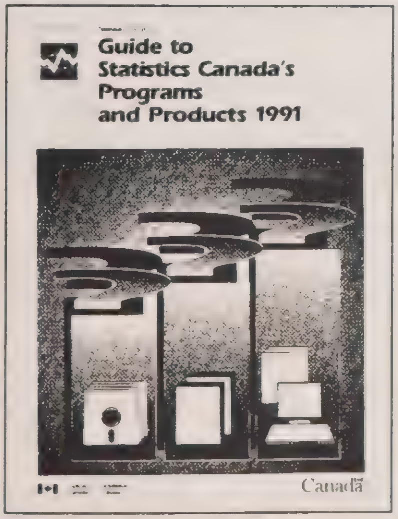
Thursday, August 6, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Guide to Statistics Canada's Programs and Products

1991

The new *Guide to Statistics Canada's Programs and Products* describes the Agency's survey activities and statistical programs and their products, drawing upon information that is maintained in a data base described as the Statistical Data Documentation System.

The information provided in this publication gives an indication of the nature and content of the different surveys and statistical programs, including their frequency and coverage, the main topics covered and the availability of the data produced. An alphabetical index allows users to acquaint themselves with the range of information available and to identify the survey or statistical program through which it is collected or compiled. The name and telephone number of a contact person is provided, from whom additional information about data availability can be obtained.

The *Guide to Statistics Canada's Programs and Products*, 1991 (12-575E, $85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lyn Wilson (613-951-3449), Standards Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

May 1992

Highlights

The May 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product, was $32.7 billion, an increase of 2.5% from May 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.6%, down slightly from the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

Seasonally Adjusted - Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries rose 0.6% in May, following a 0.3% increase in April.
- In May, wages and salaries increased in construction (2.8%), health and welfare services (1.1%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.8%) and in education and related services (0.6%). In addition, wages and salaries rose for the second consecutive month in manufacturing (0.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.6%), trade (0.9%), commercial and personal services (0.8%) and forestry (1.0%).
- In contrast, wages and salaries continued to decline in federal administration and other government, dropping by 2.1% in May.
- Prince Edward Island (1.0%), Quebec (0.5%), Ontario (0.6%), Alberta (0.7%) and British Columbia (1.2%) all recorded increases in wages and salaries in May. This growth offset declines in Newfoundland (-2.8%), New Brunswick (-0.4%), Manitoba (-0.3%) and Saskatchewan (-0.4%).

Unadjusted

- In May, wages and salaries grew by 2.0% from a year earlier, bringing the year-to-date increase to 2.1%.
- The strongest year-over-year growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (6.1%), local administration (5.0%), health and welfare services (4.8%), transportation, communications and other utilities (4.0%) and finance, insurance and real estate (3.6%). On the other hand, year-over-year declines in wages and salaries continued in May in forestry (-5.4%) and construction (-5.7%).
- Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in May than the national growth rate of 2.0%. Increases in these provinces were moderated by weaker growth in the other provinces and territories, with Newfoundland recording the weakest change (-2.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), or fax (613-951-4087).

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1 *Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.* □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	May 1992p	April 1992r	March 1992r	May 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	219.6	174.1	152.8	219.1
Forestry	206.1	164.7	170.9	217.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	656.0	632.2	639.4	657.1
Manufacturing industries	5,135.5	5,001.0	4,873.0	5,132.4
Construction industry	1,723.1	1,499.0	1,421.3	1,826.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,865.3	2,812.5	2,798.7	2,755.1
Trade	4,039.6	3,952.1	3,903.4	3,957.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,545.4	2,494.3	2,470.8	2,457.8
Commercial and personal services	3,996.9	3,884.2	3,844.2	3,903.0
Education and related services	2,764.0	2,761.1	2,759.5	2,604.5
Health and welfare services	2,642.1	2,575.2	2,580.4	2,520.9
Federal administration and other government offices	970.9	972.2	966.5	972.6
Provincial administration	691.7	680.6	675.8	678.3
Local administration	655.8	641.6	637.0	624.8
Total wages and salaries	**29,112.1**	**28,244.8**	**27,893.7**	**28,527.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,550.7	3,507.3	3,401.6	3,329.1
Labour income	**32,662.8**	**31,752.1**	**31,295.3**	**31,856.5**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.5	233.2	234.2	233.7
Forestry	216.2	214.0	204.6	229.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	652.0	647.9	642.1	653.5
Manufacturing industries	5,083.6	5,048.3	4,995.8	5,104.4
Construction industry	1,716.6	1,670.3	1,680.9	1,817.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,852.2	2,856.8	2,835.9	2,737.8
Trade	4,013.9	3,980.0	3,950.4	3,931.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,530.6	2,510.5	2,508.0	2,427.4
Commercial and personal services	4,006.7	3,975.5	3,951.8	3,909.0
Education and related services	2,667.8	2,651.9	2,648.0	2,513.2
Health and welfare services	2,607.9	2,579.6	2,590.2	2,487.8
Federal administration and other government offices	945.6	966.0	980.5	928.4
Provincial administration	691.4	692.5	684.3	678.5
Local administration	661.1	661.0	659.8	629.9
Total wages and salaries	**28,891.9**	**28,708.2**	**28,625.1**	**28,217.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,523.8	3,564.8	3,490.8	3,291.8
Labour income	**32,415.7**	**32,273.0**	**32,115.8**	**31,509.8**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Apartment Construction Price Index

Second Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

The composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada has posted increases for two consecutive quarters. The index moved upward by 0.6% in the second quarter to 116.5, after a rise of 0.1% in the first quarter. The index was 0.2% above the year-earlier period.

Across the country, only Halifax showed a decrease from the previous quarter, albeit a very small one (-0.1% to 108.8). By contrast, Vancouver had the largest increase (1.2% to 118.8), followed by Montreal (0.9% to 114.2), Calgary (0.7% to 119.3%), Edmonton (0.7% to 117.2) and Ottawa (0.2% to 124.3). Toronto, after being unchanged for one quarter, moved slightly upward by 0.1% to 119.2.

Since the fourth quarter of 1990, which was the last quarter to include the Federal Sales Tax and was immediately prior to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax, Edmonton was the only city for which the current-period price index exceeded the fourth quarter 1990 level (117.1).

Calgary's city composite price index in the second quarter of 1992 was at the same level as in the fourth quarter of 1990, but none of the other cities have yet climbed back to their pre-GST levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes

Second Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
				Quarterly Indexes				
1991								
Second Quarter	109.0	113.0	124.1	120.4	118.7	116.6	117.1	**116.2**
Third Quarter	108.7	113.0	123.8	119.1	118.4	116.3	116.4	**115.5**
Fourth Quarter	108.6	112.9	123.8	119.0	118.1	116.0	117.1	**115.6**
1992								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	**115.8**
Second Quarter	108.8	114.2	124.3	119.2	119.3	117.2	118.8	**116.5**
				Percentage Change				
Q.3 1991/Q.2 1991	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	**-0.6**
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	**0.0**
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	**0.1**
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	**0.6**
Q.2 1992/Q.2 1991	-0.2	1.0	0.1	-1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	**0.2**

Note *Effective January 1 1991 the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax (where applicable) is included (as before)* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending August 1, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 1, 1992 totalled 264 808 tonnes, a 23.8% increase from the preceding week's total of 213 895 tonnes and up 16.8% from the year-earlier level of 226 777 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 7 974 471 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 7 437 591 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic during the period increased 0.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.0% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 2.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum Products
June 1992

Manufacturers shipped 15 356 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1992, down 8.2% from the 16 736 thousand square metres shipped in June 1991 and down 36.4% from the 24 157 thousand square metres shipped in May 1992.

January to June 1992 shipments were 107 618 thousand square metres, an increase of 20.9% from the January to June 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
June 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 131 340 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1992, a 38.0% increase from the 95 153 tonnes produced in June 1991.

January to June 1992 production totalled 840 055^r (revised) tonnes, up 12.3% from the 748 204 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1991 and June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 053 kilotonnes in May 1992, down 15.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 30 046 kilotonnes in May 1992, up 0.6% from a year earlier.
- Exports in May rose 8.2% from May 1991 to 2 937 kilotonnes, while imports increased 30.0% to 1 528 kilotonnes. From January to May 1992, exports were 13 939 kilotonnes or 3.7% below last year's level.
- Coke production increased to 302 kilotonnes in May, up 1.8% from May 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Air Passenger Origin and Destination – Domestic Report

1991

- Scheduled air passenger origin and destination data reported by the participating Canadian carriers in 1991 indicate that all three of the top city-pairs recorded decreases from 1990: Montreal-Toronto (-23%), Ottawa-Toronto (-16%) and Toronto-Vancouver (-5%).
- The number of passengers travelling on domestic, scheduled services totalled 13.0 million in 1991, a drop of 13% from 1990. This was the third consecutive annual decrease.
- The number of passengers with a domestic portion in their international journey totalled 1.6 million in 1991, down 14% compared to 1990. This decrease marked the end of a period of growth which began in 1988.
- In 1991, the top 10 city-pairs represented 41% of the total domestic traffic, a slight decrease from 1990. All 10 city-pairs reported traffic decreases in 1991, the largest of which were recorded at Montreal-Toronto (-23%), Ottawa-Toronto (-16%) and Edmonton-Toronto (-16%). These decreases were largely attributable to the weak economy during this period.

The 1991 edition of *Air Passenger Origin and Destination - Domestic Report* (51-204, $38) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Lotfi Chahdi (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

July 1992

July 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are now **available on CANSIM** by geographic region as follows:

Matrix	Geographic Region
550	Newfoundland
551	Prince Edward Island
552	Nova Scotia
553	New Brunswick
554	Quebec – East
555	Quebec – South
556	Quebec – West-central
557	Quebec – East-central
558	Quebec – West
559	Ontario – South
560	Ontario – North
561	Ontario – Central
562	Ontario – East
563	Ontario – West
564	Manitoba – Southwest
565	Manitoba – Northwest
566	Manitoba – Central
567	Manitoba – East
568	Saskatchewan – Southeast
569	Saskatchewan – Southwest
570	Saskatchewan – West-central
571	Saskatchewan – East-central
572	Saskatchewan – North
573	Alberta – Southeast
574	Alberta – South-central
575	Alberta – Southwest
576	Alberta – East-central
577	Alberta – West-central
578	Alberta – Northeast
579	Alberta – Northwest
580	British Columbia – West
581	British Columbia – East
582	British Columbia – North

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991

In the fiscal year 1990-91, the volume of alcoholic beverages sold in Canada decreased by 47 million litres (-2%) to reach 2,463 million litres. Provincial government revenue derived from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages during the fiscal year amounted to $2,974 million, an increase of $11 million over the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations.

For more information on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires, 1991.
Catalogue number 12-205
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Guide to Statistics Canada's Programs and Products, 1991.
Catalogue number 12-575E
(Canada: $85; United States: US$102; Other Countries: US$119).

Asphalt Roofing, June 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin - Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, First Quarter 1992: Large Carriers; and **International and Domestic Preliminary Shipping Statistics**, 1991.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/$105).

Rail in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Exports by Commodity, May 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 7, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

July 1992

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for July 1992 show a decline in seasonally adjusted employment (-29,000). The number of unemployed was little changed at 1,606,000 and the unemployment rate remained at 11.6. The decline in employment was observed among youths aged 15 to 24.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending July 18, 1992, the seasonally adjusted employment estimate fell to 12,208,000 (-29,000) following gains in the previous two months. The employment/population ratio decreased 0.2 to 57.9.

- Employment among youths fell by 33,000, bringing the total losses for this group to 121,000 since the beginning of the year.
- Full-time employment fell by 129,000 following a gain in June. Part-time employment increased by 100,000 after having declined in June. Most of this change was accounted for by youths – down 100,000 in full-time and up 67,000 in part-time employment.
- Employment in construction declined 34,000 after rising by a similar amount in the previous month. Employment also declined in public administration (-14,000); however, it increased in transportation, communication and other utilities (+14,000). There were no significant changes noted in other industries.
- Employment decreased by 2,000 (-3.7%) in Prince Edward Island and by 23,000 (-0.5%) in Ontario. There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

Note to Users

1. *The* Guide to Labour Force Survey Data *is available. This publication discusses relevant concepts and terminology and explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis. It also briefly covers methodology and collection procedures and provides a summary of the available data.*
   A useful addition to this improved publication is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.
2. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In July 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was virtually unchanged at 1,606,000. The participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over) declined 0.2 to 65.6 following increases in the previous two months.

- For youths, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 to 19.1 and the labour force participation rate fell 1.3 to 65.1. For adults, both unemployment and participation rates edged up 0.1 to 10.0 and 65.7, respectively.
- Unemployment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, 6,000 in Nova Scotia and by 4,000 in Manitoba, but it declined by 2,000 in New Brunswick. There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	July	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	21.3	+1.0
Prince Edward Island	18.7	+1.1
Nova Scotia	14.7	+1.3
New Brunswick	12.7	-0.4
Quebec	13.0	+0.1
Ontario	11.0	0.0
Manitoba	10.3	+0.7
Saskatchewan	8.4	+0.2
Alberta	9.7	+0.1
British Columbia	11.0	-0.3

Changes since July 1991
(unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 155,000 from the level of a year earlier (-1.2%). It declined by 100,000 (-1.4%) for men and by 55,000 (-1.0%) for women.
- For youths, employment decreased by 139,000 (-5.6%) and the employment/population ratio dropped 3.6 to 63.0. For adults, employment declined by 16,000 (-0.2%) and the employment/population ratio fell 1.1 to 59.5.
- Full-time employment (persons usually working 30 hours or more per week) decreased by 192,000 (-1.7%), but part-time employment increased by 37,000 (+2.1%).
- Employment decreased by 132,000 in the goods-producing industries (-3.6%), with declines noted in all sectors. Employment was little changed in the service-producing industries.
- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 175,000 to 1,615,000 (+12.2%) and the unemployment rate increased 1.2 to 11.3.
- The participation rate decreased by 0.9 to 67.7 and the employment/population ratio fell 1.6 to 60.1.

Other Highlights

Student Summer Employment

Compared with a year ago, labour market conditions worsened in July 1992 among returning students.

- In July 1992, the number of persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and planning to return in the fall rose to 1,923,000, up 78,000 from the year-earlier level.
- The estimate of employment for this group of students, not adjusted for seasonal variations, declined 33,000 from last year to 1,101,000 and their employment/population ratio fell 4.2 to 57.3. The decline in employment was observed among the younger group of returning students aged 15 to 19 (-45,000).
- Compared to a year earlier, the unemployment rate for returning students rose 2.8 to 18.7 in July 1992, while their participation rate decreased 2.6 to 70.5. For younger students aged 15 to 19, the unemployment rate increased to 21.4 (+3.4) and the participation rate fell to 66.6 (-3.4).

For a full review of data on students for previous years, consult the article "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospect" published in the January 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The July 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of August. For summary information available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,814	13,840	13,790
Employment ('000)	12,208	12,237	12,351
Unemployment ('000)	1,606	1,603	1,439
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.6	10.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.8	66.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.9	58.1	59.5
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,272	14,134	14,252
Employment ('000)	12,657	12,581	12,812
Unemployment ('000)	1,615	1,553	1,439
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	11.0	10.1
Participation Rate (%)	67.7	67.2	68.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.1	59.8	61.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

June 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 771 288 cubic metres in June 1992, a decrease of 8.8% from 3 040 350^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 322 915 cubic metres in June, down 18.5% from 5 302 063^r cubic metres in June 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 092 815 cubic metres, a decrease of 19.1% from 8 768 513^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue in June decreased 16.7% to 14 195 950 cubic metres from 17 035 312^r cubic metres a year earlier.

January to June 1992 receipts of pulpwood totalled 16 231 402^r cubic metres, a decrease of 14.0% from 18 864 648^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 1.6% to 30 161 737^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 29 675 826^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 49 563 194^r cubic metres, was down 3.9% from 51 552 630^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

June 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,029,557 pairs of footwear in June 1992, a decrease of 9.1% from the 2,233,356^r (revised) pairs produced a year arlier.

Year-to-date production for January to June 1992 totalled 11,195,169 pairs of footwear, down 12.6% from the 12,814,405^r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The June 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Paper Consumer Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled $594.9 million, up 8.4% from $548.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Publishing Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled $1,632.6 million, up 15.8% from $1,409.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5501.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliance Industry (Electric and Non-electric)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $984.4 million, down 21.9% from $1,261.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Enrolments and Graduates of Universities

1991-92

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (1991-92) and graduates (1991) of universities are now available for all provinces.

For further information, contact M. Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Business Service Industries

1990 (Preliminary Data)

A limited amount of data are available from the 1990 Annual Survey of Business Service Industries.

For further information, please contact the Business Services Section (613-951-0379), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1992.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, June 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

Labour Force Information, July 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 10-14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
10	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	June 1992
10	**New Housing Price Index**	June 1992
10	**Farm Product Price Index**	June 1992
11	**Migration**	1990-91
11	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	June 1992
14	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	June 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 10, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

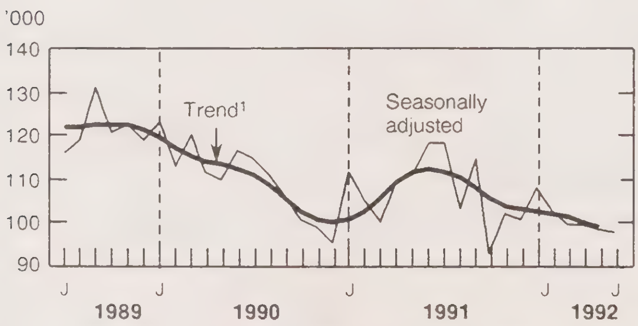
June 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 97,000 units in June 1992, a decrease of 0.9% from the revised May level. This decrease was due to weaker sales of passenger cars (-1.5%); truck sales, however, rose marginally (+0.4%).
- The 0.9% sales decrease in June reflected a continuation of the downtrend in evidence since July 1991.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> *Note to Users*
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for June 1992 were 125,000 units, down 11.6% from June 1991. During the same period, sales of passenger cars declined 14.9% and truck sales decreased 4.6%.
- The June decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 20.6% in North American passenger car sales and a decrease of 1.9% in the sales of cars manufactured in Japan.
- In June 1992, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 65% from 70% a year earlier, but the Japanese share rose from 24% to 28% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

June 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	March 1992[r]	April 1992[r]	May 1992[r]	June 1992[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**98,921** **-3.3**	**99,329** **+0.4**	**98,193** **-1.1**	**97,333** **-0.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	38,984 -10.0	40,927 +5.0	40,160 -1.9	40,087 -0.2
Overseas	25,567 +9.5	25,319 -1.0	24,917 -1.6	23,998 -3.7
Total	**64,551** **-3.1**	**66,246** **+2.6**	**65,077** **-1.8**	**64,084** **-1.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**34,370** **-3.5**	**33,083** **-3.7**	**33,116** **+0.1**	**33,249** **+0.4**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	June 1992	Change 1992/1991	January-June 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**125,177**	**-11.6**	**647,173**	**-8.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	53,522	-20.6	270,781	-15.7
Japan	23,121	-1.9	124,796	-1.2
Other Countries	5,859	-1.4	31,686	-2.9
Total	**82,502**	**-14.9**	**427,263**	**-11.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	36,396	-2.8	189,865	+1.3
Overseas	6,279	-13.7	30,045	-15.9
Total	**42,675**	**-4.6**	**219,910**	**-1.5**

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

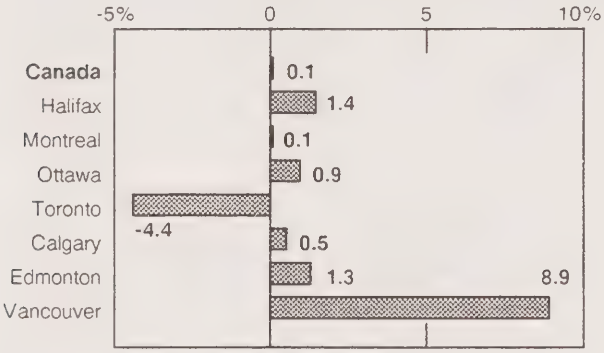
■

New Housing Price Index

June 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.5 in June, up 0.2% from the May 1992 level. The estimated House Only index increased 0.2% while the Land Only index also increased 0.2%.

Percentage Changes in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, June 1992



The largest monthly increases were registered in Ottawa-Hull (0.9%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (0.9%) and Vancouver (0.7%). The largest monthly decrease was recorded in Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.4%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.*

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stood 0.1% higher in June 1992 than a year earlier. This change mainly reflected the offsetting impacts of decreases in cities such as Toronto (-4.4%), Hamilton (-4.3%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.7%) compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (8.9%), Regina (6.2%) and Victoria (4.1%).

Analytical Index

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In June 1992, this index was 140.2, up 0.1% from the Canada Total level of 140.0 for May 1992. It should be noted that after the June 1992 calculation, this analytical index will no longer be produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Index

1986 = 100

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% change June 1992/ May 1992	% change June 1992/ June 1991
Canada Total	**134.5**	**134.2**	**134.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Canada (House only)	**124.8**	**124.5**	**125.6**	**0.2**	**-0.6**
Canada (Land only)	**163.2**	**162.8**	**160.2**	**0.2**	**1.9**
St.John's	126.8	126.8	126.5	–	0.2
Halifax	110.7	110.7	109.2	–	1.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.5	115.7	114.2	-0.2	1.1
Quebec City	137.2	137.1	134.5	0.1	2.0
Montreal	134.7	134.7	134.5	–	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.9	122.8	122.8	0.9	0.9
Toronto	141.1	141.1	147.6	–	-4.4
Hamilton	130.6	130.4	136.4	0.2	-4.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.6	131.7	134.0	-0.1	-1.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.6	125.1	129.4	-0.4	-3.7
London	146.3	146.6	146.3	-0.2	–
Windsor	127.1	127.4	127.1	-0.2	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	131.8	134.1	0.9	-0.8
Winnipeg	108.7	108.5	108.7	0.2	–
Regina	117.3	117.3	110.4	–	6.2
Saskatoon	107.2	107.2	106.7	–	0.5
Calgary	133.4	132.9	132.7	0.4	0.5
Edmonton	142.3	142.3	140.5	–	1.3
Vancouver	135.2	134.2	124.1	0.7	8.9
Victoria	128.3	127.7	123.3	0.5	4.1

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

June 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 96.8 in June, up 0.5% from the revised May level of 96.3. The crops index was up 0.3% to 89.5, as increases in the oilseeds and potatoes indexes more than offset a decrease in the cereals index. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.6% to 101.3, with increases in the hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products indexes. Despite increases in recent months, the total index has remained at low levels not seen since the 1979-1980 crop year. This has been mainly due to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley.

The percentage changes in the index between May and June 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	-0.4%
Prince Edward Island	+ 1.6%
Nova Scotia	+ 1.2%
New Brunswick	+ 1.2%
Quebec	+ 2.3%
Ontario	-0.1%
Manitoba	+ 0.6%
Saskatchewan	+ 0.3%
Alberta	-0.2%
British Columbia	0.0%
Canada	**+ 0.5%**

Crops

The crops index was up 0.3% in June to 89.5, as the oilseeds (+2.7%) and potatoes (+0.2%) indexes both increased. The crops index remained 9.6% below the year-earlier level.

- The cereals index fell 0.3% to 75.8 in June as wheat, oats and barley prices declined. This drop in the index followed six months in which the index rose or remained stable, increasing 5.4% between November 1991 and May 1992. The cereals index remained 17.0% below the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index rose to 103.7 in June, an increase of 2.7% from May. The index rose in six of the last seven months and in June stood 12.7% above the November 1991 level. Both canola and flaxseed prices increased in June. The oilseeds index stood 0.7% above the year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.6% to 101.3 in June. The hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products indexes increased, but the cattle and calves index decreased.

- The hogs index increased 8.9% to 81.8 in June, following normal seasonal trends. The index remained 12.1% below the level seen a year earlier, as Canadian inspected slaughter for the first six months of 1992 was 6.9% above the level of the same period a year earlier.

- The cattle and calves index fell 1.9% in response to lower U.S. prices, offsetting the 2.0% increase recorded in May. At 106.0, the June index stood 4.2% below the same month last year, as Canadian slaughter for the first six months of 1992 stood 2.9% above year-earlier levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on August 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
July l992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 88 632 tonnes for all types of sugar in July 1992, comprising 80 703 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 929 tonnes in export sales. The January to July 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 601 653 tonnes: 529 184 tonnes in domestic sales and 72 469 tonnes in export sales.

Total sales in July 1991 were 78 549 tonnes, of which 69 909 tonnes were domestic sales and 8 640 tonnes were export sales. The January to July 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 544 359 tonnes: 500 601 tonnes in domestic sales and 43 758 tonnes in export sales.

The July 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
June 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 72,001 kitchen appliances in June 1992, down 19.6% from the 89,510 appliances produced a year earlier. Data on home comfort products for June 1992 are confidential.

January to June 1992 year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 420,445 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1991 amounted to 410,530 units.

The June 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
June 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1992 totalled 120 645 tonnes, a decrease of 19.5% from the 149 897 tonnes produced a year earlier.

January to June 1992 production totalled 674 216 tonnes, down 24.7% from the 895 188 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
June 1992

Steel primary forms production for June 1992 totalled 1 215 227 tonnes, an increase of 13.4% from 1 071 981 tonnes the previous year.

January to June 1992 production reached 6 928 479r (revised) tonnes, up 6.5% from 6 505 285 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
June 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 59 554 tonnes in June 1992, an increase of 1.6% from the 58 644 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sugar and chocolate confectionery industry (SIC 1083) totalled $862.4 million, up 2.6% from $840.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5395.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled $260.1 million, down 10.1% from $289.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Wood Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wood industries (SIC 2599) totalled $258.9 million, down 8.6% from $283.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5472.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural Implement Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $1,187.1 million, up 0.04% from $1,186.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry (SIC 3121) totalled $423.0 million, down 18.2% from $517.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5542.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled $780.2 million, up 6.3% from $734.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5543.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled $183.9 million, down 1.1% from $186.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Battery Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $246.6 million, down 16.4% from $295.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $312.5 million, down 6.2% from $333.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Chemical Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other chemical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3799) totalled $2,114.1 million, down 3.0% from $2,180.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6882.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Retail Trade, May 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Culture Service Bulletin: Government Expenditures on Culture, 1989-1990.
Vol. 15, No. 1. July 1992.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.90/$29; United States: US$5.90/US$35; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$41).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 11, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Migration
1990-91

Highlights

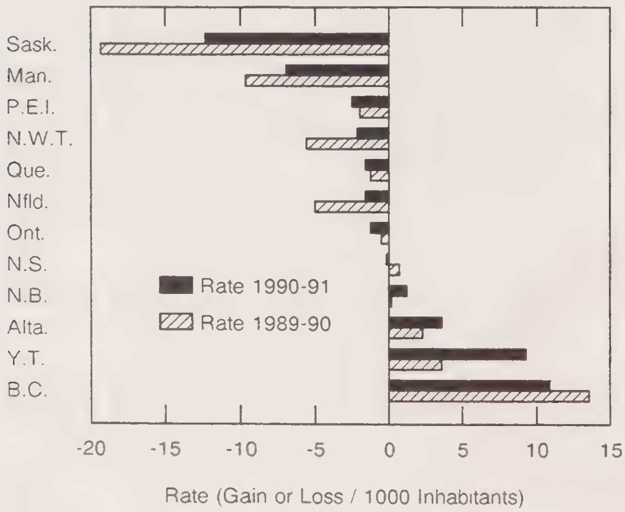
Canada

Migration in 1990-91 declined from 1989-1990 levels. Total migration (interprovincial, intraprovincial and international) dropped 7.9%, whereas migration within Canada (intraprovincial and interprovincial only) dropped 11.3%.

Interprovincial Migration

- The negative net interprovincial migration rates recorded in 1989-1990 decreased in 1990-91 for Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Although these regions were still losing residents to interprovincial migration in 1990-91, the population losses were proportionately lower than in 1989-1990.
- In Quebec and Ontario, the exchange of migrants with other provinces and territories resulted in a greater loss of population in 1990-91 than in 1989-1990.

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, (Gain or Loss / 1000 Inhabitants) 1989-1990 and 1990-91



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

- Of the provinces and territories that had positive net migration rates in 1989-1990 (New Brunswick, Alberta, the Yukon, British Columbia), only British Columbia registered a drop in its rate of net interprovincial migration in 1990-91. The positive net migration rate for New Brunswick more than quadrupled.

International Migration

- The provinces which attracted the most international migrants in 1990-91 were Ontario (114,880), Quebec (45,528) and British Columbia (29,478).
- International migrants were attracted to big cities in 1990-91. Eighty-one percent of the international migrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver, 69% of international migrants to Quebec moved to Montreal and 47% of international migrants to Ontario moved to Toronto.

All Types of Migration

Provinces

- Among the provinces where population decreased due to outward migration in 1990-91, the losses were greatest in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland; however, these losses were down from the previous year. In 1990-91, Saskatchewan lost 40% fewer residents than in 1989-1990, Manitoba lost 45% fewer residents and Newfoundland lost 81% fewer.
- Among the five age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years), the largest number of out-migrants was among the 25- to 44-year-olds. In Nova Scotia, the second largest number of out-migrants was among the 18- to 24-year-olds. In all other provinces, the second largest number of out-migrants was among the 0- to 17-year-olds.

Census Divisions

- The census divisions which attracted the most migrants in 1990-91 were Metropolitan Toronto, Île-de-Montréal and Greater Vancouver. But these same three census divisions also lost the most residents during the period.

- Of these census divisions, only Greater Vancouver had a positive net migration figure (20,801). Metropolitan Toronto had a net migration flow of -11,766, while Île-de-Montréal's was -13,022.

Highest and Lowest Net Migration* Rate

Census Division	Rate per 1,000 residents
Papineau, Que.	52.9
Central Okanagan, B.C.	52.6
Sunshine Coast, B.C.	45.2
Nanaimo, B.C.	45.0
North Okanagan, B.C.	40.6
Inuvik, N.W.T.	-31.5
Div. No.16, Sask.	-34.0
Mount Waddington, B.C.	-36.5
Div. No.19, Man.	-43.6
Div. No.23, Man.	-45.4

* *All migrations.*

- The three census divisions with the highest positive net migration levels were Greater Vancouver (20,801), York (17,131) and Peel (13,470). By contrast, the three census divisions with the lowest net migration levels were Île-de-Montréal, Metropolitan Toronto and Algoma, Ont.(-2,258).

- Four of the five census divisions with the highest positive net migration rates were in British Columbia in 1990-91. However, Papineau, Quebec had the highest net positive migration rate (52.88) – i.e., for every 1,000 residents, the census division gained an additional 53 people through migration.

- The four census divisions with the lowest negative net migration rates were in the western provinces: two in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan and one in British Columbia. The census division with the fifth lowest negative net migration rate was in the Northwest Territories.

For additional and complete information on the products and services that are available in connection with these data, all inquiries should be directed to the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
June 1992

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in the Daily *on August 24, 1992.*

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,011.5 million in June 1992, down 2.0% from the June 1991 level. Concessions sales totalled $63 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during June 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	13.4	-8.3
Prince Edward Island	4.4	-0.4
Nova Scotia	34.1	+0.7
New Brunswick	22.6	-1.2
Quebec	186.6	-3.3
Ontario	423.1	-2.6
Manitoba	41.9	-1.2
Saskatchewan	28.2	-2.9
Alberta	109.7	-3.4
British Columbia	147.6	+2.3
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	40.4	-3.1
Edmonton	46.9	-3.8
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.0	-4.1
Hamilton	29.7	-6.9
Montreal	98.5	-4.0
Ottawa-Hull	47.9	-0.5
Quebec City	26.7	+0.9
Toronto	165.0	-7.4
Vancouver	78.9	+0.2
Winnipeg	37.3	-0.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The June 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in October.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
June 1992

In June 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 111.9 million fare passengers, down 9.0% compared to June 1991. Operating revenues totalled $113.4 million in June, up 7.2% from June 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 17.5% compared to June 1991. Operating revenues of these carriers during the same period totalled $19.6 million, a 10.2% decrease from June 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of August.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Software Development and Computer Services Industry
1989

Data for the software development and computer services industry are now available.

The publication *Computer Service Industry, 1989* (63-222, $26) will be released in September.

For further information, please contact Daood Hamdani (613-951-3490), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts – Quarterly Estimates, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; Other Countries: US$28/US$112).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Gypsum Products, June 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE

(continued on page 2)

Health Reports
First Quarter 1992

The latest issue of *Health Reports* features analytical articles about the association between place of birth and the smoking behaviour of Canadians and about trends in hospital care for psychiatric patients aged 65 and over. An overview of selected health surveys that have been conducted in Canada since 1985 is featured as well.

Highlights

- Foreign-born Canadians smoke fewer cigarettes a day, with less tar, than do native-born Canadians.
- Hospital separation rates for seniors with psychiatric disorders increased by 22% for men and 21% for women between 1980 and 1989.

Also presented in this issue are highlights of birth and marriage data, statistical indicators of residential care facilities and a summary of the proceedings from the workshop on record linkage methodology.

The first quarter 1992, Vol. 4, No. 1, *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Health Reports

First Quarter 1992

Highlights

Place of Birth and Ethnic Status: Factors Associated with Smoking Prevalence Among Canadians, 1990

- Native-born Canadians are more likely to smoke than those born outside Canada. Only 16% of foreign-born Canadians smoke compared with 25% of native-born Canadians.

- Of the population that smokes, foreign-born Canadians smoke fewer cigarettes than those born in Canada. Sixty-five percent of smokers born in Canada smoke 11 to 25 cigarettes a day, whereas 53% of foreign-born Canadians consume the same amount.

- The highest rates of smoking are found among Aboriginal Canadians – 59% smoke regularly. Asian Canadians have the lowest smoking rates (11%).

- There is a marked difference by place of birth in the proportion of the female population that has never smoked. Of foreign-born women, 70% have never smoked, compared with only 46% of Canadian-born women.

- Forty percent of smokers in the study population had attempted to quit during the year preceding the study. This likely reflects the combined impact of smoking prevention programs, increased taxation on cigarettes and smoking restrictions in the workplace and in public settings.

Short-term Hospital Care for Psychiatric Illness Among Seniors, 1989-1990

- Mental illness is a major health problem among seniors. With an increasing proportion of the population over the age of 65, the extent of this problem is likely to increase.

- For seniors with functional psychoses, days of care in hospitals for stays lasting less than one year increased by 83% for men and by 90% for women between 1980 and 1989.

- Senior men and women with functional psychoses accounted for approximately 19% of the hospital separations – discharges (including deaths) of inpatients – for that disorder in 1989. This represented an increase of 2% from 1980.

- Hospital separation rates were consistently higher for women over age 65 than they were for men over age 65. In 1989, for example, the separation rate for functional psychoses was 302 per 100,000 for senior men and 408 per 100,000 for senior women.

- Hospital separation rates for patients over age 65 with functional psychoses increased by 22% for men and by 21% for women between 1980 and 1989.

Overview of Selected Health Surveys in Canada, 1985-1991

Although Canada does not currently have a continuing national population health survey, a significant number of periodic health or health-related surveys have been conducted. This article provides a detailed examination of the population health surveys that have been completed since 1985 or are being planned for the future.

Emerging issues related to the analysis of population health status and health care are discussed, such as the growing body of evidence attesting to the importance of social and psychological health.

The importance of technological advances on survey-related activities (for instance, random digit dialling techniques) were discussed as a means of increasing the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of surveys.

The first quarter 1991, Vol 4, No.1, *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
June 1992

Canadian firms produced 177 942 cubic metres of waferboard in June 1992, an increase of 25.2% from the 142 163 cubic metres produced in June 1991. Particleboard production reached 111 097 cubic metres, up 12.0% from 99 189[r] (revised) cubic metres produced in June 1991. Production of fibreboard for June 1992 was 7 530 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 15.7% from the 8 930[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in June 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard from January to June 1992 totalled 969 091 cubic metres, up 40.5% from the 689 642 cubic metres produced during the year-earlier period. Year-to-date particleboard production was 582 609 cubic metres, up 13.2% from the 514 602[r] cubic metres produced from January to June 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 46 122 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 4.6% from the 48 327[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
June 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.6 million tonnes in June 1992, a decrease of 9.1% from the June 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections during the month.

Total loadings in Canada from January to June 1992 showed a decrease of 1.5% from the 1991 period. Year-to-date receipts from United States connections increased 0.1%.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of August.

For seasonally adjusted information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
June 1992

Rolled steel shipments for June 1992 totalled 1 180 383 tonnes, an increase of 8.6% from the preceding month's total of 1 087 021 tonnes and an increase of 13.6% from the year-earlier level of 1 039 095 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 6 087 637 tonnes, an increase of 12.4% compared to 5 415 930 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats
June 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in June 1992 totalled 68 115 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% from the 63 747 tonnes produced in May 1992. January to June 1992 production totalled 375 667 tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 352 638[r] (revised) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 473 tonnes in June 1992, down from the 9 509 tonnes sold the previous month. January to June 1992 sales were 54 984 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 61 346[r] tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 7 459 tonnes in June 1992 from 5 320 tonnes in May 1992. Year-to-date sales in June 1992 were 33 388 tonnes, compared to 37 673 tonnes in June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Gas Utilities, March 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Gas Utilities, April 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Business Services Preliminary Estimates, 1990.
Vol. 4, No. 4. July 1992.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Building Permits, May 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Health Reports, First Quarter 1992. Vol. 4, No. 1.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 13, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
May 1992

Highlights

- In May, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 1.6% from the same period last year to 13 816 401 cubic metres (m^3). From January to May 1992, receipts were 73 610 303 m^3, up 3.2% from 1991.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 3.0% compared to May 1991, but pipeline imports declined 39.7% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 6.3% from 1991 levels, while imports were also up 6.3%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in May declined 11.8% from 1991, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 3.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending July 31, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic during the period increased 6.0% from the same period last year, while the number of cars loaded increased 4.1%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded from January 1, 1992 to July 31 decreased 2.5% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
June 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers in June showed a decrease from June 1991 – except for oats, flaxseed and canola, where marketings increased. Deliveries for June 1991 and June 1992 were as follows:

	June 1991	June 1992
	(in thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	3 067.5	2 329.8
Durum wheat	338.2	304.7
Total wheat	**3 405.7**	**2 634.5**
Oats	41.9	46.9
Barley	746.6	464.1
Rye	39.3	16.0
Flaxseed	37.6	43.1
Canola	183.3	283.1
Total	**4 454.4**	**3 487.7**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

June 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in June 1992 was 204 938 tonnes, down 4% from the 212 549 tonnes milled in June 1991. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 4% to 153 609 tonnes in June 1992 from 159 501 tonnes in June 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for June 1992 amounted to 151 881 tonnes, up 21% from the 125 624 tonnes crushed in June 1991. The resulting oil production increased 22% to 61 771 tonnes from 50 521 tonnes in June 1991. Meal production increased 21% to 92 290 tonnes from 76 546 tonnes in June 1991. Soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy Review

June 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 200 tonnes in June, a 13.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 600 tonnes in June, a decrease of 6.8% from June 1991.

An estimated 606 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1992, a decrease of 7.5% from May 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1992 to 2 968 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.8% from the January-May 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on August 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Footwear Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, June 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, May 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/$221).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1991-92 Supplementary.
Catalogue number 81-258S
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, August 14, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1992

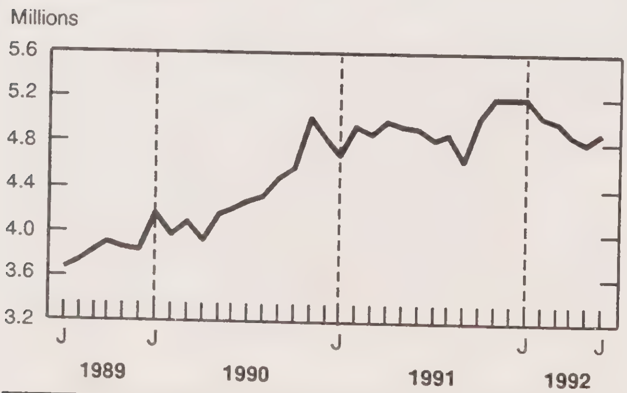
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada decreased in June, but that outbound Canadian travel increased.

Highlights

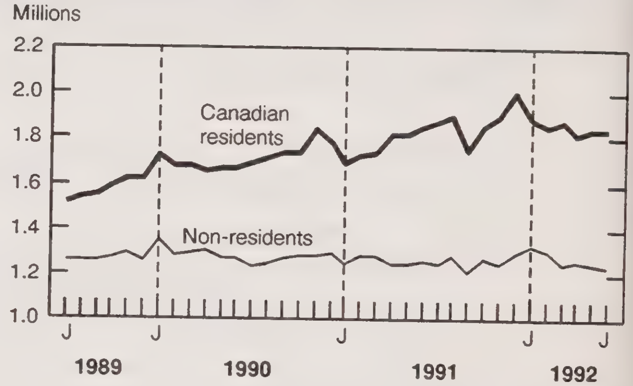
- In June, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 1.7% from May, to a seasonally adjusted 4.9 million trips. This followed five consecutive monthly decreases in the number of same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadians and it remained below the seasonally adjusted level of June 1991. At the same time, the number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights remained relatively stable (+0.1%) at 1.2 million.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



- Travel of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents by all modes of travel increased marginally (+0.2%) in June, to a seasonally adjusted 1.6 million trips. Meanwhile, the number of trips to all other countries dropped 0.9% to 260,000, although the long-term trend remained upward.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 2.2% in June to a seasonally adjusted 976,000. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also decreased, down 0.3% to 242,000.

Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 5.1 million, a 3.9% decrease from June 1991. The number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 9.1% to 1.0 million.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States by all modes of travel in June 1992 totalled 1.3 million, down 7.4% from June 1991. At the same time, similar trips to all other countries increased 7.7% to 198,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada decreased 6.4% from June 1991 to 1.4 million trips. Meanwhile, comparable trips by residents of all other countries also decreased, down 1.5% to 350,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The June 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933) or Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
June 1992

	March 1992 r	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips [1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	999	1,010	998	976
Other Countries [2]	238	242	242	242
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,612	1,562	1,568	1,571
Other Countries	257	251	262	260
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,698	2,728	2,738	2,713
Other Countries	265	264	268	268
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,663	6,556	6,412	6,564
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,977	4,874	4,801	4,885
One or More Nights	1,215	1,150	1,154	1,156

	June 1992 p	% Change 1992/1991	January-June 1992 p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips [1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,447	-6.4	4,620	-0.5
Other Countries [2]	350	-1.5	1,136	-0.2
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,312	-7.4	8,352	2.8
Other Countries	198	7.7	1,656	12.0
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States [1]	5,215	-4.3	29,245	1.5
Auto Re-entries	5,079	-3.9	28,614	1.7

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Second Quarter 1992

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 103.3 in the second quarter of 1992, up 0.6% from its revised first quarter level of 102.7. Most of this change was due to a 1.0% increase in prices of imported machinery and equipment, reflecting the higher value of the U.S. dollar.

The total index was up 2.7% in the second quarter over the second quarter of 1991, based on increases in both the domestic (1.5%) and import (3.9%) components.

Among the industry indexes, manufacturing machinery and equipment prices increased 1.0%, followed by rises in the construction and the public administration indexes, both increased by 0.9%. As for the second quarter 1992 compared to the same quarter last year, the agriculture index increased 3.9%, followed by construction at 3.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		2nd Q. 1992	1st Q. 1992	2nd Q. 1991	2nd Q. 1992/ 1st Q. 1992	2nd Q. 1992/ 2nd Q. 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**103.3***	**102.7***	**100.6***	**0.6**	**2.7**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	115.6	114.9	111.3	0.6	3.9
2. Forestry	1.5	113.1	112.8	110.0	0.3	2.8
3. Fishing	0.6	103.1	102.5	101.7	0.6	1.4
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	101.2	100.4	98.3	0.8	3.0
5. Manufacturing	29.9	105.4	104.4	102.0	1.0	3.3
6. Construction	3.5	101.4	100.5	98.0	0.9	3.5
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	102.3	101.8	100.2	0.5	2.1
8. Trade	4.0	98.0	97.5	95.7	0.5	2.4
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	96.9	96.8	96.1	0.1	0.8
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	92.4	92.2	91.1	0.2	1.4
11. Public Administration	4.7	101.5	100.6	98.2	0.9	3.4

* *These indexes are preliminary.*

1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tuberculosis Incidence in Canada

1990

In 1990, a total of 1,996 new active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis (a rate of 7.5 per 100,000 population) were reported in Canada, a 1.9% decrease from 1989.

Internationally, the World Health Organization is reporting sizeable recent increases in tuberculosis incidence rates in some Western European countries and in the U.S., reversing earlier trends of declining rates (*WHO Press Release*, June 1992). Such consistent increases have not been observed in Canada, however, where tuberculosis incidence rates during the last decade generally fell until 1988, then increased by 4.5% from 1988 to 1989, and then returned to the 1988 level in 1990 (see Table).

Across Canada, high incidence rates continue to prevail in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan. In these areas, tuberculosis occurs predominantly among Aboriginal Canadians, a population at high risk for tuberculosis, accounting for 19% of all cases in 1990. The other major high-risk group in Canada – the foreign-born – accounted for 47% of all cases of tuberculosis in 1990.

For further information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), or Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

New Active and Reactivated Cases of Tuberculosis, Canada and the Provinces and Territories, 1980-1990

Year	**Canada**	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
							Number of cases						
1980	**2,761**	89	7	83	59	808	764	172	137	241	371	2	28
1981	**2,529**	79	8	83	72	651	742	151	122	216	370	8	27
1982	**2,472**	72	2	59	42	649	730	154	110	203	414	3	34
1983	**2,356**	63	4	35	58	618	662	208	118	189	363	6	32
1984	**2,356**	57	4	43	39	587	686	182	115	221	397	5	20
1985	**2,144**	34	1	31	38	586	643	144	145	178	334	1	9
1986	**2,145**	56	3	36	20	503	657	136	152	209	346	4	23
1987	**1,972** r	34	1	30	24	432 r	645	126	156	205	298	1	20
1988	**1,947**	65	4	26	18	423	635	111	149	176	300	4	36
1989	**2,035**	42	5	30	29	420	711	100	216	133	288	5	56
1990	**1,996**	29	1	23	34	412	727	92	223	157	265	10	23
							Rates per 100,000 population						
1980	**11.5**	15.4	5.6	9.7	8.3	12.8	8.9	16.7	14.1	11.6	14.1	9.3	65.0
1981	**10.4**	13.9	6.5	9.8	10.3	10.1	8.6	14.7	12.6	9.7	13.5	34.6	59.0
1982	**10.0**	12.6	1.6	6.9	6.0	10.0	8.4	14.9	11.2	8.8	14.8	12.6	72.1
1983	**9.5**	10.9	3.2	4.1	8.2	9.5	7.5	19.9	11.9	8.0	12.8	26.9	66.1
1984	**9.4**	9.8	3.2	4.9	5.5	9.0	7.7	17.2	11.4	9.4	13.8	22.9	40.5
1985	**8.5**	5.9	0.8	3.5	5.3	8.9	7.1	13.5	14.2	7.6	11.5	4.4	17.7
1986	**8.4**	9.7	2.3	4.1	2.8	7.6	7.2	12.6	14.9	8.7	11.9	17.9	44.7
1987	**7.7** r	6.0	0.8	3.4	3.4	6.6 r	7.0	11.7	15.4	8.6	10.2	4.1	38.7
1988	**7.5**	11.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	6.4	6.7	10.2	14.7	7.3	10.1	15.8	68.8
1989	**7.8**	7.4	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.3	7.4	9.2	21.4	5.5	9.4	19.7	104.9
1990	**7.5**	5.1	0.8	2.6	4.7	6.1	7.5	8.4	22.3	6.4	8.5	38.5	42.6

r *Revised.*

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending August 8, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 8, 1992 totalled 270 046 tonnes, a 2.0% increase from the preceding week's total of 264 808 tonnes and up 4.5% from the year-earlier 258 513 tonnes. The cumulative total at August 8, 1992 was 8 244 517 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 7 696 104 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes
Second Quarter 1992

The price index data for the second quarter of 1992 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. This index at a Canada level decreased 1.8% from the first quarter of 1992 and decreased 4.3% from one year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes
First Half 1992

The price index data for the first half of 1992 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. This index at a Canada level decreased 0.2% from the second half of 1991 but increased 0.5% from the first half of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Production of Eggs
June 1992

Canadian egg production in June 1992 was 39.6 million dozen, a 0.1% increase from June 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 1.0% between June 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,244 from 2,221.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
June I992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled $509.3 million, up 6.9% from $476.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the footwear industry (SIC 1712) totalled $732.6 million, down 8.5% from $800.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5421.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled $132.7 million, down 2.1% from $135.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled $1,219.5 million, up 9.6% from $1,112.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Transformer Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical transformer industry (SIC 3371) totalled $759.1 million, down 4.1% from $791.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5580.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Farm Product Price Index, June 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
17	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	July 1992
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1992
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	June 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1992
20	The Consumer Price Index	July 1992
20	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1992
20	Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1992
21	Retail Trade	June 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 17, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

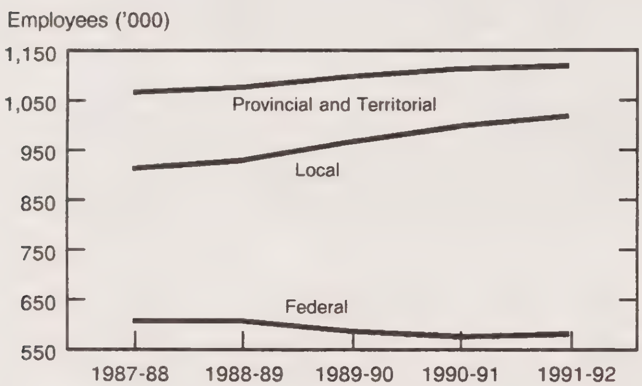
Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Fiscal Year 1991-92

Highlights

- Public sector employment, consisting of government and government business enterprises, increased 1.1% over 1990-91 to total 2,710,800 in 1991-92. Remuneration for the public sector increased 5.8% over 1990-91 to total $94.2 billion in 1991-92.

Public Sector Employment



Government Employment
(fiscal year averages)

- Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 2,346,700 employees in 1991-92, an increase of 1.5% over 1990-91. Of the total employment, provincial and territorial governments and local governments had the largest shares, at 41.1% each, followed by the federal government with a share of 17.8%.

Note to users

Definition of the Public Sector

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises. The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and includes all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis; that is, earnings are reported in the period received, not in the period earned.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, as well as the bodies administering universal pension plans. Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and are either in competition with private enterprises or they monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Additional Coverage and Historical Revision

For the first time, this report includes additional coverage of 1.2 million public sector employees not previously included, as detailed below. With the exception of universities, this completes coverage of Statistics Canada's public sector universe. Statistics Canada is in the process of finalizing a formal definition of the public sector. The issue of inclusion of universities in the public sector is still under review.

The following elements of the public sector have been added to the coverage:

Federal Public Sector

- *Reservists of the Canadian Armed Forces.*
- *Members of the House of Commons and the Senate.*

Approximately 34,000 employees have been brought into coverage, with the data revised back to 1974 to reflect the additional coverage.

Provincial/Territorial Public Sector

- *Public (lay and religious) hospitals.*
- *Various provincial social service entities in Quebec.*
- *Children's Aid Societies.*

Approximately 456,000 employees have been brought into coverage, with the data revised back to 1987 to reflect the additional coverage.

Local Public Sector

- *Local government institutions of education, health and social services.*
- *Local government business enterprises.*
- *Elected officials of local governments for municipalities with population greater than 10,000.*

Approximately 600,000 employees have been brought into coverage, with the data revised back to 1974. Employees of local hospitals (approximately 67,000) have also been brought into coverage, with the data revised back to 1987 to reflect the additional coverage.

- Federal government employment averaged 417,500 employees in 1991-92, an increase of 1.9% over 1990-91. The increase in employment for 1991-92 can be mainly attributed to the implementation and operation of the GST and the hiring of temporary personnel for the 1991 Census of Population. Excluding the above-mentioned increases in employment, federal government employment would have declined by 0.3% from 1990-91. The annual average growth rate for federal government employment between 1987-88 and 1990-91 was 1.1%.

- Provincial and territorial government employment averaged 965,700 employees in 1991-92, an increase of 0.9% over 1990-91. From 1987-88 to 1990-91, the annual average growth rate for provincial and territorial government employment was 1.8%. Hospital employment, consisting of lay and religious and provincially-owned hospitals, averaged 495,900 employees in 1991-92, an increase of 1.4% over 1990-91. The hospital component represented 51.4% of provincial and territorial government employment in 1991-92.

- Local government employment averaged 963,500 employees in 1991-92. This represented an increase of 1.9% over 1990-91, smaller than the 3.2% annual average growth rate from 1987-88 to 1990-91. Local school boards, accounting for 54.8% of total local government employment, averaged 527,900 employees in 1991-92, an increase of 2.3%. Local hospital employment, representing 7.0% of total local government employment, averaged 67,700 employees in 1991-92, a decrease of 0.2% from 1990-91.

- Total government employment represented 20.9% of total paid workers (as per adjusted Labour Force Survey) in Canada in 1991-92. Of the total paid workers in Canada, provincial and territorial governments and local governments accounted for 8.6% each, followed by the federal government with 3.7%.

Government Remuneration
(fiscal year totals)

- Total government remuneration (which excludes government business enterprises) was $79.6 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 6.1% over 1990-91. Local government remuneration made up the largest share of government remuneration at 41.9%, followed by provincial and territorial government remuneration at 37.7% and federal government remuneration at 20.4%.

- Local government remuneration increased 9.5% or $2.9 billion over 1990-91 to total $33.3 billion in 1991-92. Local school board remuneration increased 11.5% or $2.1 billion over 1990-91, to total $19.9 billion in 1991-92. Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec experienced increases of 15.4%, 13.1% and 10.0%, respectively, over 1990-91 in local school board remuneration. The annual average growth rate for local government remuneration between 1987-88 and 1990-91 was 8.5%.

- Provincial and territorial government remuneration totalled $30.0 billion in 1991-92. This represented an increase of 5.0% over 1990-91, smaller than the 7.1% annual average growth rate from 1987-88 to 1990-91. Hospital remuneration, consisting of lay and religious and provincially-owned hospitals, increased 5.9% over 1990-91. Hospital remuneration in Ontario exhibited the largest increase, at 8.3% over 1990-91.

- Federal government remuneration amounted to $16.3 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 1.4% over 1990-91. This was in sharp contrast to the 8.3% annual average growth rate from 1987-88 to 1990-91.

- Total government remuneration in 1991-92 represented 23.1% of total wages and salaries in Canada. Local government remuneration made up 9.7%, provincial and territorial government remuneration accounted for 8.7% and federal government remuneration represented 4.7% of the total wages and salaries in Canada.

Government Business Enterprises Employment
(fiscal year averages)

Total government business enterprise employment decreased by 1.5% from 1990-91 to average 364,100 in 1991-92. Federal government business enterprise employment decreased by 0.9% or 1,490 employees from 1990-91, to average 160,700 in 1991-92. Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased by 3.7% or 5,800 employees in 1991-92, to average 150,800 employees. Local government business enterprise employment increased 3.5% or by 1,780 employees in 1991-92, to average 52,600.

Government Business Enterprises Remuneration
(fiscal year totals)

Total government business enterprise remuneration totalled $14.7 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 4.2% over 1990-91. Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to $5.9 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 3.7% over 1990-91. Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by 3.6% to total $6.6 billion in 1991-92. Local government business enterprise remuneration totalled $2.2 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 7.4% over 1990-91.

Public Sector Employment – Federal – as at March 31, 1992[1]
Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment – federal 573,207

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 380
- Public Service Staff Relations Board 135
- Indian Oil and Gas Canada 65
- **Treasury Board's Federal Government Employment** 242,958
  - Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 218,824
  - Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,090
  - Term employees appointed for less than 6 months 23,044
- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer .... 33,241[2]
- National Defence Military Personnel 118,223
- RCMP Uniformed Personnel 19,600
- Government Business Enterprise employees 158,605

Public Service Commission's Federal Government Employment 219,404 (Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Public Service Staff Relations Board, Indian Oil and Gas Canada, and Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes)

[1] *This Reconciliation Statement provides data as at March 31, 1992 and is not precisely comparable to the fiscal average data of federal public sector employment, released in the text (578,234). Of this total, federal government employment was 417,504 employees and government business enterprise employment was 160,730.*

[2] *Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2718 (federal public sector employment and remuneration, by province and month); 2720 (military employment and remuneration, by province and month); 2722 (provincial and territorial public sector employment and remuneration by province or territory and month); 2724 (public sector employment and remuneration by province and month, 1987 to date); 2725 (local public sector employment and remuneration, by province and month); 2726 (local government employment and remuneration in census metropolitan areas, by month from January 1974 to date).

The information presented in this report as well as other public sector employment and remuneration information will be available in the second annual edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $39) to be released in September.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661).

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Fiscal Year 1991-92

	Employment Averages 1991-92	Employment Averages 1990-91	Percentage Change from 1990-91	Percent Share 1991-92	Percentage of Total Paid Workers (Adjusted) in Canada 1991-92
Public Sector	**2,710,818**	**2,682,308**	**1.1**		**24.1**
Total Government	**2,346,711**	**2,312,691**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**20.9**
Federal	417,504	409,895	1.9	17.8	3.7
Provincial/Territorial	965,669	957,497	0.9	41.1	8.6
Local	963,538	945,299	1.9	41.1	8.6
Total Government Business Enterprise	**364,107**	**369,617**	**-1.5**	**100.0**[1]	**3.2**
Federal	160,730	162,221	-0.9	44.1	1.4
Provincial/Territorial	150,822	156,617	-3.7	41.4	1.3
Local	52,555	50,779	3.5	14.4	0.5
	Remuneration (in $ millions) 1991-92	**Remuneration (in $ millions) 1990-91**	**Percentage Change from 1990-91**	**Percent Share 1991-92**	**Percentage of Total Wages and Salaries in Canada 1991-92**
Public Sector	**94,224**	**89,091**	**5.8**		**27.4**
Total Government	**79,560**	**75,020**	**6.1**	**100.0**	**23.1**
Federal	16,256	16,029	1.4	20.4	4.7
Provincial/Territorial	29,993	28,577	5.0	37.7	8.7
Local	33,312	30,414	9.5	41.9	9.7
Total Government Business Enterprise	**14,664**	**14,071**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**4.3**
Federal	5,863	5,654	3.7	40.0	1.7
Provincial/Territorial	6,579	6,349	3.6	44.9	1.9
Local	2,222	2,068	7.4	15.2	0.6

[1] *Figures do not add due to rounding.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
July 1992

Advance department stores sales including concessions for July were $972 million. Sales for the major department stores were $524 million and sales for the junior category were $447 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
June 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for June 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that in June 1992 domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 2% over May 1992 and by 15% over June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1992 will be published in the August issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93).

For more information on this release, contact Bob Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
Second Quarter 1992

Data for the second quarter of 1992 for plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled $5,926.2 million, down 11.8% from $6,716.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $563.0 million, down 17.9% from $686.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5530.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products* Industries (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

The Daily

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 18, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

June 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments increased 1.0% in June following a 0.3% decrease in May and three consecutive increases averaging 1.4% a month. Shipments for all manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries rose 1.0% in June, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. The motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries continued a pattern of alternating increases and decreases over the last 10 months, with an increase of 0.5% in June following a decrease of 4.5% in May and an increase of 7.1% in April.

Unfilled orders decreased for the eighth consecutive month. However, the June decrease of 0.3% was much lower than the average decrease of 1.1% a month experienced over the previous seven months.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the fourth month in a row. This advance was due to increases in the trends for both the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries and the rest of manufacturing. For the latter, the trend declined from March 1989 to February 1992 but has since posted three months of increase.

The short-term trend for unfilled orders decreased at an average rate of 0.3% from April to November 1989 and at an average rate of 1.0% a month since then. The inventory trend has declined for more than two years, but has fallen at a slower pace in recent months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.0% to $23.3 billion in June. Thirteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 74% of shipment values) registered increases, two were unchanged and seven decreased. Increases were recorded in the electrical and electronic products industries (7.8%), food industries (2.1%) and the refined petroleum and coal product industries (3.8%). A significant decrease was noted in the paper and allied products industries (-5.7%), due to labour disputes in British Columbia.

  The **trend** for shipments rose for the fourth period in a row and at a stable rate of close to 0.5% a month for the last three months. Twenty of the 22 major groups (accounting for 98% of shipment values) contributed to the increase in the most recent period, although some experienced slower growth rates. The most significant increases in the recent period, in order of dollar impact, were registered in transportation equipment (despite a slowing growth rate), chemical products and the petroleum and coal product industries. Clothing and the leather and allied products industries were the only major group industries which continued to decline.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.3% in June to $34.1 billion with 10 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. The electrical and electronic products (-2.4%), printing and publishing (-8.3%) and machinery (except electrical) industries (-3.5%) recorded the largest decreases. In contrast, transportation equipment industries (1.7%) and particularly the aircraft and parts component (3.3%) recorded increases. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but at a slower pace over the last 12 periods.

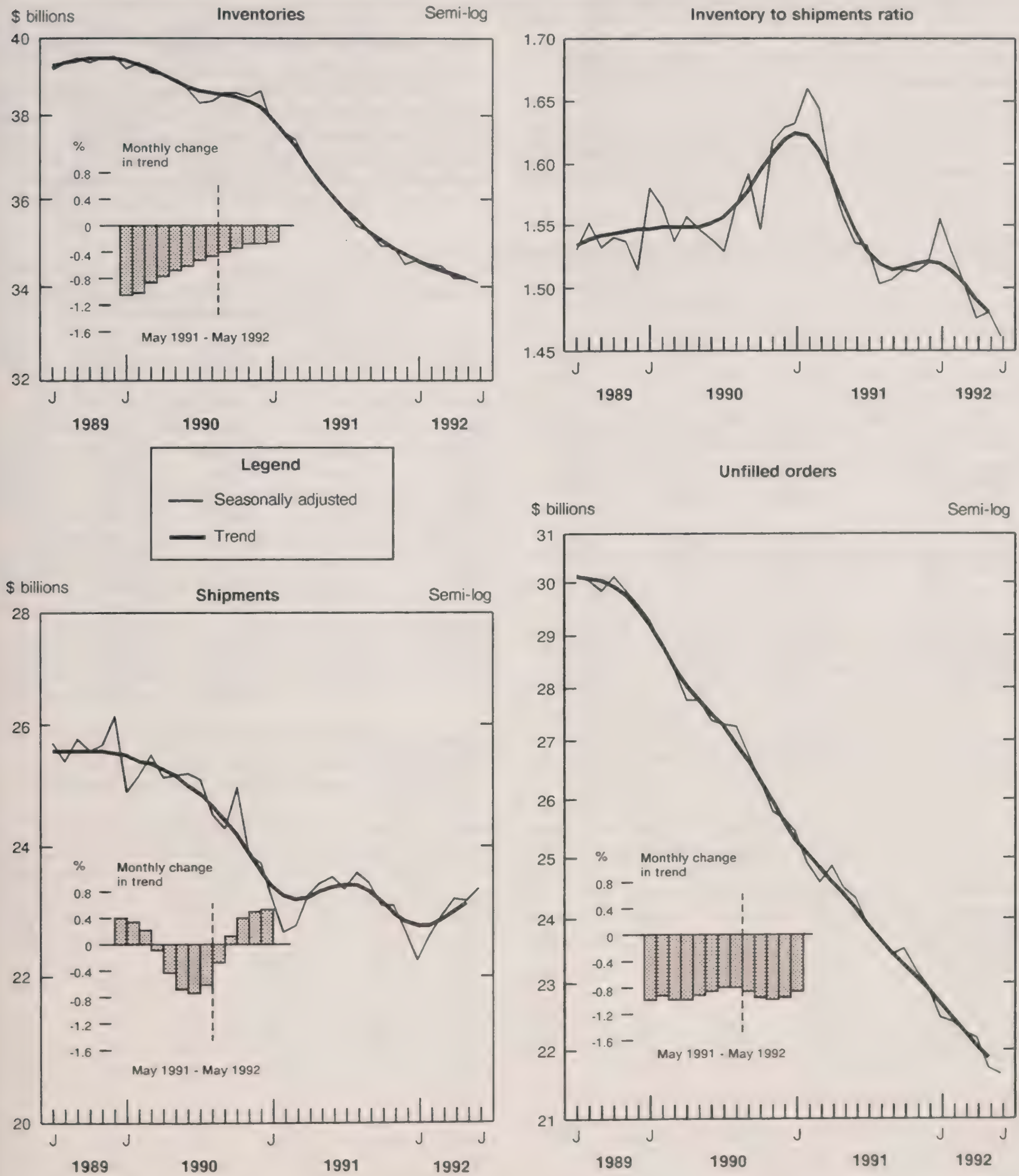
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.48 in May to 1.46 in June, a record low level. The **trend**, which had shown no change from August 1991 to January 1992, has continued to decline since February.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.3% to $21.7 billion, the eighth consecutive decrease. The largest declines in June were observed in the electrical and electronic products industries (-2.6%) and the transportation equipment industry (-0.9%), particularly the aircraft and parts component (-1.3%). The **trend** has fallen at about the same pace since September 1991.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, June 1992



- **New orders** increased 2.6% to $23.3 billion in June following a 1.8% decrease in May. The **trend** for new orders has been rising since February 1992.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first six months of 1992 were estimated at $137.3 billion, 1.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the June 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
June 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
June 1991	24,567	35,868	24,430	24,243	23,500	36,070	24,364	23,337
July 1991	21,664	35,376	24,003	21,237	23,297	35,745	23,917	22,851
August 1991	23,222	35,166	23,872	23,091	23,568	35,394	23,688	23,338
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,459	34,680	22,304	23,387	23,156	34,144	22,194	23,060
May 1992	24,088	34,452	21,916	23,699	23,097	34,167	21,750	22,653
June 1992	25,479	33,835	21,647	25,211	23,320	34,059	21,682	23,253

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
June 1991	0.4	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	1.53	1.54	-0.7	-0.9	1.2	0.4
July 1991	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	1.53	1.53	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	0.1
August 1991	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	1.50	1.52	-1.0	-1.0	2.1	-0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.52	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.8	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-1.0	3.3	0.0
March 1992	1.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	0.4
April 1992	1.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	1.47	1.49	-0.4	-0.9	1.4	0.6
May 1992	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.2	1.48	1.48	-2.0	-0.9	-1.8	0.6
June 1992	1.0	*	-0.3	*	1.46	*	-0.3	*	2.6	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
August 1992

- In May 1992, for the second consecutive month, all airline indicators showed increases in traffic relative to May 1991. However, total passenger-kilometres were still 4% below the level of May 1990.

- Preliminary first quarter 1992 data showed that total enplaned and deplaned cargo decreased 4% from the same quarter of the previous year.

- In the first 10 months of 1991, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 7% from the same period in 1990. Itinerant movements decreased by 6% to 3 million, while local movements decreased by 9% to 1.8 million.

- On a provincial and territorial basis, Ontario recorded the largest number of transborder passengers (3.8 million) during 1991, nearly half (46%) of all passenger traffic. Every province and territory recorded decreases in transborder traffic, with the largest change occurring in Ontario where 0.4 million fewer passengers than 1990 were recorded. In terms of percentage change, the largest decrease was reported by Newfoundland (-22%).

- Canadian carriers are spending a greater proportion of their expense dollars on passenger services than are the major American carriers.

The following publications were recently released: *Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, April-June 1991 and July-September 1991* (51-005, $30.50/$122); and *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1991* (51-204, $38). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
July 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,181,298 light bulbs and tubes in July 1992, an increase of 16.5% from the 15,605,980 units sold a year earlier.

January to July 1992 year-to-date sales amounted to 146,665,609 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.9% from the 147,976,391 sold during the same period in 1991.

The July 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
July 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 155 946 thousand square metres in July 1992, an increase of 1.3% from the 153 908^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1992 domestic shipments totalled 1 145 016 thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.5% from the 1 162 037^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The July 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mushroom Production in Canada

1992

Preliminary estimates for the 1992 production and value of mushrooms are now available.

Mushroom production in Canada during 1992 was 58,449 tons, a 1% increase from the previous year's production. Value of the 1992 mushroom crop was $149,752,624.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

Fruit and Vegetable Production (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late August.

For further information, contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

August 1992

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1991 tobacco data and data on 1992 vegetable areas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5611, 5614-5620, 5623-5624 and 5627.

The August 1992 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late August.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, June 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 19, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

June 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports stood at $12.7 billion in June, a drop of $199 million from May. Decreases were widespread, the largest being forestry products (-$156 million), where labour disputes in British Columbia may have had an important impact. Energy products and aircraft and other transportation equipment also showed significant decreases. Somewhat moderating the decreases were higher exports of agricultural and fishing products ($87 million) and miscellaneous consumer goods ($27 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports climbed by $324 million to a record high of $12.3 billion. Increases were registered for almost all commodity groupings, the most significant being for automotive products ($229 million), energy products ($186 million), and machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment ($58 million). Partially offsetting these increases were reduced imports of industrial goods (-$36 million) and of aircraft and other transportation equipment (-$150 million).

Falling exports combined with the increase in imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to drop to $353 million in June, $522 million lower than the revised May balance of $876 million.

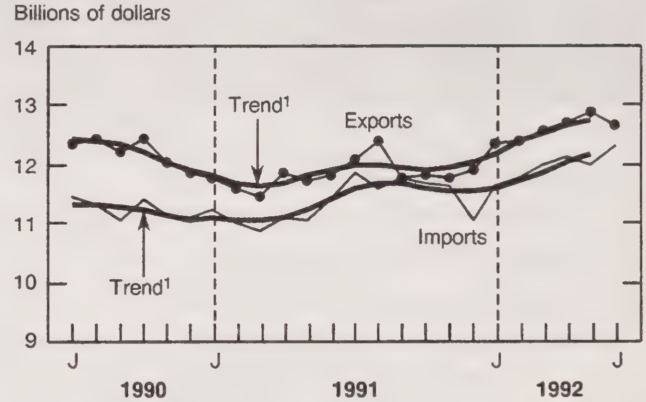
The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends. On a trend basis, exports continued to rise for the seventh consecutive month. There were increases for exports of forestry products, industrial goods (excluding precious metals), machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft), miscellaneous consumer goods, energy and automotive products. Moderating the overall rise in the export trend were exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, agricultural and fishing products and precious metals.

The import trend also increased in June. Increases were recorded for imports of almost all commodity groups, the only exceptions being special transactions and precious metals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

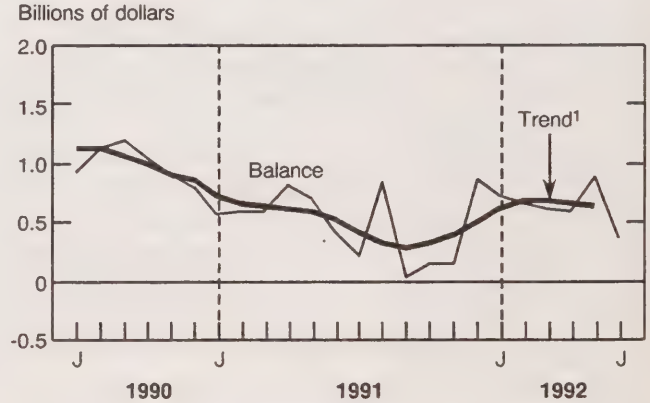
Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of September, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Macro-economic Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics

1990

Highlights

Assets

- The assets held by trusteed pension funds constitute over four-fifths (86% in 1990) of all assets invested in the capital and financial markets by employer-sponsored pension plans in Canada[1].

- At December 31, 1990, the book value of the assets held by trusteed funds was estimated at $199.8 billion[2], an increase of 12.8% from the previous year. Nearly 35% of this growth was attributable to the inclusion of the Ontario Public Service Pension Fund in the trusteed pension fund universe. Prior to January 1, 1990, the assets of this fund were held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario. Excluding the monies held in this fund, the book value of total assets grew by 8.3% in 1990, the lowest increase of the past decade.

- Bonds, stocks and short-term holdings (including cash) continued to be the major forms of investment, accounting for 46%, 29% and 11% of the assets (at book value), respectively. The remaining assets were divided among real estate, mortgages and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- Despite the book value increase of 12.8%, the market value of assets was up just 5.2% (1.2% if the monies in the Ontario Public Service Pension Fund are excluded). The weakness in the market value growth is primarily attributable to stocks, whose market value declined by 6% between 1989 and 1990 (reflecting the drop in the TSE 300 index); their book value, on the other hand, actually grew by 13.5%, the single largest increase of the three major forms of investment.

- The assets were held on behalf of approximately 3.7 million active pension plan members, plus an undetermined number of persons who had retired or left their employment. Assets per active member (at book value) increased from approximately $17,000 in 1980 to $53,500 in 1990 ($30,200 to $53,500 in constant 1990 dollars).

Income and Expenditures

- The estimated income of trusteed pension funds dropped to $27.3 billion in 1990, down 0.4% from the previous year. This decline, only the second since the survey began, was due to a substantial drop in profits generated from the sale of securities. (Excluding the income of the Ontario Public Service Pension Fund, revenue decreased 5.6%.)

- The 81% drop in the profits generated from the sale of securities was the largest in the survey's history. These profits ($664 million) constituted only 2% of total income in 1990, compared with 13% the previous year and a high of 22% in 1986. Profits from the sale of securities have generally moved in the same direction as the TSE 300 index.

- Investment income, which includes profits on the sale of securities as well as interest and dividends received, accounted for 61% of the total revenue in 1990; contributions made by employers and employees constituted 38%. By comparison, in 1980, these two sources each accounted for approximately one-half of total revenue. As income from investments has become increasingly important for trusteed pension funds, the potential impact of changes in the capital and financial markets has been heightened.

- Expenditures in 1990 rose 26% to $12.2 billion. Over 75% of this amount went toward pension payments and to purchase annuities. Another 13% was withdrawn from the funds for reasons such as termination of employment, discontinuation of the pension plan or change of funding agency.

- In 1990, losses on the sale of securities amounted to $826 million, up from $12 million a year earlier.

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1 This excludes the amount held in consolidated revenue arrangements for certain public sector pension plans. These monies are not invested in the same way.

2 Includes an estimated $924.3 million in the form of short-term debts and other payables.

Funds and Members

- The number of active members of trusteed pension plans reached 3.7 million, up 4.3% over 1989 and up 111% since 1970. The growth in membership has not been uniform over this period. From 1970 to 1980, the number of members climbed 72%; between 1980 and 1990, the increase was only 22%.

- After increasing each year from 1980 to 1986, the number of trusteed pension funds has recorded four successive decreases. In 1990, the number of funds was 3,389, down 4% from 1989. Smaller funds (i.e., those with fewer than 50 active members) were responsible for over 92% of this decline; therefore, total membership was relatively unaffected.

- Public sector funds within the trusteed pension fund universe, while accounting for only a small proportion of the total number of funds (211 of the 3,389 in 1990), held over one-half (56%) of the assets and covered more than 46% of all active plan members.

The 1990 issue of *Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics* (74-201, $39) will be available at a later date.

Special tabulations are now available. For more detailed information, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Selected Statistics on Trusteed Pension Funds

1970-1990

Year	Assets (b.v.)	Change	Assets (m.v.)	Change	Income	Change	Expenditures	Change
	$,000,000	%	$,000,000	%	$,000,000	%	$,000,000	%
1970	11,059		10,574		1,625		629	
1971	12,461	12.7	12,574	18.9	1,946	19.8	750	19.2
1972	14,050	12.8	15,098	20.1	2,340	20.2	803	7.1
1973	16,171	15.1	16,303	8.0	2,780	18.8	957	19.2
1974	18,284	13.1	16,352	0.3	3,361	20.9	1,170	22.3
1975	21,210	16.0	19,841	21.3	4,110	22.3	1,290	10.3
1976	25,234	19.0	24,716	24.6	5,104	24.2	1,454	12.7
1977	29,737	17.8	29,538	19.5	6,105	19.6	1,685	15.9
1978	35,517	19.4	36,203	22.6	7,571	24.0	1,951	15.8
1979	43,203	21.6	44,113	21.8	9,223	21.8	2,148	10.1
1980	51,685	19.6	53,958	22.3	10,983	19.1	2,495	16.2
1981	61,514	19.0	58,889	9.1	12,358	12.5	2,972	19.1
1982	71,925	16.9	75,625	28.4	13,701	10.9	3,778	27.1
1983	84,801	17.9	92,336	22.1	15,842	15.6	4,043	7.0
1984	96,311	13.6	102,732	11.3	16,030	1.2	5,171	27.9
1985	110,381	14.6	125,306	22.0	19,609	22.3	6,045	16.9
1986	127,336	15.4	142,850	14.0	22,352	14.0	6,689	10.7
1987	143,562	12.7	149,860	4.9	23,447	4.9	7,782	16.3
1988	157,767	9.9	166,912	11.4	22,206	-5.3	9,186	18.0
1989*	177,140	12.3	193,823	16.1	27,404	23.4	9,689	5.5
1990**	199,783	12.8	203,996	5.2	27,282	-0.4	12,229	26.2

* *In 1989, the income and assets figures include $1.6 billion transferred into the trusteed pension fund system from the consolidated revenue account for the province of Ontario.*

** *Includes amounts for the Ontario Public Service Pension Fund, which was added to the trusteed universe in 1990.*

(b.v.): book value

(m.v.): market value

■

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during June 1992 totalled 3 011 million cubic metres, a 5.8% increase over the June 1991 level.

- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in June 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes over June 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 436 million cubic metres (+6.0%); commercial sales, 343 million cubic metres (+0.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 233 million cubic metres (+6.5%).

- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in June 1992 was primarily due to colder weather conditions throughout most of Canada. Stronger industrial demand also contributed to the overall increase.

- From January to June 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 30 712 million cubic metres, a 1.9% increase over the same period in 1991.

- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes over 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 8 321 million cubic metres (+0.8%); commercial sales, 6 700 million cubic metres (-1.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 15 690 million cubic metres (+3.8%).

The June 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
June 1992

		Rate structure				
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
		(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec		24 926	51 219	273 442	–	349 587
Ontario		214 011	126 912	536 291	176 360	1 053 574
Manitoba		16 230	15 408	34 742	575	66 955
Saskatchewan		30 423	14 113	5 367	117 355	167 258
Alberta		92 749	84 617	888 439	–	1 065 805
British Columbia		57 221	50 851	60 020	140 162	308 254
June 1992 – Canada		**435 560**	**343 120**	**1 798 301**	**434 452**	**3 011 433**
June 1991 – Canada		411 090	339 895	1 732 433	363 273	2 846 691
% change		6.0	0.9	6.5		5.8
Year-to-date Canada 1992		**8 321 432**	**6 700 030**	**12 723 724**	**2 966 319**	**30 711 505**
Year-to-date Canada 1991		8 255 140	6 772 914	12 801 398	2 309 464	30 138 916
% change		0.8	-1.1	3.8		1.9
Degree Days[1]	**Que.**	**Ont.**	**Man.**	**Sask.**	**Alta.**	**B.C.**
June 1992	40	44	115	97	86	41
June 1991	26	6	16	43	127	103

1 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 180° Celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree of deficiency below 180° Celsius for each calendar day. A higher value indicates a colder month and a lower value a warmer month.*

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production

1991 Revised and 1990 Final

Highlights

- Revised figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1991 amounted to 89 788 thousand cubic metres, a 0.3% decrease from 1990, with a value of $10,456 million, a 20.0% decrease from 1990.
- Natural gas production during 1991 was 105 219 million cubic metres, a 6.5% increase from 1990, and valued at $5,393 million.
- Production of natural gas by-products reached 31 166 thousand cubic metres in 1991, a 5.9% increase from 1990, with a value of $2,497 million, down 7.0% from 1990.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production
1991 Revised and 1990 Final

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products	
	'000 m^3	$ millions	'000,000 m^3	$ millions	'000 m^3	$ millions
1991 Revised						
Saskatchewan	12 390.1	1,186.5	6 041.8	332.3	122.0	10.8
Alberta	72 477.7	8,652.9	85 452.5	4,434.1	29 902.7	2,408.6
British Columbia	2 046.2	266.1	12 933.8	564.4	1 106.6	73.7
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 874.4	350.9	790.8	62.0	35.1	3.7
Canada	89 788.4	10,456.4	105 218.9	5,392.8	31 166.4	2,496.8
1990 Final						
Saskatchewan	12 249.2	1,534.9	5 648.4	306.0	125.2	13.0
Alberta	73 047.5	10,822.5	82 214.2	4,841.6	28 197.4	2,599.5
British Columbia	1 935.6	313.7	10 335.4	491.0	1 074.4	68.3
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 849.1	407.0	572.8	53.4	37.7	4.8
Canada	90 081.4	13,078.1	98 770.8	5,692.0	29 434.7	2,685.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 1992

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The June 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Short Article Series: Major Canadian Cities Show Healthy Population Growth

1991 Census

The 1991 Census confirmed that while most urban growth occurred in bedroom communities, most of Canada's traditional cities (such as its capital cities) increased in population, too.

This four-page article analyzes population growth among Canada's major cities and launches the 1991 Census *Short Article Series*. New for the 1991 Census, the series has Statistics Canada analysts studying special interest groups (such as Aboriginal children or common-law couples) and topical subjects like the highest paying occupations in major cities. About 40 articles will be released during 1992 and 1993.

Copies of short articles are only available in person or by mail. To receive a free copy, while quantities last, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre, listed at the back of today's *Daily*.

■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

June 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,639 million for June 1992, an increase of 3.8% over the $1,580 million for the same period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Tobacco Products

July 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1.19 billion cigarettes in July 1992, a 42.1% decrease from the 2.05^r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to July 1992 totalled 24.71 billion cigarettes, down 7.7% from 26.76^r billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in July 1992 totalled 3.12 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 10.5% from the 3.49 billion cigarettes sold in July 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 20.49 billion cigarettes, down 10.1% from 1991 cumulative amount of 22.80 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks
July 1992

Data on soft drinks for July 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
August 1, 1992

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at August 1, 1992 and revised figures for July 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, May 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Consumer Price Index, July 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 20, 1992.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Labour Force, July 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

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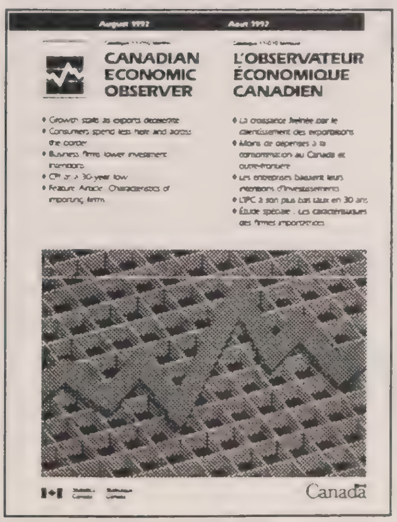
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

August 1992

The August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The August issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in July and a feature article on characteristics of importing firms. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
July 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 1.3% between July 1991 and July 1992 to reach 128.4 (1986 = 100). This year-over-year change was higher than the 1.1% increase noted in June, but matched the 1.3% rise reported in May and was lower than the 1.6% to 1.7% movements observed in the first four months of the year.

The major components having the largest upward contribution to the latest 12-month increase were Transportation and Housing, which increased by 3.5% and 1.3%, respectively. A rise of 3.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also exerted a noticeable impact. These increases were considerably offset by a drop of 1.7% in the Food index.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index climbed by 0.2% in July, repeating the rates observed for May and June. Five of the seven major components posted increases, with the largest upward pressure coming from increases in the Housing (0.4%) and Transportation (0.8%) indexes. Some moderation resulted from declines of 0.5% and 0.2% in the Clothing and Food indexes, respectively. The introduction on July 1 of a 4% tax on selected services in Quebec, phase 2 of that province's action to harmonize the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) with the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST), was a factor in the latest monthly rise in the All-items CPI. The tax affected all of the major components except Food and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items CPI rose by 0.2% in July, the same rate as in April and June, while in May the index fell by 0.1%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (April to July) was 0.9%, the same as in June.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.2% in July following an advance of 0.8% in June. The latest decline was due to a drop of 0.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, partly counterbalanced by a rise of 0.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants. A major reason for the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was the decrease of 1.2% in the index for meat products. Prices of beef dropped by 2.0%, chicken by 1.9%, and cured and ready-cooked meats by 1.3%. Keen competition among meat products contributed, in part, to the decline. Moving against the trend, pork prices rose for the fourth month in a row, the latest increase being 2.5%. Additional downward effects resulted from falls in the indexes for Fresh Vegetables (-1.6%) and Fresh Fruit (-1.1%). The Fresh Vegetables index fell mainly because of seasonally lower prices for cabbages (start of the domestic harvest) and for lettuce and celery (good supplies from the U.S.). The Fresh Fruit index declined due mainly to a drop in banana prices. Lower prices were also observed for coffee, soft drinks and selected dairy products, while higher prices were noted for fish, breakfast cereal and sugar.

Between July 1991 and July 1992, the Food index fell by 1.7%, marking the seventh consecutive month that an annual decrease has been observed. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell by 3.3% in July, marking the tenth consecutive month of decline. Throughout this time, the year-over-year change in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants has shown increases, advancing by 2.0% in July, up from 1.7% in June. (For a discussion of demand factors affecting restaurant meals, see the feature article in this month's *Consumer Price Index.*)

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 0.4% in July, compared to the 0.1% rise in June. Most of the upward pressure was associated with increases in the Housing (0.4%) and Transportation (0.8%) indexes. Lesser contributions resulted from increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education (0.3%) and the Health and Personal Care (0.8%) indexes.

The 0.4% increase in the Housing index was largely associated with higher charges for hotel/motel, owned and rented accommodation. The introduction of summer rates and the 4% sales tax in Quebec accounted for the advance in hotel/motel charges. The Owned Accommodation index climbed by 0.2% as maintenance and repair charges rose by 1.5% (due to the Quebec sales tax and increased wage rates) and the prices of new houses advanced by 0.5% (largely due to the Quebec tax). The impact of

the increases was moderated by the continuing fall of mortgage interest costs, down 0.5% in July. Increases in electricity, gas and water rates, household textile prices, and the costs of selected paper products were also observed.

The 0.8% rise in the Transportation index was largely due to higher prices for gasoline (3.5%) and an increase in air fares (7.7%). Gasoline prices rose for the fourth successive month, but were still 0.5% below their levels of July 1991. Increases in air fares to European and Caribbean destinations were largely of a seasonal nature, but fares for domestic flights (which are subject to the new Quebec tax) and to U.S. destinations rose as well. Despite the July increase, air fares were still 3.4% below their levels of a year earlier. Small increases were also registered in local and highway bus fares in some cities. Automobile repair charges, for both parts and labour, rose noticeably in July. The rise in the Transportation index was dampened by a 0.6% decline in new car prices as manufacturers increased rebates on some models.

Much of the 0.3% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was concentrated in the Recreation component which increased by 0.5%. Ticket prices to football games and cablevision charges rose sharply in several cities. Fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities increased, primarily due to the Quebec tax change. The Reading index moved up by 0.5% as several daily newspapers reported subscription increases and as magazine subscriptions were made subject to an 8% provincial sales tax in Quebec.

The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.8%. The Personal Care index advanced by 1.0%, due largely to the introduction of the 4% tax on hair cutting, washing and grooming services in Quebec. Prices of personal care supplies and equipment also rose. The Health Care index climbed by 0.4%, reflecting higher prices for eye-care and medicines. A moderate 0.1% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was observed in July.

In July, the Clothing index fell by 0.5%, marking the fourth month in a row in which this index has declined. Widespread promotions on several types of clothing and footwear resulted in price declines for Women's Wear (-0.8%), Men's Wear (-0.7%) and Girls' Wear (-0.9%). In contrast, the Boys' Wear index climbed by 1.0%. Dry-cleaning charges also rose in response to the 4% tax on services introduced by Quebec. Over the 12-month period from July 1991 to July 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.9%, up slightly over the 1.8% rise observed in May and June, but lower than the 2.1% average increase for the first four months of the year.

Energy

Between June and July, the Energy index advanced by 1.9%, following increases of 0.1%, 1.4% and 1.6% registered in April, May and June, respectively.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1992 from	
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1991
All-items	**128.4**	**128.1**	**126.8**	**0.2**	**1.3**
Food	121.4	121.6	123.5	-0.2	-1.7
Housing	126.5	126.0	124.9	0.4	1.3
Clothing	128.5	129.2	129.0	-0.5	-0.4
Transportation	123.3	122.3	119.1	0.8	3.5
Health and personal care	132.1	131.1	129.0	0.8	2.4
Recreation, reading and education	131.7	131.3	129.5	0.3	1.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.4	169.3	163.4	0.1	3.7
All-items excluding food	130.0	129.5	127.6	0.4	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	130.5	130.2	128.0	0.2	2.0
Goods	124.3	124.2	123.9	0.1	0.3
Services	133.4	132.7	130.3	0.5	2.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	78.1	78.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.0				

The latest rise resulted from price increases for gasoline (3.5%), electricity (0.6%) and piped gas (0.4%). Over the 12-month period from July 1991 to July 1992, the Energy index increased by 1.9%, its largest annual increase since September of last year.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In July, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index went up by 0.2%, following no change in June. Between July 1991 and July 1992, the index climbed by 2.0%, up slightly from the 1.9% rise noted in June and equal to the 2.0% advance in May.

Goods and Services

The Goods index edged up by 0.1%, following a rise of 0.4% in June. The latest advance was due to a 0.5% increase in the Non-durables index, as the indexes for both Durables and Semi-durables fell by 0.3%. The Services index escalated by 0.5% in July following no change in June.

Between July 1991 and July 1992, the Goods index remained relatively weak, rising by 0.3% (0.2% in June) compared to the Services index which advanced by 2.4% (2.2% in June).

City Highlights

Between June and July 1992, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in St. John's to an increase of 0.6% in Vancouver. In St. John's, five of the seven major component indexes fell, with the largest impact resulting from a sharp decline in the Clothing index. In Vancouver, larger than average price increases were registered in the indexes for Transportation, Housing and Food. Between July 1991 and July 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from 0.5% observed in Saint John, Toronto and Regina to 3.1% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The largest downward impact originated in the Clothing index, where lower prices for women's and girls' wear were recorded. Further downward pressure came from price declines for new cars, recreational equipment, household textiles, soft drinks, bakery products and beef. A drop in mortgage interest costs and decreased charges for personal care supplies were also registered. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in fresh vegetable prices, air fares, electricity charges, household operating expenses and traveller accommodation. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, particularly for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operation, accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies had a notable upward impact, as did a rise in the Food index. The latter largely reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, coffee and tea, sugar, pork and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline and newspapers. Price declines for clothing, new cars, recreational equipment and mortgage interest costs had a moderating effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Halifax

A sharp drop in the Clothing index, combined with lower prices for recreational equipment and decreased charges for personal care supplies largely explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. Offsetting the impact of these declines were higher food prices, notably for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, sugar, pork, cured and prepared meats, and eggs. The Housing index also rose, as advances in household operating expenses, household textile prices and traveller accommodation charges were only partly offset by a decline in mortgage interest costs. The Transportation index rose slightly, reflecting higher fares for air travel and for local bus, but these were largely offset by lower prices for new cars. A rise in cablevision charges was also recorded. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the upward pressure came from the Food and Housing indexes. Within Food, price increases were recorded for fresh produce, pork, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals and sugar. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, traveller accommodation and for household operation, offset partly by a drop in mortgage interest costs. Largely offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and a decline in

the Transportation index. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and new cars, partially offset by a rise in air fares and taxi fares. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose 0.1%. A large factor in this increase was the 4% tax on services implemented July 1st. The largest upward pressure came from the Housing index, where price increases were recorded for new houses, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses and postage. Other notable price increases were recorded for personal care services, gasoline, vehicle maintenance and repairs, parking, taxi fares, air fares, and travel by rail and highway bus. Prices for magazine subscriptions (implementation of the 8% provincial sales tax) and fees for the use of recreational facilities advanced as well. Moderating these advances to a large extent were lower prices for new cars, personal care supplies, clothing and food. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with much of the upward impact due to the 4% tax on services which came into effect July 1st. A rise in the Housing index exerted the greatest upward impact, and reflected price increases for new houses, traveller accommodation, furnishings and equipment, maintenance and repairs and postage. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services were also recorded, along with price increases for gasoline, vehicle repairs, air fares, taxi fares, and charges for rail and highway bus travel. Higher prices for magazine subscriptions (implementation of the 8% provincial sales tax) and increased fees for recreational facilities were noted as well. A drop in the Food index, mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, and lower prices for clothing and new cars had a moderating effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, sugar, poultry and restaurant meals. Higher housing charges were also recorded, notably for new houses, rented accommodation, household operating expenses and household furnishings. These advances were partly offset by lower mortgage interest costs and a decline in traveller accommodation charges. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cablevision, newspapers, admission to football games, and alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as the effect of higher air fares was completely offset by lower prices for new cars and gasoline. Clothing prices declined, exerting a dampening effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where increased charges for air travel, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs were only partly offset by a decline in new car prices. Increased housing charges were recorded, mainly for electricity and for household furnishings and equipment. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for recreational equipment, cablevision services, admission to football games, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for chicken, beef, fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and soft drinks. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were advances in air fares and gasoline prices, coupled with increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Price increases for non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies, cablevision services and alcoholic beverages also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Clothing and Food indexes declined, the latter due to lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks and dairy products. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Much of the advance was identified with the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares were recorded. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, as increased charges were registered for traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, rented accommodation and household furnishings. The Food index advanced as well, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks, chicken and pork.

Increased charges for recreational equipment and newspapers also contributed to the overall change. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Regina

A large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index originated in the Housing index, as price advances were recorded for water, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and household furnishings. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where increased charges for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs were only partly offset by a drop in new car prices. Higher prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also contributed to the overall advance. Higher food prices were recorded as well, most notably for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the Housing index, where price increases were recorded for traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and household furnishings. Other notable advances were reported for alcoholic beverages, cablevision and recreational equipment. The Food index rose marginally, reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, prepared meats, restaurant meals and sugar. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher air fares were offset by lower prices for new cars, gasoline, and vehicle repairs. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Edmonton

Higher housing and transportation charges explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, an increase in traveller accommodation charges was the dominant factor, followed by higher costs for household operation, furnishings and equipment, and maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Transportation index reflected advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Additional upward pressure came from price increases for cablevision services, alcoholic beverages and admission to football games. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and food. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, milk, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and chicken. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Calgary

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes were the main contributing factors in the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, advances in gasoline prices, air fares and vehicle insurance premiums were only partly offset by lower prices for new cars. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, and to a lesser extent, to higher prices for new houses and increased charges for rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, newspapers, admission to football games and personal care supplies. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, milk and fresh vegetables. Clothing prices declined as well. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Much of the rise was associated with advances in gasoline prices, air fares, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and new houses. Higher charges for rented accommodation, basic telephone services, admission to football games and fees for recreational facilities were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from a rise in the Food index, mainly due to higher prices for pork, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Prices for men's and women's wear declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Victoria

Advances in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, most of the advance was centred around increases in traveller accommodation followed, to a lesser extent, by rises in charges for telephone service and for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. The Transportation index was up largely due to higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares, offset partly by a decline in new car prices. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for newspapers and food, the latter due mainly to price

increases for cereal and bakery products, pork, cured and prepared meats, sugar and restaurant meals. Prices for men's and women's wear declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Higher prices for food (notably beef, pork, fresh vegetables, dairy products and restaurant meals), increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher air fares accounted for most of the overall rise. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and for recreational equipment were also recorded. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing and new cars. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with much of the advance concentrated in the Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Housing, increased charges were recorded for traveller accommodation, water, household furnishings and equipment, and maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to increased air fares and higher gasoline prices, offset slightly by lower prices for new cars. A drop in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for cured and prepared meats, bakery products, fresh fruit, beef and pork, had a considerable dampening effect. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The July 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
July 1992 index	122.4	117.1	117.8	130.5	117.9	126.6	130.0	144.2
% change from June 1992	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
% change from July 1991	0.6	-4.3	0.0	2.8	3.3	1.3	2.9	3.7
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
July 1992 index	126.8	125.2	119.7	121.5	117.9	136.5	131.6	187.3
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1991	0.6	-2.9	0.8	-0.3	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.2
Halifax								
July 1992 index	126.4	129.7	119.7	123.3	120.0	128.9	127.3	172.3
% change from June 1992	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-2.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.0	-0.7	0.8	-1.4	3.7	0.5	2.5	1.5
Saint John								
July 1992 index	125.2	126.1	120.8	124.5	117.5	130.0	126.2	171.0
% change fromJune 1992	0.1	1.1	0.5	-2.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1991	0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	-5.5
Quebec City								
July 1992 index	127.6	119.2	126.9	132.5	116.7	132.9	134.1	168.0
% change from June 1992	0.1	-0.5	0.6	-1.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.8	-1.3	1.8	-1.3	3.6	3.4	4.2	5.0
Montreal								
July 1992 index	129.6	121.1	129.3	132.7	118.6	134.7	137.5	171.9
% change from June 1992	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-1.0	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.8	-1.5	2.1	-0.8	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Ottawa								
July 1992 index	127.7	118.9	126.3	128.2	123.9	134.7	131.3	165.9
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.9	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
% change from July 1991	1.1	-1.9	1.8	-0.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	3.1
Toronto								
July 1992 index	130.2	122.3	129.9	128.6	126.4	136.4	133.0	163.3
% change from June 1992	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
% change from July 1991	0.5	-3.5	0.5	-0.5	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.6
Thunder Bay								
July 1992 index	127.4	120.3	125.1	129.0	123.4	127.8	130.8	169.4
% change from June 1992	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.1
% change from July 1991	1.8	0.1	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.1	1.3	0.7
Winnipeg								
July 1992 index	127.2	124.0	123.7	128.7	123.1	129.4	131.1	163.2
% change from June 1992	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.4	-0.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.3
Regina								
July 1992 index	127.6	126.6	119.4	127.6	126.7	141.5	129.4	174.2
% change from June 1992	0.4	0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0
% change from July 1991	0.5	-1.9	1.4	-4.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	7.5
Saskatoon								
July 1992 index	127.0	126.1	120.1	126.6	122.7	153.4	128.3	160.6
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
% change from July 1991	0.8	-1.9	1.0	-4.2	1.9	2.7	2.4	5.9
Edmonton								
July 1992 index	127.2	119.9	123.1	125.7	124.1	130.9	131.2	180.2
% change from June 1992	0.4	-1.0	1.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from July 1991	1.6	-1.9	2.2	-0.6	3.9	3.4	1.7	2.4
Calgary								
July 1992 index	126.6	119.6	122.1	126.3	122.1	128.0	130.1	179.6
% change from June 1992	0.4	-1.0	0.6	-0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from July 1991	0.9	-2.0	0.7	-1.0	3.3	1.9	1.6	3.2
Vancouver								
July 1992 index	127.7	127.2	121.7	122.7	131.2	123.6	129.0	163.6
% change from June 1992	0.6	0.4	0.6	-1.0	1.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.3
% change from July 1991	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	6.9	1.0	1.9	8.1
Victoria								
July 1992 index	127.0	125.9	120.4	124.5	129.3	124.9	129.8	163.6
% change from June 1992	0.5	0.2	0.8	-1.0	1.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.5
% change from July 1991	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	5.3	2.3	0.5	7.6
Whitehorse								
July 1992 index	123.3	117.5	123.2	127.8	114.3	124.5	125.6	148.5
% change from June 1992	0.4	1.2	0.6	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.3
% change from July 1991	0.9	-1.4	1.7	0.9	2.1	-2.7	1.9	1.3
Yellowknife								
July 1992 index	124.6	115.7	120.7	129.1	119.6	121.0	126.8	161.4
% change from June 1992	0.3	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1991	0.9	-2.9	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.7

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010 $17.25/$69.00).* ■

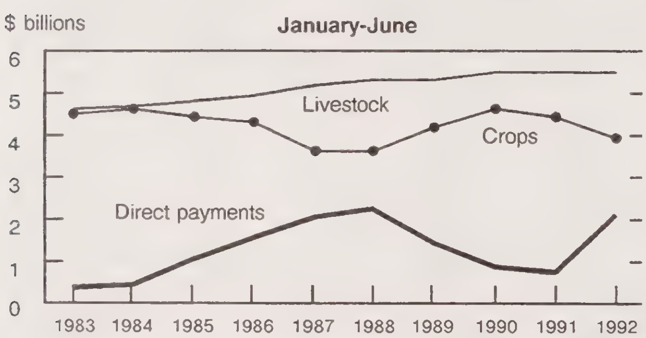
Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1992

Farm cash receipts for January to June 1992 were $11.5 billion, an increase of 8% from the same period a year earlier. Direct program payments rose to $2.1 billion from $677 million the previous year. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 1% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset a 13% drop in crop receipts.

Among the provinces, Alberta (+15%), Ontario (+12%) and Saskatchewan (+11%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first six months of 1992. Higher direct payments were partly responsible for the increases in all three provinces. Alberta also benefited from higher cattle receipts, while Ontario experienced increases in cattle, corn and soybean receipts. Four provinces – Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia – registered declines in cash receipts.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than tripled, from $677 million in the first half of 1991 to $2.1 billion in the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products, except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics *(21-603E, $21/$42).*

- Interim payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan totalled $602 million in the first half of 1992. During the same period, Net Income Stabilization Account payments based on producers' 1990 income were $290 million. Payments under these new programs began in September 1991.

- Other (ad hoc) payments reached $476 million for the January to June 1992 period. This included payments of $452 million under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program in the Prairie provinces, which provides emergency support to grain and oilseed producers caught in the international grain price war between the United States and the European Community.

- Tripartite payments totalled $248 million during the first half of 1992 compared to $14 million during the same period last year. The increase can be attributed to payments of $113 million on hogs and $100 million on slaughter cattle, both of which were triggered by lower market prices.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first six months of 1992 reached $5.5 billion, 1% above the year-earlier level. The increase was primarily due to higher cattle receipts, which were partially offset by a sharp drop in hog receipts. Calves and egg receipts also increased, but dairy product and poultry receipts declined.

- Cattle receipts for January to June 1992 were $2.0 billion, 11% above $1.8 billion the previous year. The value of exports of live animals, which increased $217 million, was responsible for the rise. The number of animals exported rose to 656,000 from 471,000 in 1991, a 39% increase, while prices received increased 12%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported in the first half of 1992 were record highs and were more than four times the 1986 levels.

- January to June 1992 hog receipts fell 17% to $820 million, their lowest level since the first six months of 1981, as a sharp drop in prices (-20%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter during the first half of 1992 was considerably above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+3%) and the United States (+8%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first half of 1992 totalled $3.9 billion, a drop of 13% from the 1991 level of $4.4 billion. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments were largely responsible for the decline.

- January to June 1992 cash receipts for wheat and barley fell 31% and 29%, respectively. A decrease in marketings (-5%) coupled with a sharp decline in prices (-28%) resulted in a drop in wheat receipts from $1.5 billion in 1991 to $1.0 billion in 1992. For the first half of 1992, the CWB initial price for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat averaged about $104/tonne, compared to the year-earlier $135/tonne. Barley receipts fell as a result of a 26% drop in producer deliveries due to a decline in exports to the former Soviet Union.

- Grain receipts redeemed in the first six months of 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were $326 million, a drop of 24% compared to $430 million liquidated the previous year.

- Payments issued by the CWB totalled $214 million in the first half of 1992 compared to $315 million in the year-earlier period. Except for a $15 million final payment on designated barley, paid in January 1992, the collapse of international grain prices at the beginning of the 1990-91 crop year resulted in deficits being reported in all remaining CWB pool accounts. This was in contrast to the situation which prevailed in January 1991, when final payments were made in each of the 1989-1990 pool accounts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-June 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available during the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January -June

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	Millions of Dollars		% Change
Newfoundland	29.1	29.3	.7
Prince Edward Island	112.0	112.4	.3
Nova Scotia	141.8	134.6	-5.1
New Brunswick	124.9	123.3	-1.3
Quebec	1,814.2	1,809.6	- .3
Ontario	2,505.5	2,795.1	11.6
Manitoba	1,009.3	1,079.4	6.9
Saskatchewan	2,118.6	2,353.8	11.1
Alberta	2,150.6	2,473.5	15.0
British Columbia	606.1	597.4	-1.4
Canada	**10,612.2**	**11,508.4**	**8.4**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *These estimates are still based on the 1986 Census counts.*

The preliminary postcensal estimates of total population for Canada, the provinces and territories for June 1, 1992 are presented in the table below along with population annual growth rates for the years ending May 31, 1992 and 1991.

	1992PP	1991PR	1990PD	1991-1992	1990-1991
		('000)		% Change	
Canada	**27,408.9**	**27,000.4**	**26,610.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Newfoundland	575.6	573.5	572.7	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	130.2	130.7	130.7	-0.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	907.3	900.6	895.1	0.7	0.6
New Brunswick	728.1	726.0	722.4	0.3	0.5
Quebec	6,925.5	6,845.7	6,768.2	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,098.0	9,914.2	9,749.6	1.8	1.7
Manitoba	1,096.0	1,093.2	1,089.0	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	993.7	994.0	997.1	0.0	-0.3
Alberta	2,565.0	2,522.3	2,473.1	1.7	2.0
British Columbia	3,305.3	3,218.5	3,132.5	2.7	2.7
Yukon	28.0	26.9	26.0	4.2	3.1
Northwest Territories	56.1	54.8	53.9	2.2	1.7

PD *Final postcensal estimates.*
PR *Updated postcensal estimates.*
PP *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

Annual figures for components of population growth are available, also.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 60 (total population); 6507 (births); 6508 (deaths); 6509 (immigrants); 6510 (emigrants); 6511 (net interprovincial migrants); and 6514 (interprovincial migrants – family allowance).

These postcensal estimates will appear in the near future in the following publication: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories,* June 1, 1992 (91-210, $29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

July 1992

The situation report for July 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

June 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,277.5 million in June 1992, up 17.3% from June 1991.

Operating expenses were $981.2 million, an increase of 21.3% from June 1991. Net operating revenue was $296.3 million, an increase of 5.7% from June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of August 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Government Expenditures on Culture

1990-91

In 1990-91, the federal government spent $2.9 billion on culture, while provincial and municipal governments spent $1.8 billion and $1.2 billion, respectively. Federal spending was concentrated on the cultural industries (68%), while provincial governments concentrated spending on libraries (38%) and heritage (22%). Municipal government expenditures on culture went principally to fund libraries (73%).

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, August 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Energy Statistics Handbook, August 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 21, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

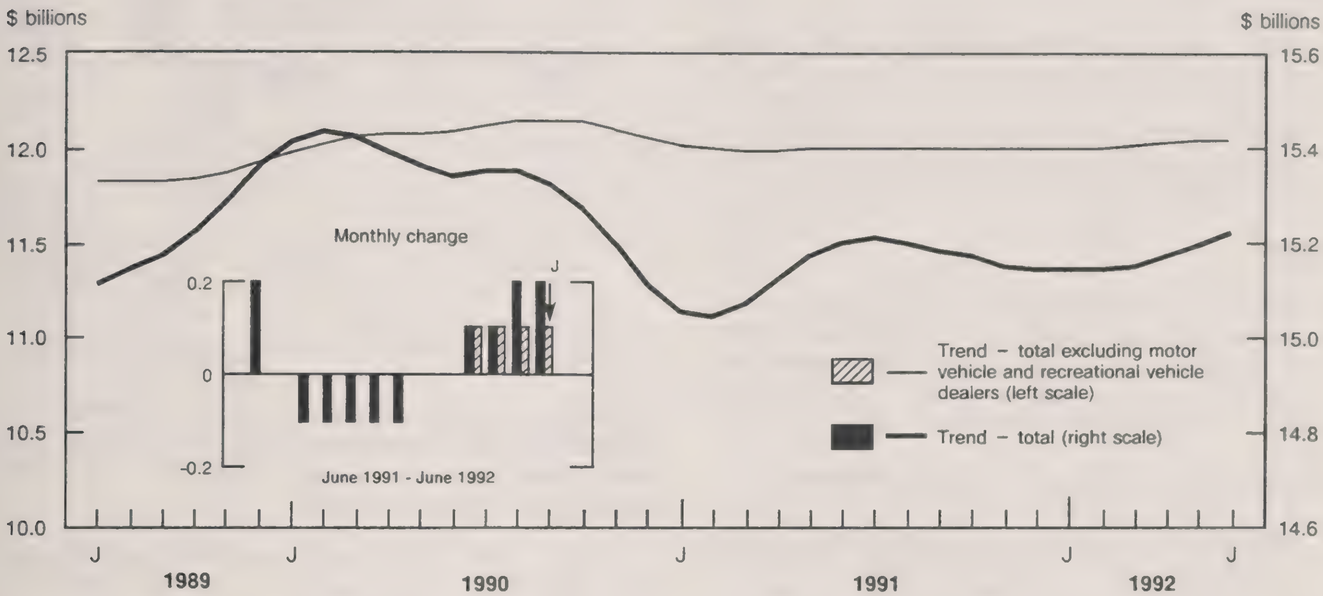
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade
June 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rose 1.0% in June to $15.3 billion, following a 0.7% decline in May and a 1.1% gain in April. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 0.9% in June, in contrast to the 0.8% drop in May.

- Ten of the 16 trade groups recorded higher sales in June. The most significant increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by gasoline service stations (+5.3%), motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+1.5%), supermarkets and grocery stores (+0.6%) and household furniture and appliance stores (+3.5%).

- Sales by gasoline service stations have shown a fluctuating pattern since the beginning of 1992, but the June level was comparable with that of January 1992. Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers recorded higher sales in June following a 0.5% decline in May and a 1.6% gain in April. The increased sales by supermarkets and grocery stores in June almost offset the decline registered in May (-0.7%). Sales by household furniture and appliance stores rose in June after two monthly declines.

- All provinces except Manitoba (-1.9%) and Saskatchewan (-1.1%) posted sales increases in June, with gains ranging from 3.7% in Newfoundland to 0.3% in Alberta.

Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Sales in Current Dollars

- Total retail trade increased 0.6% in the second quarter of 1992, up from a 0.1% rise in the first quarter of 1992. Five provinces, including the three largest, had higher sales in the second quarter, with gains ranging from 3.2% in Nova Scotia to 0.1% in Ontario.

Trends

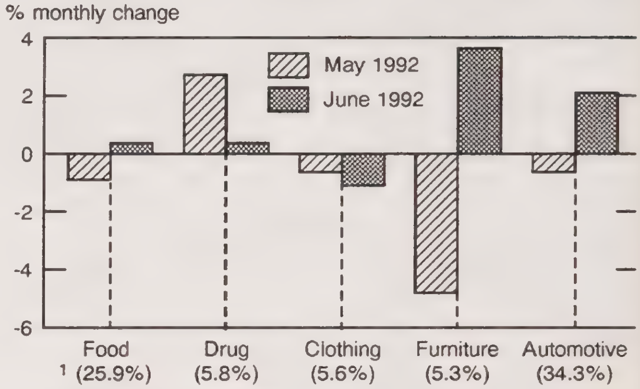
- Excluding variations caused by fluctuating sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, the trend for retail sales was relatively stable from January 1991 to February 1992. This trend has been rising slightly since March 1992.

Year-to-date Retail Sales in Current Dollars

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first half of 1992 amounted to $86.9 billion, up 0.9% from the corresponding period in 1991. In May, cumulative sales were also 0.9% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2299 and 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted



[1] *Percentage of total sales*

The June 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

June 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1991r	May 1992r	June 1992p	June 1992/1991r	June 1991r	March 1992r	April 1992r	May 1992r	June 1992p	June 1992/May 1992r	June 1992/1991r
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,769	3,908	3,682	-2.3	3,642	3,649	3,673	3,648	3,670	0.6	0.8
All other food stores	328	313	297	-9.5	302	290	301	290	282	-2.7	-6.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	777	882	879	13.1	801	853	863	886	890	0.4	11.0
Shoe stores	151	138	130	-13.6	139	129	131	125	123	-1.9	-11.5
Men's clothing stores	155	136	135	-12.9	147	130	132	131	131	0.6	-10.7
Women's clothing stores	306	320	297	-2.9	304	293	295	302	299	-1.0	-1.8
Other clothing stores	306	303	292	-4.7	319	305	315	311	306	-1.6	-4.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	609	562	616	1.2	625	648	641	606	627	3.5	0.3
Household furnishings stores	176	179	197	11.8	169	185	183	178	185	4.0	9.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,703	3,760	3,863	4.3	3,378	3,125	3,176	3,161	3,209	1.5	-5.0
Gasoline service stations	1,210	1,162	1,222	1.0	1,171	1,130	1,133	1,120	1,179	5.3	0.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	954	950	959	0.5	874	862	859	857	859	0.1	-1.8
General merchandise stores	1,639	1,695	1,646	0.5	1,716	1,710	1,746	1,738	1,732	-0.4	0.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	519	588	568	9.3	484	509	512	519	524	1.0	8.2
Other durable goods stores	391	393	409	4.8	391	412	417	402	414	3.1	5.9
All other retail stores	880	899	883	0.3	825	845	858	850	846	-0.5	2.5
Total, all stores	**15,873**	**16,187**	**16,075**	**1.3**	**15,288**	**15,073**	**15,234**	**15,124**	**15,276**	**1.0**	**-0.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,170**	**12,427**	**12,211**	**0.3**	**11,910**	**11,947**	**12,059**	**11,963**	**12,067**	**0.9**	**1.3**
Department store type merchandise	5,028	5,194	5,169	2.8	5,096	5,172	5,235	5,198	5,231	0.6	2.7
Regions											
Newfoundland	292	285	286	-2.0	280	276	273	265	275	3.7	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	69	70	73	5.7	63	65	64	66	66	1.0	4.7
Nova Scotia	504	537	546	8.4	488	504	507	506	525	3.6	7.4
New Brunswick	412	411	418	1.6	392	386	385	386	389	0.8	-0.6
Quebec	3,977	4,176	4,006	0.7	3,772	3,697	3,764	3,731	3,763	0.9	-0.2
Ontario	5,902	5,934	5,937	0.6	5,645	5,558	5,629	5,578	5,619	0.7	-0.5
Manitoba	550	559	538	-2.2	526	530	506	524	514	-1.9	-2.2
Saskatchewan	462	470	468	1.1	437	457	447	448	443	-1.1	1.2
Alberta	1,662	1,675	1,700	2.3	1,595	1,610	1,584	1,606	1,612	0.3	1.1
British Columbia	1,994	2,023	2,052	2.9	1,955	1,974	1,952	1,954	1,999	2.3	2.3
Yukon	16	14	17	3.7	14	15	14	14	15	8.4	2.4
Northwest Territories	33	32	34	4.4	30	31	32	31	32	3.2	5.3

p *Preliminary numbers.*
r *Revised numbers.*

Youth Property Crime in Canada

1990-91

Highlights

- In 1991, property offences accounted for the majority (70%) of the federal statute offences laid against 146,456 youths. The number of young persons charged with property offences (101,884) increased 9% from 1990 and 17% from 1986 levels.

- In 1991, the rate of youths charged with property crimes was 47 per 1,000 youths in the population. This rate was 19% higher than the 1986 rate and about four times the rate at which adults were charged with property crimes in 1991.

- Two-thirds (69%) of young persons charged with a property offence were charged with either theft under $1,000 (42%) or break and enter (27%).

- Of all property offence cases heard in youth court, 72% resulted in a finding of guilt. For these cases, probation was the most common disposition ordered (53%), followed by custody dispositions (23%).

Note to Users

This Juristat was prepared by the Youth Justice Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It describes property charges against youths that were reported by police forces based on preliminary 1991 data drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). The UCR survey data are available for all provinces and territories in Canada and are reported on a calendar year basis.

This Juristat also looks at the characteristics of youth property cases as well as court decisions and dispositions based on data drawn from the Youth Court Survey (YCS). The YCS data are reported for fiscal year 1990-91, excluding Ontario (for which data were not available in 1990-91).

- The average length of a custody disposition ordered in property cases was four months, except in cases involving break and enter and false pretences (five months) and arson (six months).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Property Crime in Canada, 1990-91, Vol. 12, No. 14 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or call toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231). ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 1992

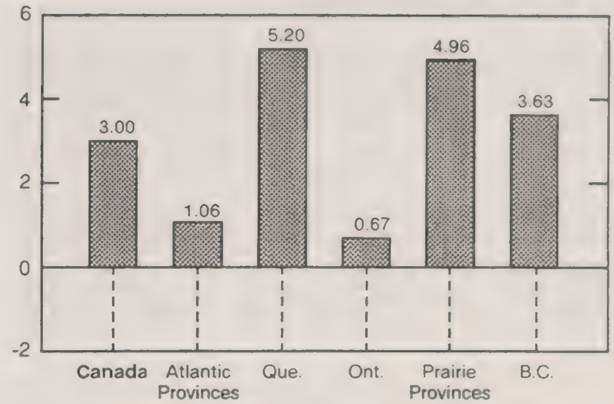
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986=100) rose by 0.1% in July to 130.5, up from June's revised level of 130.4. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.0%, from 126.7 in July 1991 to 130.5 in July 1992.

On a monthly basis, the largest increase occurred in Winnipeg (0.5%); cities in Ontario registered increases of 0.1%, with the exception of Kitchener. These increases reflected the implementation of new collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage Changes: July 1992 / July 1991



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
July 1992
(1986=100)

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ June 1992	% change July 1992/ July 1991
Canada	**130.5**	**130.4**	**126.7**	**0.1**	**3.0**
St.John's	123.9	123.9	119.6	–	3.6
Halifax	120.2	120.2	120.2	–	–
Saint John	130.8	130.8	130.2	–	0.5
Quebec City	139.4	139.4	132.5	–	5.2
Chicoutimi	139.3	139.3	132.5	–	5.1
Montreal	139.5	139.5	132.6	–	5.2
Ottawa	134.8	134.7	133.9	0.1	0.7
Toronto	137.8	137.7	136.8	0.1	0.7
Hamilton	131.7	131.6	130.7	0.1	0.8
St. Catharines	134.9	134.8	133.9	0.1	0.7
Kitchener	130.1	130.1	129.1	-	0.8
London	133.9	133.8	132.9	0.1	0.8
Windsor	134.5	134.4	133.4	0.1	0.8
Sudbury	135.4	135.3	134.2	0.1	0.9
Thunder Bay	135.1	135.0	134.0	0.1	0.8
Winnipeg	121.1	120.5	118.1	0.5	2.5
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Calgary	122.5	122.5	114.7	–	6.8
Edmonton	120.0	120.0	113.7	–	5.5
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	123.9	–	3.7
Victoria	128.5	128.5	124.2	–	3.5

* "Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data".
\- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 15, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 15, 1992 totalled 271 229 tonnes, a 0.4% increase from the preceding week's total of 270 046 tonnes and up 5.4% from the year-earlier level of 257 289 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 8 515 746 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 7 953 393 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 13.5% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 12.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.1% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 2.8% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1992

Figures for July 1992 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18.00/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Motor Vehicles Stolen and Recovered

1991

Data on motor vehicles stolen and recovered for 1991 are now available.

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231 in Canada), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled $636.4 million, down 1.9% from $648.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $684.2 million, down 13.9% from $794.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leather Tanneries Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled $202.2 million, down 19.1% from $250.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Leather and Allied Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled $94.9 million, down 8.2% from $103.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the natural fibres processing and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled $197.6 million, up 17.0% from $168.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5430.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Upholstered Household Furniture Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled $632.1 million, down 13.6% from $731.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical (Combined Publishing and Printing) Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newspaper, magazine and periodical (combined publishing and printing) industry (SIC 2841) totalled $3,032.1 million, down 6.1% from $3,316.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5502.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled $561.8 million, down 12.4% from $641.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled $84.2 million, down 8.8% from $92.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, June 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 8. August 1992.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Property Crime in Canada, 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 14.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
24	Families – Lone-parent and Non-family Persons	1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1992
25	Wholesale Trade	June 1992
25	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1992
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1992
27	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1992
28	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1992
28	Building Permits	June 1992
28	International Travel Account	April-June 1992
28	Field Crop Reporting Series: No.5 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31	

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 24, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Lone-parent Families and Non-Family Persons Data

1990

The lone-parent families and non-family persons data for 1990 provide both demographic and income data for areas as small as postal walks or as large as Canada. In 1990, the highest percentage of lone-parent families was in Uxbridge, Ontario (44%), with the lowest percentage in Woodbridge, Ontario (5%). The percentage of lone-parent families in Canada was approximately 15%.

Among urban areas with more than 100 lone-parent families, an area in the north end of Winnipeg where the median income for lone-parent families was $15,400 was the most dependent on transfer payments in 1990. The southeast section of Richmond Hill, Ontario where the median income for lone-parent families was $32,300 was the least dependent. The median income for lone-parent families across Canada was $20,700 in 1990.

See the highlights on page 3 for more details. For further information, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Lone-parent Families and Non-Family Persons Data
1990

Highlights

Concentration of Lone-parent Families, Provinces and Cities

- The highest percentages of lone-parent families occurred in the territories, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces:

Northwest Territories	30%
Yukon Territory	23%
New Brunswick	17%
Nova Scotia	17%
Quebec	16%
Newfoundland	16%
Prince Edward Island	16%
Manitoba	15%
Canada	**15%**
Saskatchewan	14%
Alberta	14%
British Columbia	14%
Ontario	13%

- Although Ontario had the lowest concentration of lone-parent families, Uxbridge, Ontario was the city with the highest percentage of lone-parent families in Canada (44%).

- The four other cities with the highest concentrations of lone-parent families were as follows:

Maniwaki, Que.	28%
New Waterford, N.S.	24%
Hull, Que.	23%
Mont-Laurier, Que.	23%

- Among cities with the lowest concentrations of lone-parent families, only one was found outside Ontario. The lowest percentages of lone-parent families were found in the following cities:

Woodbridge, Ont.	5%
Carlisle, Ont.	5%
Maple, Ont.	6%
Stittsville, Ont.	6%
Winkler, Man.	6%

Note to Users

The lone-parent families and non-family persons data are obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1991. The data are available for Canada, the provinces, census divisions and postal areas. Incomes are family total incomes (incomes of all family members are included).

Data for husband-wife families were released July 28, 1992. Today's release of similar data for lone-parent families and non-family persons completes the coverage of the population. The highlights focus on areas with 100 or more lone-parent families.

Median Total Income, Provinces and Cities

- The highest median total incomes for lone-parent families were found in Canada's most populated provinces – Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec – as follows:

Ontario	$23,700
British Columbia	$20,800
Canada	**$20,700**
Quebec	$20,200
Alberta	$19,600
Yukon Territory	$19,500
Manitoba	$18,400
Nova Scotia	$17,100
Saskatchewan	$16,500
New Brunswick	$15,800
Northwest Territories	$15,800
Newfoundland	$14,400

- The highest median total incomes for lone-parent families were in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the following five cities:

Manotick, Ont.	$39,300
Thornhill, Ont.	$38,400
Boucherville, Que.	$36,000
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que.	$35,900
St-Bruno, Que.	$35,400

- The five cities with he lowest median total incomes for lone-parent families were found in Alberta, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in the following five cities:

St. Paul, Alta.	$12,500
Stephenville, Nfld.	$13,400
Grand Centre, Alta.	$13,800
Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	$14,200
New Waterford, N.S.	$14,300

- In Canada in 1990, the median total income for non-family persons was $15,700, compared to $20,700 for lone-parent families. The median total income for husband-wife families ($46,600) was much higher than the median total incomes of both lone-parent families and non-family persons.

Lone-parent Families' Dependence on Transfer Payments, Urban Areas

- In urban areas with at least 100 lone-parent families, the north end of Winnipeg showed the greatest dependency on transfer payments in 1990, while the southeast section of Richmond Hill, Ontario showed the least dependency.

- Among lone-parent families in the north end of Winnipeg, 47% reported employment income in 1990, compared to 76% for husband-wife families there. In the southeast section of Richmond Hill, however, 80% of lone-parent families declared employment income, compared to 91% for husband-wife families.

- In the southeast section of Richmond Hill, 70% of lone-parent families declared Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in 1990, whereas 14% of husband-wife families there reported receiving UI benefits. Similarly, for non-taxable income, 70% of the lone-parent families reported non-taxable income, compared to 40% of the husband-wife families.

- Lone-parent families in the southeast section of Richmond Hill were least dependent on transfer payments and reported the highest median lone-parent family total income at $32,300. Lone-parent families in the north end of Winnipeg reported median total income of $15,400.

Size of Lone-parent Families

In Canada, the size of lone-parent families did not seem to be affected by family income. The percentage of lone-parent families with three or more children was approximately the same for both lone-parent families with a family income of less than $5,000 (14%) and lone-parent families with a family income of more than $100,000 (15%).

For further information, please contact the Client Services Section, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

June 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,067 million in June 1992, a decrease of 1.2% from the May 1992 total (revised) of $1,081 million.

- Cumulative sales for the first half of 1992 were virtually the same when compared to the first half of 1991.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,205 million at the end of June, a decrease of 0.6% from the May 1992 value (revised) of $5,235 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The June 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in November.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	June 1991	May 1992	June 1992	June 1991	Mar. 1992 r	Apr. 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,032	1,055	1,012	1,087	1,058	1,109	1,081	1,067
Total Stocks	4,752	5,207	4,889	5,078	5,230	5,195	5,235	5,205
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Estimate of Production of Major Grains in Canada

July 31, 1992

This report provides an early estimate of the wheat, oats and barley in Canada. The 1986 to 1990 revisions for seeded areas, yields, production and stocks of major crops will be released on August 28, 1992. Revisions for seeded areas, yields, production and stocks for specialty crops in the prairies will be released on November 27, 1992.

Summary of Crop Conditions

Crops on the Canadian prairies at the time of this survey were late in most areas because temperatures have been cooler than normal. In the northern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the east-central regions of Alberta, yields are expected to decrease because of lack of precipitation.

In Eastern Canada, wet weather conditions have caused some delay in the development of certain crops.

Wheat

Total Canadian wheat (including durum) production is estimated to be 29.9 million tonnes. In Western Canada, despite a record area of 30.6 million acres, total spring wheat production decreased by 4%.

The harvest of winter wheat in Ontario was 1.1 million tonnes, despite the delay caused by adverse weather conditions.

Oats and Barley

In 1992, Canadian production of oats and barley is expected to be 3 million and 10.9 million tonnes, respectively. Oats production in 1992 is comparable to the average of the last 10 years, even though production increased 69% from 1991.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

July 1992

Manufacturers shipped 3 695 817 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1992, up 70.2% from the 2 171 150 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 36.6% from the 2 705 777^r (revised) square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1992 totalled 17 935 447^r square metres, an increase of 16.0% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

June 1992

Canadian firms produced 158 060 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1992, a decrease of 1.8% from the 160 970 cubic metres produced during June 1991.

January to June 1992 production totalled 949 439 cubic metres, an increase of 15.5% from the 822 351 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Taxation Statistics for Enterprises

1990 Preliminary data

Preliminary 1990 data for the provincial allocation of taxable income by industry are now available.

For more information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled $791.1 million, down 9.9% from $878.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Plastic Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other plastic products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 1699) totalled $3,235.2 million, up 1.0% from $3,202.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5418.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541), at $510.1 million, remained virtually unchanged from $510.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Millwork Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled $884.7 million, down 3.9% from $920.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5466.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,447.7 million, down 4.4% from $1,514.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Metal Door and Window Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled $1,183.3 million, down 7.4% from $1,277.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic Goods Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled $275.6 million, up 1.6% from $280.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $270.4 million, up 15.5% from $234.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, July 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 1992.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Railway Carloadings, June 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, June 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Estimates of Labour Income, January - March 1992.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Growth of French Immersion in Public Elementary-Secondary Schools, Vol. 14, No. 5. August 1992.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

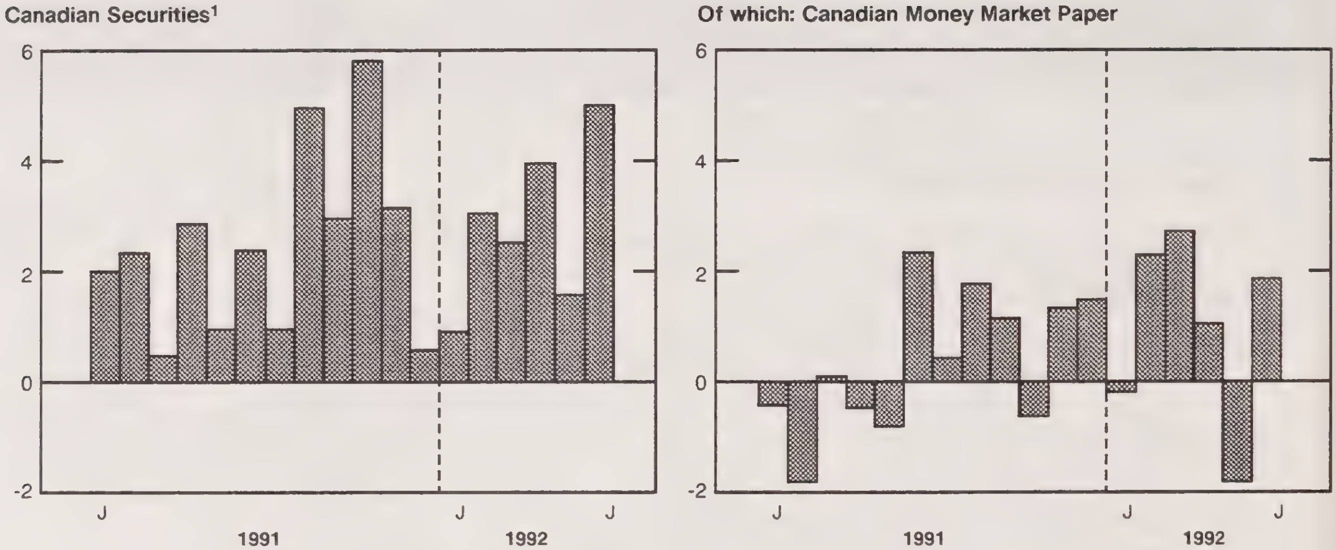
Tuesday, August 25, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Transactions in Canadian Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

June 1992

Canadian Securities

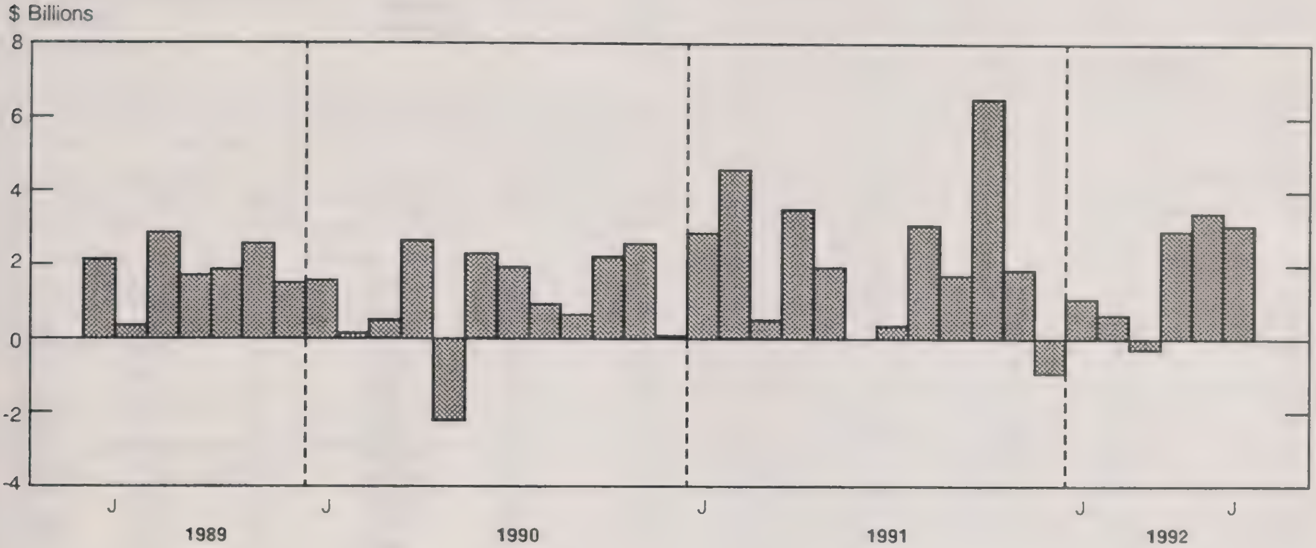
In June 1992, non-residents purchased a near-record $5.0 billion of Canadian securities, bringing their net investment so far this year to $17.1 billion, well ahead of the record pace of 1991. In June, the foreign funds were largely channelled into new bonds issued by the provinces and their enterprises and into short-term money market paper.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds in June went exclusively into net new issues. A record $7.3 billion of foreign funds went into new issues and was partially offset by $4.2 billion of retirements (also a monthly record). Foreign investment in the secondary bond market was negligible after having attracted $3.3 billion in the three previous months.

The massive foreign investment of $7.3 billion of new issues was heavily influenced by two large global issues of a province and its enterprise. In fact, after taking into account retirements, the provinces and their enterprises received from abroad $4.0 billion of net new financing. In contrast, the other issuing sectors, on a net basis, retired $0.9 billion of foreign-held bonds. Retirements of federal government issues held by non-residents exceeded new issues by $1.3 billion as that sector turned to the money market for its financing. The spread on yields favouring borrowing in treasury bills versus long-bonds reached record levels in June. On a geographical basis, U.S. investors were the major source of funds in June as they subscribed to a net $3.0 billion of new Canadian bonds (net of retirements). New issues denominated in U.S. dollars accounted for over half (55%) of the new issues in June, followed by issues denominated in Canadian dollars (36%). This has been the situation for much of 1992 but the reverse of 1991, when Canadian dollar financing prevailed. In June, Canadian long-term interest rates declined as corresponding U.S. rates went unchanged, thereby reducing differentials favouring investment in Canada by some 25 basis points.

Canadian Bonds

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Non-resident net investment in the Canadian money market rebounded to $1.8 billion in June, reversing completely the record disinvestment of a similar amount in May. Foreign net investments in June comprised purchases of $1.1 billion in Government of Canada treasury bills and $0.7 billion in all other paper. The investment was widespread geographically with the exception of Japan, where investors have been net sellers for much of 1992. Total gross trading for June was $36 billion, a 17% increase over May's trading, while non-resident holdings of all money market paper closed the month at $36.6 billion.

Non-resident net investment in the secondary bond market was negligible in June, following three months of substantial net investment. European investors were net sellers in June of $0.6 billion of Canadian bonds, while Asian investors were net buyers of a similar amount. A reduction in non-resident holdings of federal issues ($0.2 billion) and provincial enterprise issues ($0.2 billion) was similarly offset by an increase in holdings of provincial issues ($0.4 billion). The gross value of trading rose by some 25% in June to a record $47 billion, with the largest percentage increase coming from Asian countries.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by a marginal $68 million in June, following small disinvestments in the previous two months. In June, the bulk of the net investment came in the form of new stock issues. The gross value of trading with non-residents rebounded to $3.1 billion in June, reversing a sharp decline in May. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, closed the month of June unchanged from May.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents continued to add to their holdings of foreign securities, acquiring a net $0.9 billion in June, an amount in line with the monthly average for the first five months of 1992. The bulk of the net investment in June ($0.8 billion) went to foreign bonds, mainly overseas issues. The net investment of $0.1 billion in foreign stocks consisted of a net investment of $0.2 billion in overseas equities and a net disinvestment of $0.1 billion of U.S. equities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The June issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
					$ millions					
January to June										
1991	-2,802	23,379	-7,229	13,348	-1,087	-1,352	10,909	-1,081	-3,332	-4,414
1992	1,235	21,512	-11,877	10,871	5,939	264	**17,074**	-2,318	-3,113	**-5,430**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,184	3,356	-1,070	1,102	-198	-1	**903**	-397	-620	**-1,017**
February	-872	3,079	-1,554	653	2,270	135	**3,058**	174	-572	**-398**
March	248	1,727	-2,270	-295	2,728	78	**2,511**	-708	-712	**-1,421**
April	1,763	2,244	-1,109	2,897	1,069	-10	**3,956**	-164	-542	**-706**
May	1,291	3,819	-1,666	3,444	-1,810	-44	**1,590**	-455	-378	**-833**
June	-16	7,288	-4,208	3,064	1,879	68	**5,012**	-765	-105	**-870**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

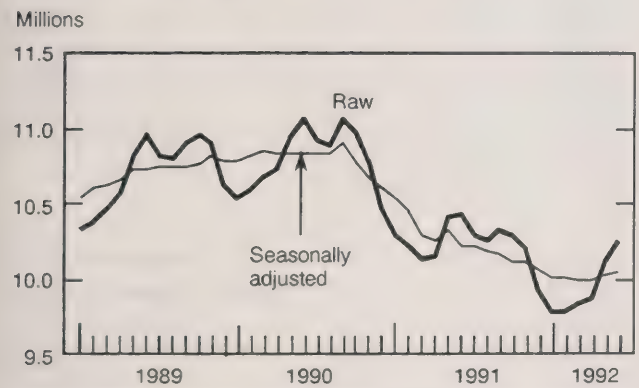
June 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted Canada payroll employment estimate for June was 10,034,000, up 0.3% for the second consecutive month after virtually no change in April 1992. These recent increases offset job losses earlier in the year, resulting in no change on average for January to June. Compared to June 1991, Canada industrial aggregate[1] payroll employment was lower by 1.7% in June, the smallest decrease since December 1990.

SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, June 1992



- After two months of no change, service-producing industries grew in both May (0.3%) and June (0.4%) led by transportation and by community, business and personal services.

- Following increases in April (0.4%) and May (0.2%), goods-producing industries fell in June (-0.2%). Labour unrest in the paper and allied industries in British Columbia contributed to the employment decrease.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) that was introduced in 1983 delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The SEPH estimates back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some new products have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indicies and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific variable. The diffusion index shows the percentage of industries that depicted increases for a specific SEPH variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines, while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore 47/214 = 0.22.

Fixed-weighted and variable-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the variable-weighted earnings series.

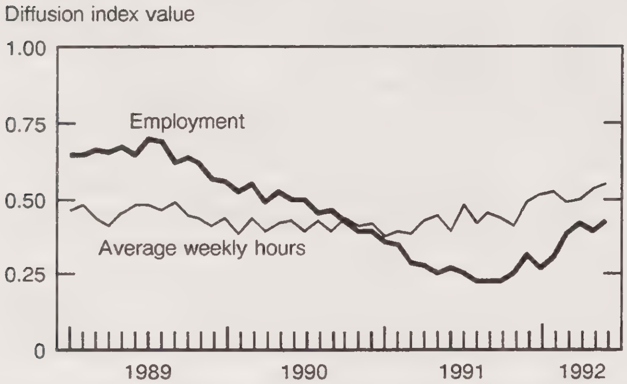
- In June, the preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate was $549.08, virtually unchanged from May ($549.30). Earnings increased 3.2%[2] ($17.20) compared to June 1991. The fixed-weighted average weekly earnings index, a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates, increased 3.7% from June 1991 to June 1992 (refer to Note to Users).

- The June diffusion index for employment at the Canada industrial aggregate level rose to 0.42. The index has been generally increasing since October 1991 (refer to Note to Users).

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, June 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1992 (Seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1992p	May 1992r	June 1991	June 1992/1991	June/May 1992	May/April 1992
	Number of employees *					
		Thousands		Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,034.0**	**10,006.9**	**10,204.0**	**-1.7**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,344.8**	**2,350.6**	**2,457.9**	**-4.6**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
Logging and forestry	55.6	55.9	55.0	1.0	-0.6	2.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	130.6	131.3	143.8	-9.1	-0.5	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,580.9	1,595.3	1,664.3	-5.0	-0.9	-0.6
Construction	429.2	426.0	450.3	-4.7	0.8	2.4
Service-producing industries	**7,690.2**	**7,658.0**	**7,752.7**	**-0.8**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	825.5	817.4	837.0	-1.4	1.0	0.9
Trade	1,878.6	1,872.0	1,916.2	-2.0	0.4	-0.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	667.4	664.8	682.9	-2.3	0.4	1.0
Community, business and personal services	3,734.7	3,723.9	3,732.9	0.0	0.3	0.2
Public administration	714.5	710.2	720.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	138.4	138.3	141.4	-2.1	0.0	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	37.7	38.7	38.4	-1.7	-2.5	1.1
Nova Scotia	283.2	283.4	287.8	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4
New Brunswick	225.3	226.1	231.2	-2.6	-0.4	0.7
Quebec	2,433.9	2,436.2	2,530.2	-3.8	-0.1	0.1
Ontario	4,037.7	4,008.0	4,092.0	-1.3	0.7	0.0
Manitoba	374.1	374.5	367.8	1.7	-0.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	298.8	300.3	293.9	1.7	-0.5	0.1
Alberta	977.2	972.6	992.9	-1.6	0.5	0.5
British Columbia	1,194.3	1,199.3	1,202.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3
Yukon	11.4	11.4	10.7	6.2	-0.5	-1.3
Northwest Territories	20.7	20.2	20.3	2.0	2.2	-1.6
	Average weekly earnings *					
		Dollars		Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**549.08**	**549.30**	**531.88**	**3.2**	**4.6**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**684.02**	**686.56**	**662.19**	**3.3**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Logging and forestry	709.00	712.21	720.16	-1.5	6.1	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	942.83	937.42	905.32	4.1	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	656.77	656.10	626.89	4.8	4.2	5.1
Construction	635.87	655.02	646.00	-1.6	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**507.96**	**506.46**	**490.46**	**3.6**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	700.35	704.37	681.46	2.8	5.9	3.6
Trade	403.82	400.19	392.94	2.8	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	590.89	589.54	561.86	5.2	3.8	0.3
Community, business and personal services	477.21	475.74	458.80	4.0	6.5	6.2
Public administration	724.20	725.39	701.49	3.2	1.9	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	506.49	507.28	500.22	1.3	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	447.68	444.94	426.36	5.0	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	490.14	490.63	476.53	2.9	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	490.13	493.48	479.80	2.2	5.3	3.8
Quebec	537.15	536.37	519.88	3.3	4.4	5.4
Ontario	578.83	579.55	556.82	4.0	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	486.94	486.63	477.50	2.0	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	472.62	473.01	465.60	1.5	4.4	4.7
Alberta	544.01	540.55	529.99	2.6	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	548.13	547.35	536.49	2.2	4.0	3.4
Yukon	680.38	677.52	623.57	9.1	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	712.55	707.04	704.69	1.1	6.0	5.1

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.
** For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1992p	May 1992 r	June 1991	June 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Number of employees *					
		Thousands			Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,240.5**	**10,099.9**	**10,419.0**	**-1.7**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,448.4**	**2,384.3**	**2,562.9**	**-4.5**	**-10.4**	**-4.4**
Logging and forestry	64.1	53.4	62.8	2.0	-1.3	-8.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	134.8	130.9	148.6	-9.3	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,632.3	1,620.1	1,716.4	-4.9	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	472.7	441.1	496.0	-4.7	-16.2	-0.8
Service-producing industries	**7,792.1**	**7,715.6**	**7,856.0**	**-0.8**	**-3.4**	**2.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	846.8	819.1	852.2	-0.6	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,901.9	1,870.7	1,938.5	-1.9	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	676.4	668.8	690.6	-2.1	-0.6	2.0
Community, business and personal services	3,770.6	3,773.3	3,766.6	0.1	-2.8	2.5
Public administration	741.0	722.4	747.1	-0.8	2.3	1.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	145.9	137.3	150.1	-2.8	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	41.0	40.1	41.7	-1.6	-3.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	291.2	284.8	296.2	-1.7	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	237.0	231.2	243.3	-2.6	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,517.0	2,478.5	2,613.5	-3.7	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,084.6	4,024.5	4,139.8	-1.3	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	382.0	379.5	376.6	1.4	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	306.7	306.1	301.9	1.6	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	988.6	975.1	1,002.9	-1.4	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,212.8	1,211.0	1,220.6	-0.6	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	12.2	11.5	11.5	6.4	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	21.4	20.3	20.9	2.4	-3.7	-0.8
	Average weekly earnings *					
		Dollars			Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**551.14**	**548.57**	**533.88**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**679.02**	**684.52**	**658.04**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Logging and forestry	692.34	700.09	700.60	-1.2	6.1	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	930.33	937.51	893.34	4.1	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	654.66	655.84	624.76	4.8	4.2	5.1
Construction	628.97	646.09	638.47	-1.5	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**510.96**	**506.56**	**493.38**	**3.6**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	693.70	704.64	677.02	2.5	5.9	3.6
Trade	405.13	401.56	393.91	2.8	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	596.18	591.47	568.48	4.9	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	481.36	475.27	462.89	4.0	6.5	6.2
Public administration	718.07	713.74	696.00	3.2	2.0	8.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	504.78	504.32	498.83	1.2	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	441.76	441.25	418.77	5.5	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	490.14	490.63	476.53	2.9	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	490.13	493.48	479.80	2.2	5.3	3.8
Quebec	537.15	536.37	519.88	3.3	4.4	5.4
Ontario	582.30	578.87	560.15	4.0	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	489.16	485.57	480.04	1.9	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	475.16	471.93	468.32	1.5	4.4	4.8
Alberta	544.89	539.09	531.07	2.6	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	550.76	548.44	539.08	2.2	4.0	3.4
Yukon	680.38	677.52	623.57	9.1	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	712.55	707.04	704.69	1.1	6.0	5.1

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.
** For all employees.*

■

Wholesale Trade

June 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.8 billion in June, up 0.6% from May. This was the fourth consecutive sales increase.

- Sales for five of the nine trade groups increased in June, but sales for three groups decreased and one remained unchanged. In terms of dollar impact, the strongest monthly growth was reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.3%). This was the second consecutive monthly increase in the other machinery group, following a 0.9% decline in April. Other increases were registered by merchants of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+2.0%) and by suppliers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+2.6). Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products recorded a 1.0% decrease in sales following two months of strong growth.

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, Quebec reported the highest monthly sales increase in June (+1.4%). Notable gains were also recorded in Manitoba (+7.4%) and Ontario (+0.6%). Lower sales were registered in June in British Columbia (-1.1%) and Alberta (-1.0%).

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In June, wholesale merchants' inventories rose to $24.8 billion, up 0.7% from the previous month.

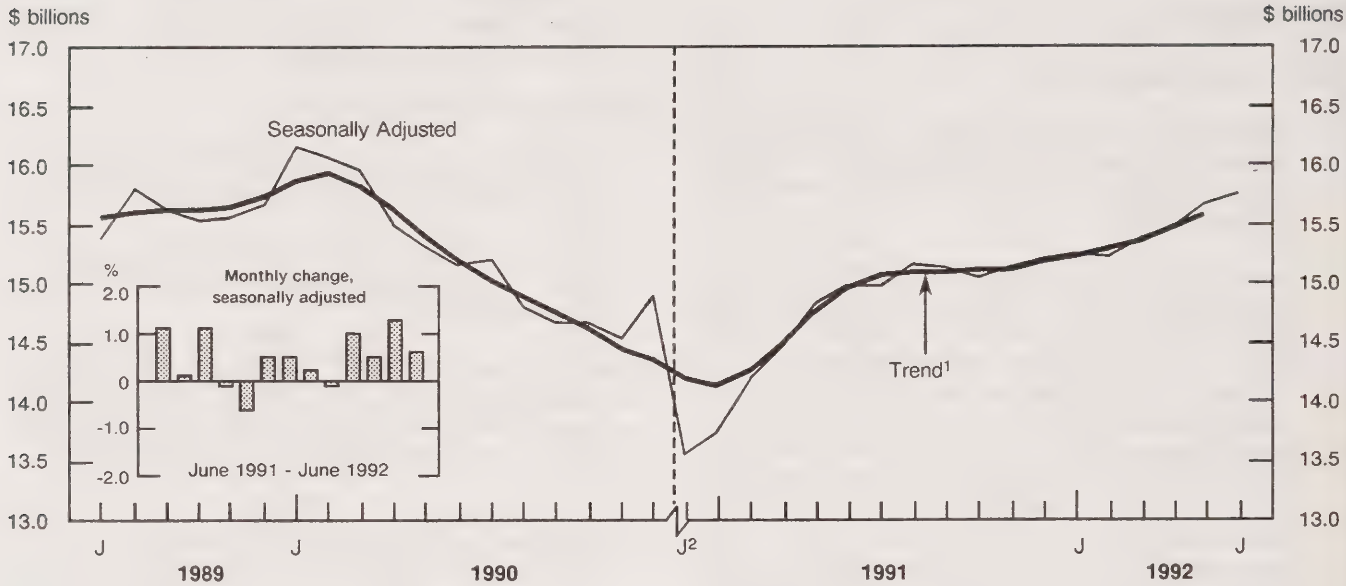
- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of June remained unchanged at 1.57:1, based on revised figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

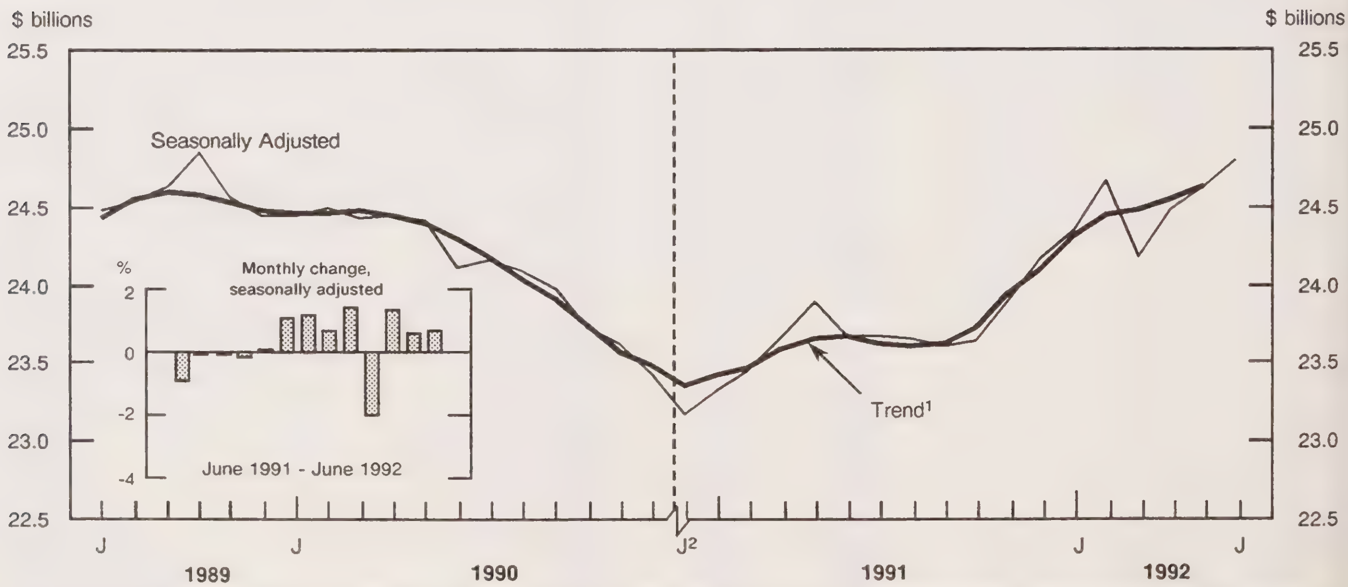
The June issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

2 *Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

June 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1991	May 1992[r]	June 1992[p]	June 1992/ 1991	June 1991	March 1992[r]	April 1992[r]	May 1992[r]	June 1992[p]	June/ May 1992	June 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,840	4,146	4,232	10.2	3,795	3,827	3,945	4,093	4,052	-1.0	6.8
Apparel and dry goods	268	291	325	21.4	361	382	369	373	392	5.2	8.7
Household goods	458	491	513	12.1	510	522	538	532	548	3.1	7.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,803	1,860	1,893	5.0	1,748	1,748	1,800	1,738	1,773	2.0	1.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,149	1,125	1,208	5.1	1,119	1,051	1,082	1,071	1,098	2.6	-1.8
Lumber and building materials	1,647	1,723	1,822	10.6	1,349	1,443	1,423	1,470	1,463	-0.5	8.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	391	418	419	7.3	324	358	354	346	344	-0.7	6.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,481	3,556	4,008	15.1	3,336	3,514	3,482	3,585	3,632	1.3	8.9
Other products	2,630	2,815	2,710	3.1	2,419	2,533	2,464	2,456	2,456	--	1.5
Total, all trades	**15,666**	**16,426**	**17,130**	**9.3**	**14,962**	**15,379**	**15,457**	**15,662**	**15,758**	**0.6**	**5.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	165	159	181	9.7	167	156	161	166	171	2.9	2.2
Prince Edward Island	37	46	51	39.8	37	41	43	45	48	8.5	31.8
Nova Scotia	410	394	418	1.8	371	316	340	360	360	0.1	-2.8
New Brunswick	273	249	263	-4.0	253	248	249	247	239	-3.1	-5.5
Quebec	3,793	4,103	4,224	11.4	3,715	3,771	3,827	3,923	3,977	1.4	7.1
Ontario	6,455	6,674	7,028	8.9	6,200	6,402	6,378	6,444	6,482	0.6	4.5
Manitoba	512	639	668	30.3	466	533	518	551	592	7.4	26.9
Saskatchewan	545	535	555	1.7	495	458	460	477	477	-0.2	-3.6
Alberta	1,517	1,528	1,600	5.5	1,383	1,424	1,426	1,413	1,399	-1.0	1.2
British Columbia	1,936	2,080	2,124	9.7	1,855	2,010	2,037	2,018	1,996	-1.1	7.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	19	20	-7.5	19	19	18	19	17	-9.2	-12.0

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1991	May 1992[r]	June 1992[p]	June 1992/ 1991	June 1991	March 1992[r]	April 1992[r]	May 1992[r]	June 1992[p]	June May/ 1992	June 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,680	3,002	3,005	12.1	2,716	2,837	2,878	2,957	3,002	1.5	10.5
Apparel and dry goods	841	871	912	8.4	788	856	843	834	847	1.5	7.5
Household goods	1,075	1,189	1,181	9.9	1,075	1,152	1,155	1,189	1,181	-0.7	9.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,371	3,708	3,690	9.5	3,373	3,407	3,563	3,663	3,703	1.1	9.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,065	2,199	2,134	3.4	2,026	2,058	2,051	2,063	2,073	0.5	2.3
Lumber and building materials	2,323	2,592	2,572	10.7	2,219	2,408	2,527	2,456	2,456	--	10.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,355	1,504	1,453	7.2	1,351	1,428	1,425	1,449	1,446	-0.2	7.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,093	7,201	7,107	0.2	7,035	7,026	7,053	7,025	7,043	0.3	0.1
Other products	2,987	3,039	2,986	--	3,078	3,000	2,983	2,982	3,039	1.9	-1.3
Total, all trades	**23,791**	**25,306**	**25,039**	**5.2**	**23,661**	**24,171**	**24,478**	**24,620**	**24,790**	**0.7**	**4.8**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date at August 14, 1992 decreased 3.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.9% to 1 938 269 cubic metres in June 1992, up from 1 779 311r (revised) cubic metres produced in June 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1992 totalled 2 800 637 cubic metres, an increase of 0.1% compared to 2 798 533 cubic metres in June 1991.

January to June 1992 production amounted to 11 544 583 cubic metres, an increase of 10.7% from the 10 427 792r cubic metres produced in the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 855 173 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1992, an increase of 1.5% from the 2 814 000 cubic metres produced in June 1991.

January to June 1992 production was 16 884 267 cubic metres, an increase of 6.8% from the 15 815 228 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Second Quarter 1992

For the quarter ending June 30, 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled $168.6 million, a decrease of 9.8% compared to $186.9r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1992 are now available. Data for the province of destination as well as export data are available.

The June 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

June 1992

At June 30, 1992, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $510 million, up $32 million from March 1992 but down $4 million from June 30, 1991. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or to make general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

July 1992

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or to make general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled $2,770.5 million, up 0.4% from $2,759.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $3,582.0 million, up 10.0% from $3,257.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, May 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 26, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
June 1992

Highlights

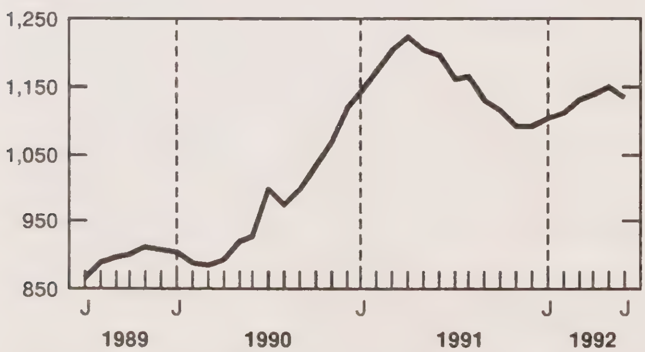
Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended June 20, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,134,000, down 1.1% from May.

- Between May and June 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased in all provinces except Ontario, where an increase of 2.3% was recorded. The larger decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island (-10.1%), Nova Scotia (-4.9%), the Yukon (-4.5%), Newfoundland (-4.3%), the Northwest Territories (-3.6%), New Brunswick (-3.2%), Quebec (-2.1%) and Saskatchewan (-1.2%). The changes in the other provinces were less than one percentage point.

- In June 1992, the amount paid[2] for regular benefits (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) was $1.3 billion, virtually unchanged from the previous month. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) was 5.0 million, also practically unchanged from May.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted
'000



Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In June 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,254,000, down 2.8% from the same month a year earlier. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 3.9% to 668,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.5% to 586,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries were equal to or exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries June 1992	% Change June 1992/1991
Sudbury	6,660	22%
Thunder Bay	5,630	17%
London	11,890	-21%
Windsor	9,730	-18%
Vancouver	59,260	-15%
Hull	8,840	-12%
Regina	4,570	-10%
Victoria	9,260	-10%

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- In June 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.5 billion, up 16.7% from June 1991. The increase was in part explained by the greater number of working days available in June 1992 compared to June 1991. From January to June, $10.6 billion in benefits was paid, up 9.7% from the same period a year earlier. For the same six-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.8% to $255.39 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.6% to 40.6 million.

[3] *Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.*

- A total of 293,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1992, up 14.3% from the same month a year earlier. Since January 1992, 1,820,000 claims have been received, a decrease of 1.9% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The June 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for April, May and June 1992 and will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

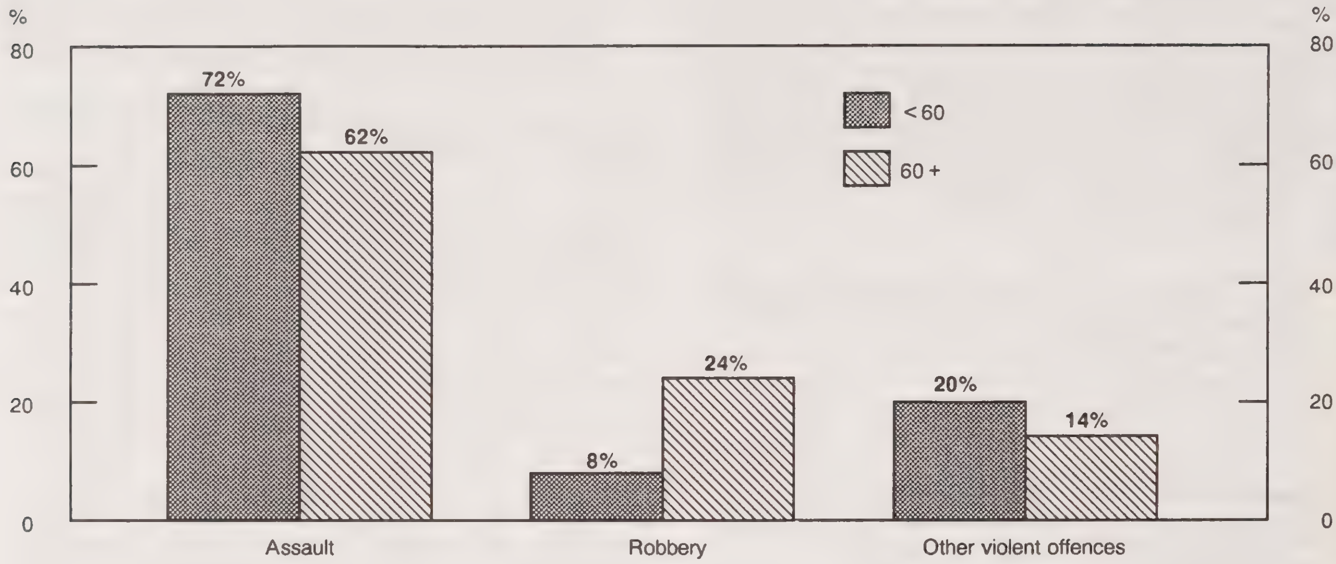
Seasonally adjusted data **Regular Benefits**	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992	June 1991	% change June 1992/ May 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,134p	1,147p	1,135r	1,194	-1.1
Amount paid ($000)	1,263,579	1,260,736	1,231,876	1,306,167	0.2
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,992	5,004	4,897	5,310	-0.2

Unadjusted data	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992	June 1991	% change June 1992/ June 1991
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,254 p	1,398 p	1,566 r	1,290	-2.8
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,034 p	1,139 p	1,289 r	1,104	-6.3
Claims received (000)	293	239	261	256	14.3
Amount paid ($000)	1,505,271	1,577,269	1,796,585	1,290,171	16.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,946	6,119	6,778	5,426	9.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	248.71	253.76	256.05	237.56	4.7

Year-to-date	January to June		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,497p	1,501	-0.3
Claims received (000)	1,820	1,856	-1.9
Amount paid ($000)	10,621,841	9,681,045	9.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	40,598	39,555	2.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	255.39	243.63	4.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

Selected Offences by Age of Violent Crime Victim*, 13 Police Departments, 1988-1991



* *Excludes unknown age (1%).*
Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Elderly Victims of Violent Crime
1988-1991

Although surveys have shown that the general fear of crime is relatively high among the elderly, an analysis of data from 13 police departments found that only 3% of violent crime victims were 60 years of age and older, considerably less than their corresponding proportion in the 1991 Canadian population (16%). This indicates that elderly persons face a lower risk of becoming victims of violent crime than do younger individuals.

Highlights

- The majority of all violent crime victims were the victims of assault.
- In comparison to younger victims, a larger proportion of elderly (60 and older) victims of violent crime were robbed (24% versus 8%). However, fewer than one in 10 robbery victims were elderly.
- While there were equal proportions of males and females among younger victims, only 40% of the elderly victims were female. Since females comprise 56% of the elderly in the overall population, this indicates that, in comparison to their proportion in the overall population, an even smaller percentage of elderly females were victims of violent crime.
- Data from the Homicide Survey show that between 1981 and 1990, approximately 11% of the homicide victims were reported to be elderly, which is less than their proportion in the overall population. Among homicide victims, a higher proportion of elderly victims (40%) were killed during the commission of another criminal offence (in particular robbery or theft) than younger victims (17%). Younger victims were most often killed for personal reasons, such as anger or revenge.

- Elderly victims were killed most frequently through beatings, while younger victims were killed more often by shootings. In addition, almost 80% of the homicides of elderly people occurred in the victims' homes compared to less than one-half of other homicides.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Elderly Victims of Violent Crime, 1980-1991, Vol. 12, No. 15 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023). ■

Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges And Related Institutions

1991-92 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Preliminary data for the fall of 1991 indicate increased full-time enrolment for postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions[1]. Compared to data compiled for the same period in 1990, enrolments in 1991 increased 3.8% to 341,717 students.

- Full-time enrolment increases over 1990 levels occurred in both career programs (4.0%) and university transfer programs[2] (3.4%). These figures continue the upward trend in full-time postsecondary enrolment that has prevailed since 1989, increasing by 8% over the three-year period.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Preliminary data on the number of students in community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally represent a slight overestimate of final enrolment counts at the national level.*

- Enrolment increases in career programs ranged from 0.5% in Saskatchewan to 15.9% in New Brunswick. The significant increase in university transfer programs (8.7%) registered in British Columbia was partly attributed to the popularity of university degree programs offered at certain colleges there.

For further information about this survey, contact the Postsecondary Education Section (613-951-8285), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, or fax (613-951-9040).

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[1] *By definition, this population refers to postsecondary non-degree-granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, the general and vocational colleges (CEGEP) and other institutions providing training in specialized fields (e.g., agriculture, arts and forestry). Schools of nursing and other training programs (postsecondary level) that are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.*

[2] *Career programs prepare a student to enter an occupation upon completion of the program at an occupational level between that of the university-trained professional and the skilled tradesperson. Secondary school completion is a normal prerequisite for entry and these programs require at least 24 weeks for completion. University transfer programs require secondary school completion to enter and provide a student with a standing equivalent to the first or second year of a university degree program.* □

Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges and Related Institutions
Fall 1991 and Percentage Changes from Fall 1990 (preliminary data)

Province/Territory	Enrolment in Career Programs	% Change	Enrolment in University Transfer Programs	% Change	Total Postsecondary Enrolment Programs	% Change
Newfoundland	4,344	9.3	–	–	4,344	9.3
Prince Edward Island	1,058	10.7	–	–	1,058	10.7
Nova Scotia	2,735	1.2	–	–	2,735	1.2
New Brunswick	3,172	15.9	–	–	3,172	15.9
Quebec	72,996	4.8	86,668	2.2	159,664	3.4
Ontario	106,221	3.4	–	–	106,221	3.4
Manitoba	4,063	5.8	69	-16.9	4,132	5.3
Saskatchewan	3,523	0.5	–	–	3,523	0.5
Alberta	21,725	3.1	5,126	4.1	26,851	3.3
British Columbia	13,236	1.1	16,130	8.7	29,366	5.1
Yukon	137	25.7 [1]	125	21.4 [1]	262	23.6 [1]
Northwest Territories	383	52.6 [1]	6	-60.0 [1]	389	46.2 [1]
Canada	**233,593**	**4.0**	**108,124**	**3.4**	**341,717**	**3.8**

[1] *The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1992.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Elderly Victims of Violent Crime, 1988-1991. Vol. 12, No. 15.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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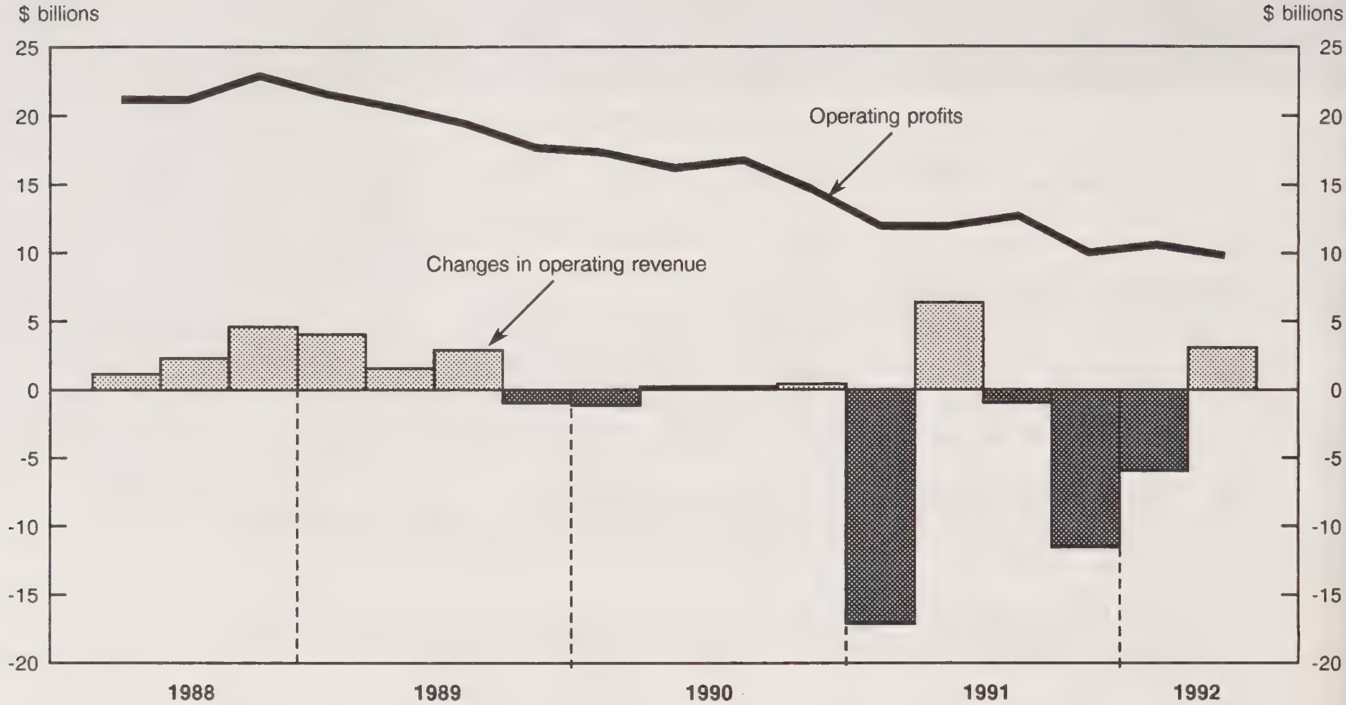
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Second Quarter 1992

Profits Summary

(Seasonally Adjusted)

In the second quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises decreased to $9.7 billion from $10.6 billion in the first quarter of 1992. This 8.5% decrease offset the 7.5% increase in the first quarter of 1992. In 1991, profits decreased 21% in the fourth quarter after a 6% increase in the third quarter. Profits are well below the peak of $22.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988.

The overall decline in second quarter profits resulted from a fall of 50% in the financial industries – from $3.2 billion in the first quarter to $1.6 billion in the second quarter. Financial industry profits have now declined for two consecutive quarters, and profit levels have been reduced to less than half of their 1991 average and less than one-third of the peak level in the fourth quarter of 1988. The chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries dominated the profit slide, falling $1.5 billion in the quarter.

Operating profits of the non-financial industries rose $680 million to $8.2 billion in the second quarter of 1992, following a $1.3 billion increase in the first quarter. Increases in operating profits have been registered in four of the last five quarters; the one decrease during the period was largely due to write-offs and restructuring of operations. Second quarter profits were 1.8% above the levels attained in the first quarter of 1991 but less than half of the peak recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988. In the second quarter of 1992 profits were up in 11 of the 22 industries, with the largest increases in petroleum and natural gas, and consumer goods and services. The largest decline was recorded in the beverages and tobacco industry.

Industry Highlights
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits increased to $1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1992 from $0.9 billion in the first quarter. In 1991, profits ranged from $0.6 billion in the second quarter to $1.3 billion in the third quarter. Higher crude oil prices contributed to the profit improvement in the current quarter.

Consumer Goods and Services: Operating profits recovered to $160 million from a loss of $205 million in the first quarter. However, in spite of the improvement, profits remained well below the recent peak of $1.7 billion achieved in the first quarter of 1989.

Beverages and Tobacco: Operating profits fell to $484 million in the second quarter of 1992 from $660 million in the first quarter. Second quarter results were in line with the $455 million average quarterly profits of 1991.

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits declined by $1.5 billion, from a $1.0 billion profit in the first quarter of 1992 to an operating loss of $0.5 billion. The decline was mainly due to large loan-loss provisions for non-performing loans. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged $1.2 billion.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits decreased $14 million in the second quarter to $377 million, following an increase of $77 million in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged $311 million in 1991.

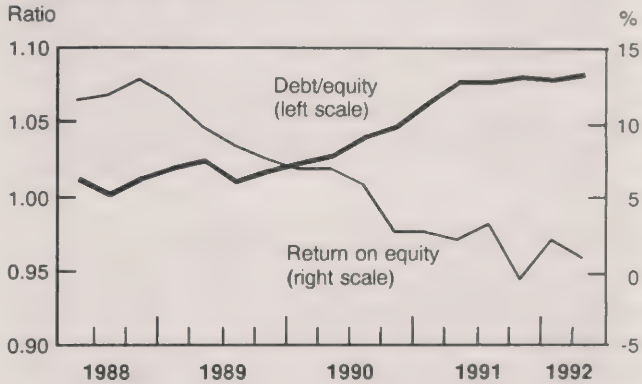
Trust Companies: Operating profits decreased to $32 million in the second quarter of 1992 from $114 million in the first quarter of 1992. The decrease reflected large loan-loss provisions for non-performing loans and impaired investments.

Statement of Change in Financial Position

This statement provides information about the operating, financing and investing activities of enterprises and the effects of those activities on cash resources. Operating activities generated $14.0 billion in cash in the second quarter compared to $8.0 billion in the first quarter and $24.0 billion in the final quarter of 1991. Financing activities generated $11.3 billion in cash, compared to $9.6 billion in the previous quarter and $10.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991. Increases in deposit levels of banks and other deposit-accepting institutions and in financing through bonds and debentures were partly offset by declines in financing through bank borrowing, equity, and other financing activities.

Cash applied to investment activities was $9.9 billion in the second quarter compared to $15.3 billion in the previous quarter. Cash applied to purchase fixed assets rose to $8.3 billion in the second quarter, up from $6.6 billion. Dividend payments totalled $5.7 billion, up slightly from the previous quarter.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, fell to 0.6% from 2.0% in the first quarter. This ratio peaked at over 12% in 1988 and deteriorated into a negative position by the final quarter of 1991.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator remained unchanged at 1.08 for the fifth consecutive quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics
Second Quarter 1992

	2nd Quarter 1992	1st Quarter 1992	4th Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991
			($ billions)	
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	75.9	73.9	83.4	79.2
Accounts Receivable	129.4	124.3	127.9	134.1
Inventories	124.1	124.6	126.2	129.3
Investments	425.7	417.6	413.8	408.4
Loans	628.5	628.9	617.9	605.8
Capital Assets	445.4	447.5	443.7	451.1
All Other Assets	149.1	146.5	147.1	148.7
Total Assets	**1,978.1**	**1,963.3**	**1,960.0**	**1,956.6**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	594.2	585.6	580.3	569.7
Accounts Payable	164.0	163.0	168.4	167.5
Borrowing	467.0	466.9	463.6	468.1
All Other Liabilities	321.4	314.6	318.7	316.5
Total Liabilities	**1,546.6**	**1,530.1**	**1,531.0**	**1,521.8**
Share Capital	227.9	225.2	219.7	213.4
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	203.6	208.0	209.3	221.4
Total Equity	**431.5**	**433.2**	**429.0**	**434.8**
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Cash from Operating Activities	14.0	8.0	24.0	–
Cash from Financing Activities	11.3	9.6	10.6	–
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	9.9	15.3	12.2	–
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	8.3	6.6	10.0	–
Cash Applied to Dividends	5.7	5.6	7.0	–
			Seasonally Adjusted	
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	263.9	260.8	266.8	278.3
Operating Profit	9.7	10.6	9.9	12.6
Profit before extraordinary gains	0.7	2.1	-0.8	3.3
Net Profit	**0.7**	**2.1**	**-1.0**	3.3

– *Nil or zero.*

Industrial Product Price Index

July 1992

Preliminary data indicate that in July the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) increased 0.1% to 108.9 from a revised 108.8 in June 1992. Eight of the 21 major product groups posted index increases, six posted decreases, and seven were unchanged. The largest advances were noted in the indices for petroleum and coal products (1.2%), chemical products (0.8%), and primary metal products (0.5%). Declines were reported in knitted products and clothing (-0.9%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.4%). The July 1992 IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.1% from the previous month.

Between July 1991 and July 1992 the IPPI rose 0.6%. The highest index increases were recorded in autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (3.9%) and in fruit, vegetables and miscellaneous food products (1.9%). However, these increases were partly offset by the 3.8% decrease in the paper and paper products index. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was 0.7% higher than in July 1991.

July marked the seventh consecutive monthly increase in the first-stage intermediate goods index (1.1%), but the second-stage intermediate goods index decreased 0.1%. The finished goods price index was 1.9% higher than a year earlier, while the intermediate products index was 0.3% lower.

Highlights

- The chemical products price index for July was 0.8% higher than in June 1992, mainly because of the 4.8% increase in the prices of organic industrial chemicals. The chemical products price index advanced 0.1% from the July 1991 level, with price changes reported in this category including a 2.8% increase for pharmaceutical products and a 1.0% decrease for industrial chemicals.

- The petroleum and coal products index increased 1.2% in July, due primarily to the 1.7% rise in gasoline and fuel oil prices. However, since July 1991, lower gasoline prices pushed the petroleum and coal products index down 1.0%, but this decrease was almost totally offset by higher prices for fuel oil and other fuels.

- The upward movement of the primary metal products index that began in January 1992 continued in July with a 0.5% increase over the previous month. This increase was mainly attributable to the 7.4% rise in copper and copper alloy prices and the reversal of the price trend in the nickel market, which posted a 4.6% increase following five consecutive monthly declines. But despite this reversal, nickel prices were still 6.9% lower than in July 1991. The primary metal products index was down 0.6% from the previous year, partly because of lower nickel prices, but also because of the 6.5% drop in the iron and steel products index to 99.3, its lowest level since May 1986.

- A 1.2% decline from the previous month was reported in the clothing price index, and the knitted products and clothing group index was down 0.9%. The knitted products and clothing index posted a 0.4% decrease for the year ending July 1992, owing primarily to the 0.5% decrease in the clothing price index over that period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of September 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index July 1992[2]	July 1992/ June 1992	July 1992/ July 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**108.9**	**0.1**	**0.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**107.2**	**0.2**	**-0.3**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	105.5	1.1	-0.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.7	-0.1	-0.2
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.5**	**0.0**	**1.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.4	0.0	1.0
Capital equipment	10.4	110.9	0.0	2.6
All other finished goods	19.3	109.3	0.0	2.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.2	-0.1	1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.3	0.0	1.9
Beverages	2.0	122.5	0.2	1.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	0.0	9.4
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	-0.1	-0.8
Textile products	2.2	109.4	0.0	-0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.0	-0.9	-0.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	112.2	-0.4	0.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.6	0.1	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.1	0.1	-3.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.3	-0.1	1.8
Primary metal products	7.7	103.0	0.5	-0.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.0	-0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.7	0.0	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.7	0.0	3.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.1	0.1	0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	-0.1	-0.5
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.1	1.2	-1.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.2	0.8	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.8	0.1	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.4	0.0	-4.0

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input-Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

July 1992

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) rose 1.8% in July 1992 to a preliminary level of 109.5, marking its sixth consecutive monthly increase. Major contributors to this advance were the price increases of 3.8% for mineral fuels, 2.8% for wood, and 3.1% for non-ferrous metals. Decreases were noted in vegetable products (-1.6%) and animal and animal products (-0.6%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.7% from the previous month, continuing the upward trend that began in November 1991.

In July 1992, the RMPI was 6.9% higher than in July 1991, owing mainly to increases in the mineral fuels (14.0%) and wood (11.6%) indexes. Declines were noted in the indexes for animal and animal products (-1.1%) and non-metallic minerals (-4.3%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 3.8% from July 1991 to July 1992. Since the trend reversal observed in November 1991, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 8.7%.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index posted its sixth consecutive monthly increase in July 1992. The 3.8% rise was due mainly to a 4.1% advance in crude mineral oil prices. Prices for crude mineral oils have risen steadily since January 1992, advancing a total of 21.1% since that date. The mineral fuels index increased 14.0% since July 1991, due mainly to a 14.8% increase in crude mineral oil prices.

- Also advancing for the sixth month in a row was the wood price index, up 2.8% in July. This increase was mainly caused by a 3.9% rise in log and bolt prices. Owing to the upward trend in log and bolt prices over the last 12 months (17.9%), the wood index gained 11.6%. Lower pulpwood prices (-2.6%) had a moderating effect on the overall annual increase.

- The non-ferrous metals index recorded a 3.1% advance in July, mainly because of higher prices for copper concentrates (8.4%), lead concentrates (7.5%), and nickel concentrates (3.1%). The 10.9% drop in the zinc concentrate index counteracted the overall monthly increase. Compared with the July 1991 results, the non-ferrous metals index rose 6.2%, with increases in the copper concentrate (16.3%) and zinc concentrate (13.1%) prices, while declines were noted in radioactive concentrates (-12.7%) and nickel concentrates (-9.4%).

- The animal and animal products index edged down 0.6% in July, primarily as a result of lower prices for hogs for slaughter (-5.3%) and fish (-4.7%). This month-to-month decrease was offset by the 3.4% increase in the cattle for slaughter index. Over the past year the animal and animal products index fell 1.1%, with the largest declines reported in hogs for slaughter (-11.3%), poultry (-4.4%), and fish (-1.9%). Stronger prices for cattle for slaughter (2.9%), unprocessed milk (1.9%) and furs, hides and skins (8.3%) cushioned the overall annual decline.

- The vegetable products index fell 1.6% in July, mainly owing to price declines in grains (-4.4%), oilseeds (-1.4%), and cocoa, coffee and tea (-1.6%). The 2.3% rise in the unrefined sugar index offset these declines. As a result of rising prices for grains (18.6%) and oilseeds (11.7%), the vegetable products index increased 3.1% from the July 1991 level. Lower prices for potatoes (-20.7%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-18.5%), and vegetable textile fibres (-18.3%) partially offset the overall year-over-year increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance	Index July 1992[1]	July 1992/ June 1992	July 1992/ July 1991
			% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**109.5**	**1.8**	**6.9**
Mineral fuels	32	113.0	3.8	14.0
Vegetable products	10	91.2	-1.6	3.1
Animal and animal products	25	104.7	-0.6	-1.1
Wood	13	139.7	2.8	11.6
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	-0.7	6.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	101.0	3.1	6.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.4	-0.3	-4.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	107.8	0.7	3.8

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

1991 (Revised) and First Half of 1992 (Preliminary)

The indexes for 1992 are calculated from data representing the first six months of 1992. Some items within the series designate unique goods and are collected via an end of year mail survey. Their last registered index level was carried forward for the first six months of 1992.

Preliminary estimates for the first half of 1992 show only moderate changes from the revised 1991 estimates at the total model level. The transmission line index decreased by 1.2%; the other indexes increased by 0.3% to 0.8%.

The revised 1991 annual indexes for all models except the transformer station have remained virtually the same. Because of a revision to the power transformer index within the transformer station index, there was a more substantial decrease in the total index from 1990 to 1991 (-3.6%) than previously indicated.

The labour costs within the models showed increases from 2.5% to 3%. Many steel products required in the various structural components of the models showed price decreases in 1992, especially fabricated base plates (-15%). Wood pole indexes decreased in 1992 with transmission line pole prices showing the greatest reduction, by 12.2%, due to competition among manufacturers.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September 1992. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

April 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $22.2 million in April 1992. Operating revenues of $599.5 million were down $36.0 million or 5.7% from the April 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 3.5% from April 1991. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 1.7%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 2.1%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1992 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

August 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1 amounted to 28 820 tonnes as compared with 28 990 tonnes last month and 24 150 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order the statistical bulletin *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115) contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

June 1992

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The June issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, May 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, October-December 1991.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116; Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

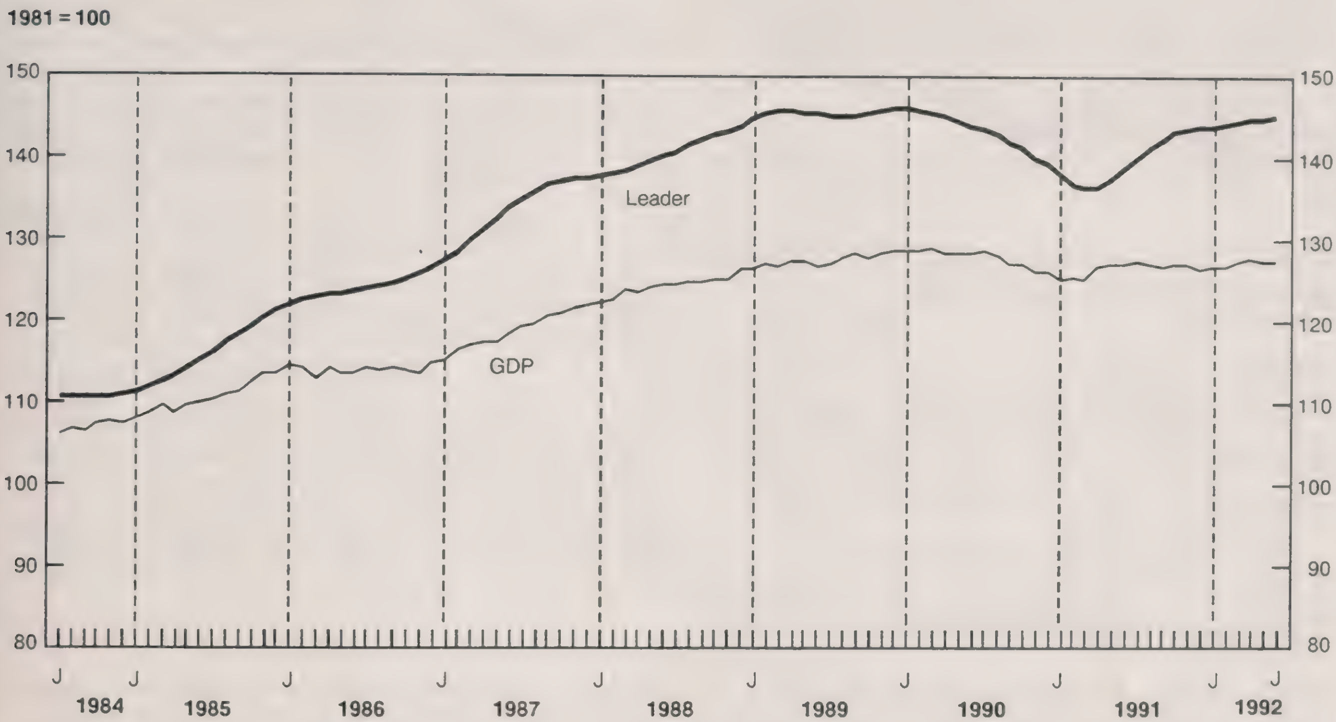
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

June 1992

Growth in the composite leading index rose from 0.1% in May to 0.2% in June, following revised gains of 0.1% or 0.2% in every month since January. Only three components fell in June, one less than in May, as manufacturing demand recovered from declines in May. The upturn in June also was encouraging because it reflected the most widespread increase in the unsmoothed index of the year to date, with only one of the 10 components recording a decline.

Household demand picked up in June. The housing index continued to post modest gains, led by housing starts (which rose further in July), while furniture and appliance sales also rose steadily. Sales of other durable goods fell only marginally (-0.1%) compared to recent months, while firming demand for personal services led to a smaller decline in services employment.

New orders for durable goods were stable in June, after falling 0.3% in May, as demand firmed in most major industry groups. Only part of this demand was met by selling inventories, however, which slowed the growth of the ratio of shipments to stocks. The average workweek remained unchanged as it has since February, as firms have been cautious about boosting production.

The financial market indicators evolved the same as in May. The stock market fell another 0.8%, its fourth straight drop. The money supply grew by 0.1% again, after a peak rate of increase of 0.6% in February.

The U.S. leading indicator recorded its fourth consecutive 0.4% gain in June. The unsmoothed index fell, however (as did Canadian exports to the U.S. in June) as industrial production and retail sales fell.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

For more information on the economy, the September issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of September 14-18. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	April	May	June	May	June
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**144.9**	**145.2**
Unsmoothed	0.6	-0.2	1.1	145.1	146.7
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.7	0.2	0.1	1,024.4 [4]	1,025.6 [4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	3,524.7 [4]	3,520.0 [4]
Housing index[1]	1.0	1.3	1.4	127.8	129.6
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	0.0	-0.3	0.0	8,934 [4]	8,936 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.37	1.38
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	1,744	1,734
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.4	0.4	0.4	202.7	203.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	3,466	3,438
Money supply (MI) ($1981)3	0.4	0.1	0.1	24,576 [4]	24,599 [4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

International Travel Account

Second Quarter 1992 (Preliminary Estimates)

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of $1.9 billion (in current dollars) during the second quarter of 1992, as both receipts from non-residents and Canadian foreign expenditures decreased.

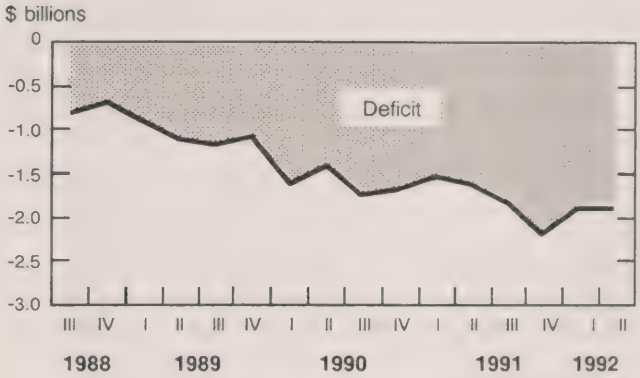
Highlights

- Receipts from the United States increased 0.6% to $1.2 billion compared with the preceding quarter, but receipts from all other countries decreased 5.3% to $913 million.
- Total payments decreased as expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents dropped 1.7% from the previous quarter to $2.7 billion. This decrease outweighed the 2.3% increase in payments to all other countries, which rose to $1.3 billion.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account in current dollars showed a deficit of $1.9 billion during the second quarter of 1992. The travel balance with the United States deteriorated compared to the same quarter of 1991, registering a deficit of $1.6 billion. Meanwhile, the travel balance with all other countries also deteriorated, reaching -$237 million.

Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



The April-June 1992 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(millions of $)

	1991p					1992p	
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II
	Seasonally Adjusted*						
United States							
Receipts	1,114	1,159	1,134	1,112	4,519	1,172	1,179
Payments	2,462	2,593	2,784	2,965	10,804	2,756	2,710
Balance	-1,348	-1,434	-1,650	-1,853	-6,285	-1,583	-1,531
All other countries							
Receipts	951	899	916	835	3,601	964	913
Payments	1,144	1,094	1,120	1,202	4,561	1,276	1,305
Balance	-193	-195	-204	-368	-960	-311	-392
Total, all countries							
Receipts	2,066	2,058	2,050	1,947	8,120	2,137	2,092
Payments	3,606	3,687	3,904	4,167	15,365	4,032	4,015
Balance	-1,541	-1,629	-1,855	-2,221	-7,245	-1,895	-1,923
	Unadjusted						
United States							
Receipts	554	1,190	2,071	704	4,519	578	1,227
Payments	2,746	2,822	2,801	2,435	10,804	3,054	2,871
Balance	-2,192	-1,632	-730	-1,731	-6,285	-2,476	-1,644
All other countries							
Receipts	483	959	1,610	549	3,601	499	970
Payments	1,250	1,014	1,267	1,030	4,561	1,385	1,207
Balance	-767	-55	343	-481	-960	-886	-237
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,037	2,149	3,681	1,253	8,120	1,077	2,197
Payments	3,996	3,836	4,068	3,465	15,365	4,439	4,078
Balance	-2,959	-1,687	-387	-2,212	-7,245	-3,362	-1,881

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Building Permits

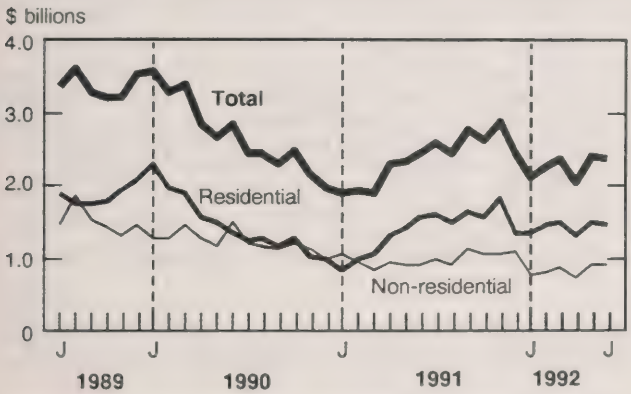
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
June 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined to $2,355 million in June, down 1.8% from $2,398 million in May. Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors contributed to this decline. The British Columbia region (including the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) reported the largest declines in the value of residential (-8.9%) and non-residential (-29.3%) projects in June.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for April and May, preliminary data for June.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits fell 2.4% to $1,442 million in June, down from $1,477 million in May. This was only the second decrease recorded in the value of residential projects in 1992.

- The value of building permits for June decreased 9.5% to $417 million in the multi-family dwelling sector, but increased 0.9% to $1,025 million in the single-family dwelling sector.

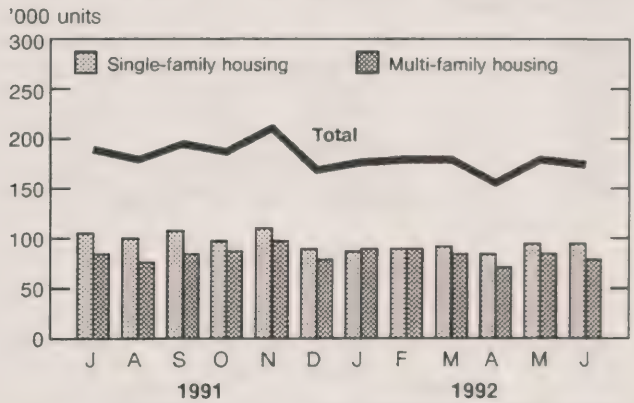
- During June, the value of residential building permits declined in all regions except for Ontario, where an increase of 4.4% was recorded.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Exceptionally, the release of June 1992 preliminary figures includes revisions to April and May 1992 figures. These revisions are applicable only to the seasonally adjusted data in matrices 80, 129 and 992.*
>
> *In order to improve the availability of its data, the Current Investment Indicators Section now introduces a new table entitled Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits.*

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in June was down 2.1% to 173,000 units at an annual rate. This drop came entirely from the multiple-dwelling sector (-6.3% to 78,000 units). The single-dwelling sector reported a 1.6% increase in the number of dwelling units to 95,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for April and May, preliminary data for June.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for July 1992

- The advance estimate for July indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined to $1,358 million, down 5.5% from the revised value[1] for June ($1,437 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in July fell 6.5% to 161,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised level of 172,000 units reported in June.

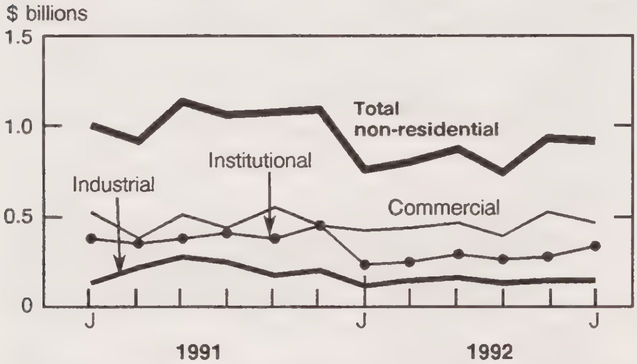
---

1 *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for July results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including June.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits decreased 0.9% in June to $913 million, down from $921 million in May.
- The value of building permits for commercial projects declined 13.8% to $450 million in June. However, the value of building permits increased 20.8% to $327 million in the institutional sector and increased 6.1% to $136 million in the industrial sector.
- The British Columbia region (-29.3%), Quebec (-7.2%) and the Atlantic region (-3.3%) were responsible for the decrease recorded in the non-residential sector in June.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

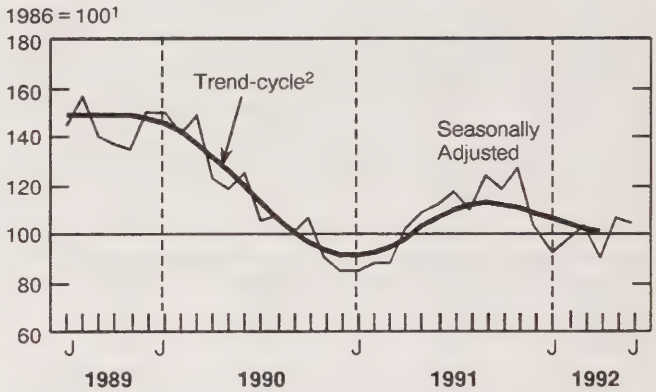


Note: Revised data for April and May, preliminary data for June.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell to its lowest level in a year with a 1.5% drop to 100.5 in April, down from 102.0 in March.
- The short-term trend declined 2.2% in the non-residential sector to 86.9 and fell 1.1% in the residential sector to 110.5 in April.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The June 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the second week of September.

For further information on statistics, contact Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

June 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	June 1992 p	May 1992 r	June/ May 1992	June 1992/ 1991	June 1992 p	May 1992 r	June/ May 1992	June 1992/ 1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,355,293**	**2,398,181**	**-1.8**	**-3.8**	**2,997,873**	**2,861,306**	**4.8**	**8.5**
Residential	1,442,064	1,476,801	-2.4	-7.2	1,837,799	1,882,603	-2.4	4.9
Non-residential	913,229	921,380	-0.9	2.0	1,160,074	978,703	18.5	14.7
Industrial	136,460	128,618	6.1	-13.2	209,023	116,690	79.1	11.2
Commercial	449,928	522,202	-13.8	0.5	579,844	571,538	1.5	9.6
Institutional	326,841	270,560	20.8	12.7	371,207	290,475	27.8	26.1
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**132,175**	**135,293**	**-2.3**	**11.2**	**200,759**	**181,756**	**10.5**	**28.5**
Residential	77,788	79,066	-1.6	-4.1	132,187	129,330	2.2	15.6
Non-residential	54,387	56,227	-3.3	44.0	68,572	52,426	30.8	63.7
Industrial	5,486	4,147	32.3	140.5	4,985	7,018	-29.0	179.6
Commercial	22,300	31,610	-29.5	-3.5	30,314	31,238	-3.0	2.5
Institutional	26,601	20,470	30.0	114.7	33,273	14,170	134.8	215.5
Quebec								
Total Construction	**457,845**	**496,015**	**-7.7**	**-13.9**	**541,869**	**626,215**	**-13.5**	**-2.4**
Residential	294,663	320,183	-8.0	-11.2	337,158	435,387	-22.6	0.3
Non-residential	163,182	175,832	-7.2	-18.3	204,711	190,828	7.3	-6.5
Industrial	13,751	17,454	-21.2	106.4	33,283	14,188	134.6	83.8
Commercial	91,259	108,997	-16.3	-22.8	101,445	123,055	-17.6	-17.6
Institutional	58,172	49,381	17.8	-22.3	69,983	53,585	30.6	-10.0
Ontario								
Total Construction	**912,947**	**873,343**	**4.5**	**-15.3**	**1,232,598**	**966,929**	**27.5**	**-0.4**
Residential	576,884	552,791	4.4	-14.4	747,395	663,169	12.7	-1.9
Non-residential	336,063	320,552	4.8	-16.9	485,203	303,760	59.7	2.0
Industrial	50,931	55,526	-8.3	-51.2	64,646	64,791	-0.2	-40.2
Commercial	177,859	177,096	0.4	17.8	270,034	156,280	72.8	26.8
Institutional	107,273	87,930	22.0	-28.1	150,523	82,689	82.0	-2.5
Prairies								
Total Construction	**381,497**	**324,410**	**17.6**	**44.5**	**492,994**	**369,170**	**33.5**	**61.3**
Residential	186,884	189,055	-1.1	21.0	239,609	251,572	-4.8	31.8
Non-residential	194,613	135,355	43.8	77.7	253,385	117,598	115.5	104.5
Industrial	58,692	35,008	67.7	144.8	91,957	18,655	392.9	255.5
Commercial	71,031	62,513	13.6	25.9	90,718	58,234	55.8	31.7
Institutional	64,890	37,834	71.5	122.8	70,710	40,709	73.7	142.6
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**470,829**	**569,120**	**-17.3**	**3.3**	**529,653**	**717,236**	**-26.2**	**4.2**
Residential	305,845	335,706	-8.9	-2.1	381,450	403,145	-5.4	6.8
Non-residential	164,984	233,414	-29.3	15.0	148,203	314,091	-52.8	-2.1
Industrial	7,600	16,483	-53.9	-61.7	14,152	12,038	17.6	-58.5
Commercial	87,479	141,986	-38.4	-11.7	87,333	202,731	-56.9	-7.7
Institutional	69,905	74,945	-6.7	184.7	46,718	99,322	-53.0	106.0

[1] Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figure.
r Revised figure.

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

May 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in May amounted to 8.0 million cubic metres, an increase of 1.5% from May 1991. Year-to-date production rose 3.1% over the same period in 1991, to 41.0 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 11.4% from May 1991 to 1.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 11.3 million cubic metres, a decrease of 4.4% from last year.
- Exports of crude oil increased 4.3% from May 1991 to 4.0 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 20.4 million cubic metres, 5.6% higher than in 1991.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.6 billion cubic metres, posted an 11.5% gain over May 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 8.3% higher than a year earlier.
- Exports of natural gas, at 4.7 billion cubic metres, rose 25.9% over May 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 23.4 billion cubic metres, posted a 19.5% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The May 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1992	% change from May 1991	January-May 1992	% change from January-May 1991
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 027.7	1.5	41 020.6	3.1
Exports	4 014.1	4.3	20 427.7	5.6
Imports	1 893.4	-11.4	11 281.0	-4.4
Refinery receipts	5 930.6	-8.8	32 201.7	-1.6
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 601.4	11.5	48 745.2	8.3
Exports	4 722.5	25.9	23 426.7	19.5
Canadian sales	3 756.7	4.1	27 788.2	1.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Report

July 1, 1992

Total pig numbers for Canada on July 1, 1992 were estimated at 10,293,000, a 1% decrease from the year-earlier level of 10,404,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,035,900, a decrease of 1% from 1,050,900 a year earlier. Farrowings are expected to decrease by 3% during the third quarter and by 3% in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Total cattle and calves in Canada on July 1, 1992 were estimated at 13,002,100 head, up 1% from the year-earlier level of 12,842,900. Beef cows were estimated at 3,969,400 head, up 4% higher than 3,827,600 on July 1, 1991. The beef cow numbers were up 3% in the East and 4% in the West. Dairy cow numbers declined and were estimated at 1,290,500 on July 1, 1992, which was 2% less than the year-earlier 1,313,300.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada on July 1, 1992 were estimated at 914,100, down 1% from the year-earlier 919,300. The population of sheep aged one year and over decreased by 1%, while the population of lambs under one year of age remained virtually the same.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1166, 1184-1186, 5645, 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1992 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available in early September. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

Second Quarter 1992

Preliminary monthly Level I financial data for April, May and June 1992 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers in the first half of 1992 reported an operating loss of $212 million, an improvement of 12% compared to the $241 million operating loss reported for the first half of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the second quarter of 1992 will be published in the September issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 22, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 22, 1992 totalled 271 318 tonnes, a 0.03% increase from the preceding week's total of 271 229 tonnes and up 3.4% from the year-earlier 262 369 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 8 787 064 tonnes, a 7.0% increase from 8 215 762 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled $933.6 million, down 9.2% from $1,028.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled $887.1 million, down 14.2% from $1,033.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5431.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

■

Canvas and Related Products Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canvas and related products industry (SIC 1931) totalled $143.9 million, down 1.2% from $145.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5432.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

■

Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled $361.6 million, up 10.9% from $326.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5434.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

■

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled $1,643.2 million, down 6.8% from $1,762.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled $898.1 million, down 1.9% from $915.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5524.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Small Electrical Appliance Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $468.8 million, down 15.9% from $557.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5568.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled $555.2 million, down 16.6% from $665.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5573.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Mixed Fertilizer Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled $360.8 million, down 3.5% from $374.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Non-metal Mines, 1990.
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1990.
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 31 – September 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	April-June 1992
31	Financial Flow Accounts	April-June 1992
31	Canadian Balance of International Payments	April-June 1992
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1992
September		
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1992
2	Help-wanted Index	August 1992
4	Labour Force Survey	August 1992
4	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 6 – August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	

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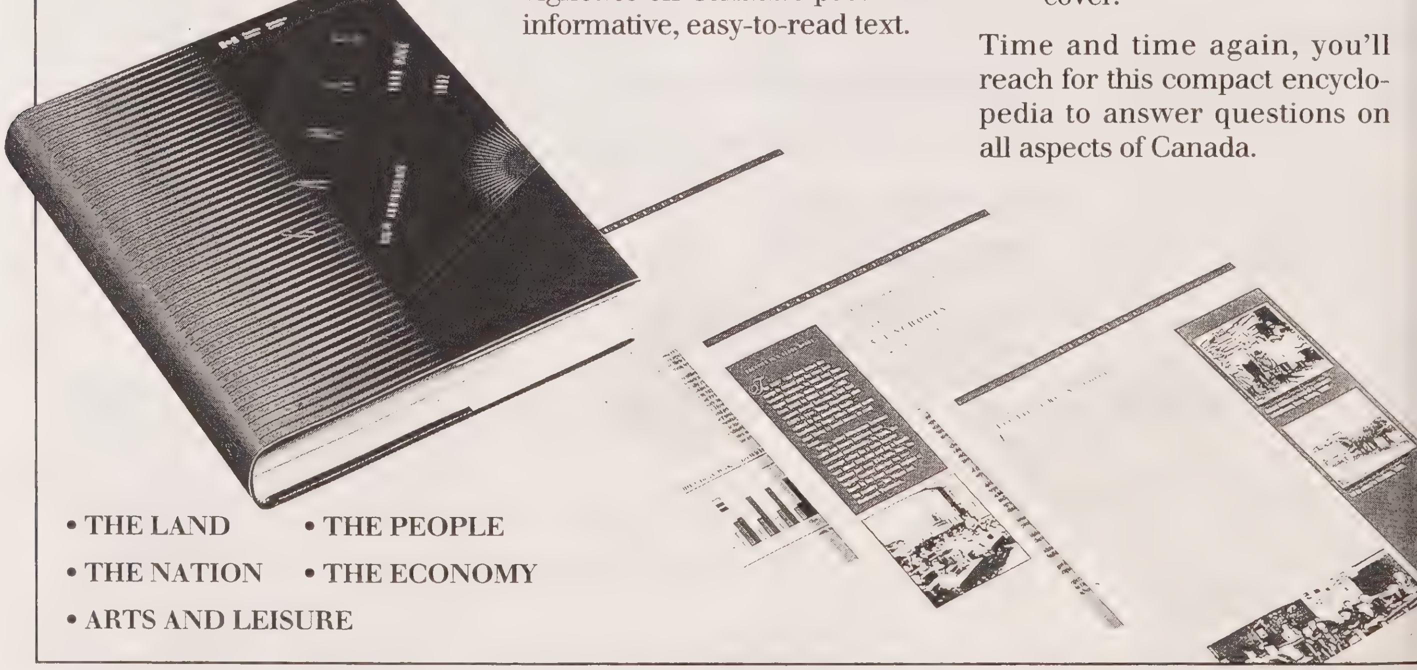

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 31, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: September 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

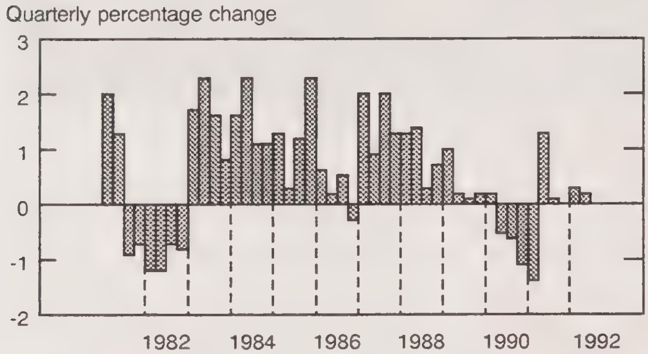
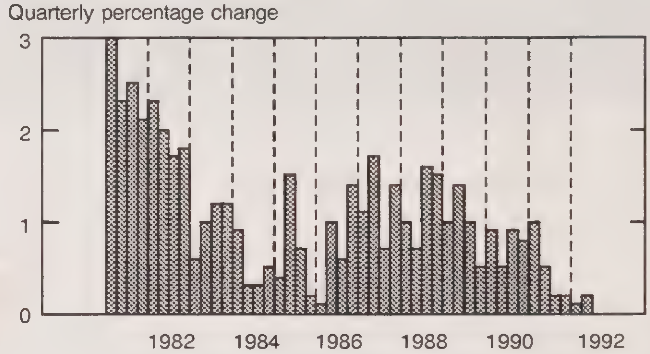


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Second Quarter 1992

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices grew 0.4% in the second quarter of 1992 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $684 billion. GDP at 1986 prices increased 0.2% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 0.7%), while the implicit price index also increased 0.2% (see Charts 1 and 2).

The modest second quarter growth of economic activity was attributable to higher exports and an accumulation of stocks at the wholesale level, as real final domestic demand remained essentially unchanged. Export volumes rose 1.1%, benefitting from improved competitiveness and stronger demand from the United States. Residential construction increased 1.6% and consumer spending grew 0.4%, although purchases of durable goods decreased. The main weak spot in final demand was business plant and equipment investment, which fell 3.1%.

Components of Demand

Real consumer spending edged up 0.4% in the second quarter after remaining essentially unchanged in the previous three quarters. The static picture since the spring of 1991 reflects an absence of growth in personal disposable income, after allowance for inflation, coupled with a high level of uncertainty associated with rising unemployment. Retail sales rose in April, fell back in May and picked up again in June. Expenditure on non-durable goods rose 0.9%, with gains in motor fuels, electricity, other fuels, and food and non-alcoholic beverages. Purchases of semi-durable goods advanced 0.4%, led by women's and children's clothing and footwear. The demand for durable goods, in contrast, fell 0.9% as spending was lower on new and used cars and on furniture and household appliances. Among services, there was a drop in net expenditure abroad. The decrease in cross-border shopping, due in part to the declining value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar, continued as same-day automobile trips to the United States decreased from 15.2 million in the first quarter to 14.6 million in the second. Gross rents increased 0.8% and restaurant and hotel spending grew 0.7%.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

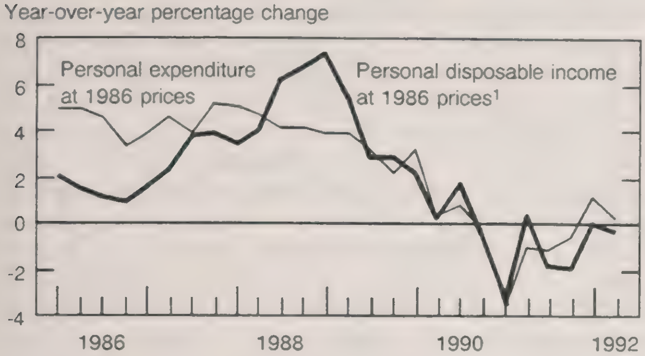
Second quarter 1992
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	At 1992 Q1 Prices [1]
Personal expenditure	0.4	0.4
Durable goods	-0.9	-0.8
Semi-durable goods	0.4	0.4
Non-durable goods	0.9	0.8
Services	0.4	0.4
Government current expenditure	0.4	-0.3
Government investment	-0.5	-1.2
Business investment	-1.7	-1.8
Residential construction	1.6	1.7
Non-residential construction	-5.5	-5.6
Machinery and equipment	-1.6	-2.5
Final domestic demand	0.0	-0.2
Exports of goods and services	1.1	0.6
Merchandise	1.5	1.0
Non-merchandise	-1.8	-1.8
GDP excluding inventories	-0.3	-0.3

[1] *This is the chain Laspeyres volume index.*

Chart 3

Personal Expenditure and Disposable Income



[1] *Deflated by the implicit price index for personal expenditure on consumer goods and services*

Investment in residential construction increased 1.6% in real terms in the second quarter following a decrease of similar magnitude in the first quarter. The advance resumed the upward trend that began in the spring of 1991 and reflected the considerable improvement in the affordability of housing, which has been associated with lower mortgage interest rates, land prices and building costs. New construction rose 1.1% as starts increased from 153,000 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first quarter to 165,000 in the second. Starts jumped further in July, to 179,000. The second-quarter pickup in starts was focused in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings rose a more substantial 2.4% in the second quarter, while transfer costs grew 1.4%.

Business investment in plant and equipment decreased substantially during the second quarter. For the first half of 1992, spending in current dollars was 4.3% lower than in the corresponding period in 1991. The drop reflected stagnant consumer demand, low capacity utilization rates, weak corporate balance sheets and continuing high long-term corporate borrowing rates. Non-residential building construction (such as office towers, shopping malls and factories) continued the decline which had been evident since early 1990. Engineering construction (such as hydroelectric plants and oil and gas facilities) also turned down, following a period of steady growth since mid-1987. The overall second quarter drop in non-residential construction was 5.5% in real terms. Investment in machinery and equipment declined as purchases of commercial vehicles and industrial machinery both decreased, while outlays for office equipment and aircraft grew.

Wholesalers accumulated inventories in the second quarter, while retailers and manufacturers reduced their stocks. An inventory buildup of cars was evident among both retailers and wholesalers. For manufacturers, it was the tenth consecutive quarter of inventory reductions, with the most recent cutback occurring in both raw materials and finished goods. In the farm sector, stocks accumulated by $0.3 billion on a seasonally adjusted constant dollar basis following a $1.0 billion drawdown in the first quarter, which was associated with strong wheat exports.

Merchandise exports and imports each grew about 1.5% in volume terms during the second quarter. Office machines and equipment accounted for a large part of the increase in both cases. Exports of natural gas, motor vehicles and parts, newsprint and consumer goods also rose, while foreign sales of wheat and crude petroleum decreased. Other notable increases were recorded in imports of crude and refined petroleum, automobiles and aircraft equipment.

In contrast, trade in services declined during the quarter. Decreases in outlays of foreign travellers in Canada, in freight charges and in other business service receipts resulted in a 1.8% drop in the volume of service exports. In the case of service imports, the 0.7% decline mainly reflected lower spending by Canadian travellers outside the country.

The deficit on trade in goods and services, at current prices and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to $5.6 billion from $4.4 billion in the first quarter. The current account deficit, which also takes into account net investment income flows and transfer payments, increased from $28.5 billion in the first quarter to $29.9 billion in the second.

Price Indexes

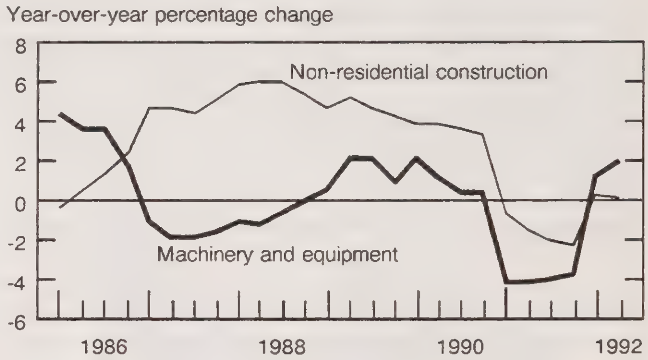
The overall level of prices as measured by the GDP implicit price index, which nets out the effects of changes in import prices and, therefore, provides an indicator of domestic price inflation, increased just 0.2% in the second quarter and only 0.7% on a year-over-year basis. Weak domestic demand and slack labour markets underlay the low rate of inflation. Expenditure weight shifts due to compositional changes were an additional factor accounting for the small size of the increase; in contrast to the implicit price index, the fixed-weight and chain price indexes, which are unaffected by weight shifts, both rose 0.6% during the quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the fixed-weight price index for final domestic demand rose 1.4% in the second quarter. The advance was led by an increase of 2.4% in the price index for government current expenditure on goods and services. Consumer prices rose 1.4% on this same basis and residential construction prices dropped 0.5%. Business non-residential construction investment prices remained unchanged and the machinery and equipment price index rose 2.0% (see Chart 4).

The moderation of Canada's domestic inflation contrasted with the sharp upturn in import prices which began in the first quarter and continued in the second. Generally higher world commodity prices and the drop in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar were important contributing factors. The dollar depreciated by 1.4% in the second quarter vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar, after dropping 3.8% in the first. Partly due to these international influences, the raw material price index rose 5.9% and the chain price index for imports of goods and services increased 1.4%.

Chart 4

Fixed-weighted Investment Price Indexes



Quarterly Price Indexes
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991				1992	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Implicit Price Indexes						
Gross domestic product						
At factor cost	-1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	19.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.9
At market prices	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Personal expenditure						
At factor cost	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	26.5	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.6
At market prices	2.3	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.4
Chain Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4
Government current expenditure	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.3
Residential construction	3.5	2.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	0.5
Non-residential construction	-3.0	0.7	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.4
Machinery and equipment	-3.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	0.1
Final domestic demand	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Exports	-2.6	-2.5	-0.8	0.4	1.4	1.4
Imports	-1.9	-1.4	-0.4	0.1	2.7	1.4
Gross domestic product[1]	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.6
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure	2.4	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Consumer price index	3.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5
Net price index[2]	-0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3
Gross domestic product[1]	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6

[1] *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*
[2] *Consumer price index excluding indirect taxes and subsidies.*

Components of Income

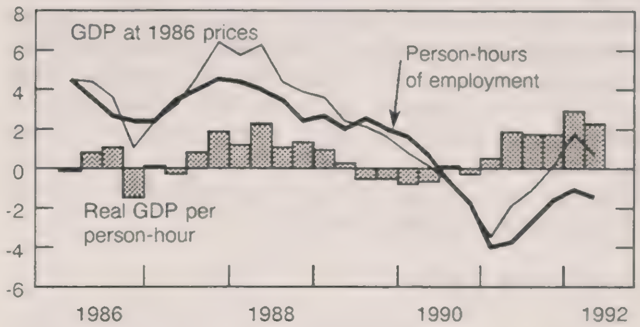
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 0.7% in the second quarter. The increase occurred despite a 0.6% drop in total paid hours of employment, as average hourly compensation (including supplementary labour income) rose 1.3% in the quarter and 4.2% on a year-over-year basis. Viewed from an industry perspective, the increase in labour income occurred mostly in the services-producing industries, notably in health and welfare, finance, education, provincial administration, commercial services, trade and transportation. There were declines in federal administration, mining and construction. Unit labour costs increased 0.6% during the quarter, as the increase in average wages was partially offset by a 0.8% advance in output per employee-hour worked. It was the second consecutive quarter with strong productivity gains (see Chart 5).

Corporation profits before taxes rose 5.1% in the second quarter following a 10.6% jump in the first quarter, while operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises fell. The major difference was the $1.6 billion loan loss provisions made by financial institutions. These are not allowable expenses on a national accounts basis and are therefore added back. Profits, on a national accounts basis, remained 1.1% below their year-earlier level and 50% lower than the peak attained in the first quarter of 1989. Non-financial industries saw profit increases, on a national accounts basis, although there were wide variations. Profit gains occurred for banking, motor vehicles, parts and accessories, petroleum and natural gas, and chemicals. Construction and manufacturers of fabricated metals, iron and steel and machinery and equipment experienced further profit declines. Interest and miscellaneous investment income dropped 7.9%, due to a drop in the unremitted profits of government business enterprises and lower interest rates. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business edged up marginally and farm income declined. The latter drop was attributable to lower price and income stabilization subsidies and a decline in wheat exports, as well as to a lower grain harvest outlook following the exceptional crop of 1991.

Chart 5

Employment and Output

Year-over-year percentage change



Employment and Hours
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991				1992	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Paid employment*	-1.4	0.3	0.5	-0.6	-1.2	-0.2
Goods-producing industries	-2.9	0.0	0.6	-2.2	-2.9	0.7
Services-producing industries	-0.9	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5
Atlantic provinces	-1.5	-1.3	0.0	1.5	-1.1	-1.6
Quebec	-2.2	0.7	0.7	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7
Ontario	-2.2	-0.1	1.0	-1.4	-1.2	0.0
Prairie provinces	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.9	-1.0	0.3
British Columbia	-0.1	1.3	-0.6	2.0	-1.8	0.2
Full-time	-1.8	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-1.4	-0.6
Part-time	0.3	3.0	2.1	-3.8	-0.6	1.3
Average weekly hours	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.4
Total paid hours	-1.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-1.2	-0.6

* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice. Based on Labour Force Survey data.*

Personal income rose 0.7% in the quarter, mainly due to the advance in labour income and a 2.7% increase in government transfer payments. Unincorporated business income also increased slightly, but interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income declined. Personal disposable (after-tax) income jumped 1.1% during the quarter as net personal income tax payments fell sharply. The lower level of income tax reflected unusually low payments on spring tax filing. The personal saving rate moved up from 10.2% in the first quarter to 10.5% in the second, although net domestic saving for all sectors dropped sharply.

Government Sector

Total government sector current spending increased 2.0% in the quarter. Outlays for interest on the public debt, transfers to persons, goods and services and subsidies to business increased while capital assistance to business and foreign aid transfers to non-residents decreased. Total government sector revenue increased only marginally, with declines in direct taxes offsetting increases in indirect taxes and investment income. The combined federal and provincial government deficit reached $48.6 billion, on a national accounts basis, as the federal deficit jumped from $21.0 billion in the first quarter to $25.9 billion in the second, while the provincial government sector deficit contracted slightly from $23.2 billion to $22.7 billion.

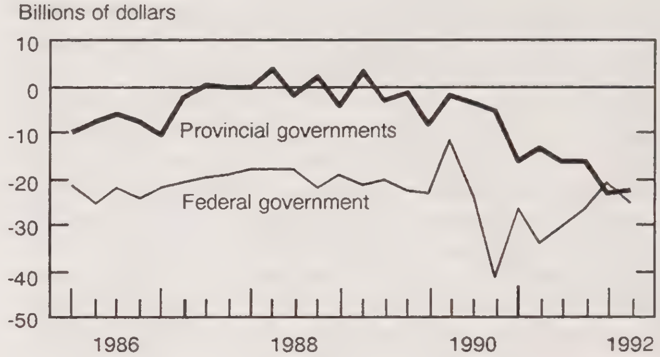
Output by Industry

From the industrial perspective, the pace of recovery in services remained steady as output grew 0.5% following a gain of 0.6% in the first quarter. Goods production fell for a third straight quarter, but the 0.3% drop recorded in the second quarter was smaller than declines averaging 0.6% in the previous two quarters.

In the services sector, increased activity by real estate agents and by investment companies led a 0.7% advance in finance, insurance and real estate. Computer services surged 6.5%, and along with 1.9% gains in health and miscellaneous business services, spurred a 0.9% increase in community, business and personal services. A 1.4% gain in wholesale trade

Chart 6

Federal and Provincial Government Balances



was twice the rate recorded in the first quarter. However, due to shipping disruptions, a 21.8% decline in wheat sales restrained the pickup. In addition, a 0.3% decline in government services partially offset the gains in other services.

Manufacturers boosted output 0.3% following a 0.5% cutback in the first quarter. Increased production of beverages and of electrical products led the improvement. However, the pickup in manufacturing was counteracted by developments in the construction industry, where output fell 2.9% following a 2.2% drop in the first quarter. The decline occurred despite a 1.6% increase in residential construction. Non-residential building construction fell 4.7%, while engineering construction dropped 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (seasonally adjusted estimates) 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Chris Jackson (613-951-1799) or Rémi Fournelle (613-951-3791), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80), which contains 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in September.

A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven business days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact Susie Boyd (613-951-3819), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991			1992		I 1992/ IV 1991	II 1992/ I 1992
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	381,936	384,448	387,280	389,220	392,088	0.5	0.7
Corporation profits before taxes	34,776	34,028	29,568	32,712	34,392	10.6	5.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,200	53,032	53,428	55,956	51,560	4.7	-7.9
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,680	3,292	2,896	4,244	3,720	46.5	-12.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,352	37,244	37,248	37,056	37,196	-0.5	0.4
Inventory valuation adjustment	1,892	2,776	868	-3,212	-3,264	-4,080 [2]	-52 [2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	513,836	514,820	511,288	515,976	515,692	0.9	-0.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	81,344	81,708	84,600	83,824	84,612	-0.9	0.9
Capital consumption allowances	79,020	79,528	80,312	80,672	81,072	0.4	0.5
Statistical discrepancy	1,616	2,188	3,216	1,372	2,968	-1,844 [2]	1,596 [2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**675,816**	**678,244**	**679,416**	**681,844**	**684,344**	**0.4**	**0.4**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991			1992		I 1992/ IV 1991	II 1992/ I 1992
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	410,908	413,728	412,964	412,984	416,204	0.0	0.8
Durable goods	55,020	55,028	52,424	53,112	53,028	1.3	-0.2
Semi-durable goods	37,608	37,488	37,420	37,036	37,100	-1.0	0.2
Non-durable goods	109,824	110,272	109,480	109,156	110,432	-0.3	1.2
Services	208,456	210,940	213,640	213,680	215,644	0.0	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	140,056	141,900	142,652	143,908	145,588	0.9	1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,604	16,640	16,732	16,680	16,584	-0.3	-0.6
Government investment in inventories	24	8	-148	164	-12	312 [1]	-176 [1]
Business investment in fixed capital	116,924	116,324	117,296	116,808	114,852	-0.4	-1.7
Residential	41,432	42,860	43,468	43,328	44,204	-0.3	2.0
Non-residential construction	35,384	34,496	34,024	33,360	31,608	-2.0	-5.3
Machinery and equipment	40,108	38,968	39,804	40,120	39,040	0.8	-2.7
Business investment in inventories	-3,212	368	2,688	-2,960	-344	-5,648 [1]	2,616 [1]
Non-farm	-2,680	540	2,780	-2,064	-704	-4,844 [1]	1,360 [1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-532	-172	-92	-896	360	-804 [1]	1,256 [1]
Exports of goods and services	164,732	168,136	165,128	173,956	177,376	5.3	2.0
Merchandise	141,424	144,712	141,660	149,116	152,784	5.3	2.5
Non-merchandise	23,308	23,424	23,468	24,840	24,592	5.8	-1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	168,608	176,676	174,680	178,328	182,936	2.1	2.6
Merchandise	133,824	140,624	137,212	141,264	145,572	3.0	3.0
Non-merchandise	34,784	36,052	37,468	37,064	37,364	-1.1	0.8
Statistical discrepancy	-1,612	-2,184	-3,216	-1,368	-2,968	1,848 [1]	-1,600 [1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**675,816**	**678,244**	**679,416**	**681,844**	**684,344**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Final Domestic Demand	684,492	688,592	689,644	690,380	693,228	0.1	0.4
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,316	333,732	333,324	332,500	333,760	-0.2	0.4
Durable goods	48,856	48,920	46,624	47,184	46,772	1.2	-0.9
Semi-durable goods	29,676	29,292	29,176	28,960	29,088	-0.7	0.4
Non-durable goods	86,360	86,200	86,388	86,340	87,128	-0.1	0.9
Services	168,424	169,320	171,136	170,016	170,772	-0.7	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	115,576	116,056	115,768	116,748	117,160	0.8	0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	15,800	16,172	16,556	16,344	16,264	-1.3	-0.5
Government investment in inventories	24	8	-132	144	-12	276 [1]	-156 [1]
Business investment in fixed capital	105,644	105,964	107,884	107,108	105,308	-0.7	-1.7
Residential	30,472	31,708	32,368	31,972	32,472	-1.2	1.6
Non-residential construction	30,000	29,444	28,952	28,516	26,940	-1.5	-5.5
Machinery and equipment	45,172	44,812	46,564	46,620	45,896	0.1	-1.6
Business investment in inventories	-2,500	432	2,792	-3,080	-572	-5,872 [1]	2,508 [1]
Non-farm	-2,248	288	2,688	-2,052	-848	-4,740 [1]	1,204 [1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-252	144	104	-1,028	276	-1,132 [1]	1,304 [1]
Exports of goods and services	165,200	171,040	167,380	173,116	175,060	3.4	1.1
Merchandise	145,760	151,872	148,272	152,912	155,212	3.1	1.5
Non-merchandise	19,440	19,168	19,108	20,204	19,848	5.7	-1.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	176,944	186,076	185,248	184,512	186,388	-0.4	1.0
Merchandise	142,392	150,468	148,240	149,392	151,500	0.8	1.4
Non-merchandise	34,552	35,608	37,008	35,120	34,888	-5.1	-0.7
Statistical discrepancy	-1,320	-1,784	-2,628	-1,120	-2,420	1,508 [1]	-1,300 [1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**554,796**	**555,544**	**555,696**	**557,248**	**558,160**	**0.3**	**0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	570,336	571,924	573,532	572,700	572,492	-0.1	0.0
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	123.3	124.0	123.9	124.2	124.7	0.2	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	121.2	122.3	123.2	123.3	124.3	0.1	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	105.1	102.9	101.1	102.1	102.0	1.0	-0.1
Business investment in fixed capital	110.7	109.8	108.7	109.1	109.1	0.4	0.0
Exports of goods and services	99.7	98.3	98.7	100.5	101.3	1.8	0.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	95.3	94.9	94.3	96.6	98.1	2.4	1.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**121.8**	**122.1**	**122.3**	**122.4**	**122.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	120.0	120.4	120.2	120.5	121.1	0.2	0.5

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
June 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost advanced 0.2% in June, following a flat April and a 0.1% decline in May. A 0.3% gain in output of services accounted for all of the increase in June. Production of goods was unchanged as an increase in manufacturing was offset by cutbacks by other goods-producers.

Services-producing Industries

The 0.3% gain in services in June followed growth averaging 0.2% in the previous five months. Wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate accounted for almost 60% of the gain. Retail trade, as well as community, business and personal services, and communications contributed to the strength. Transportation output declined marginally.

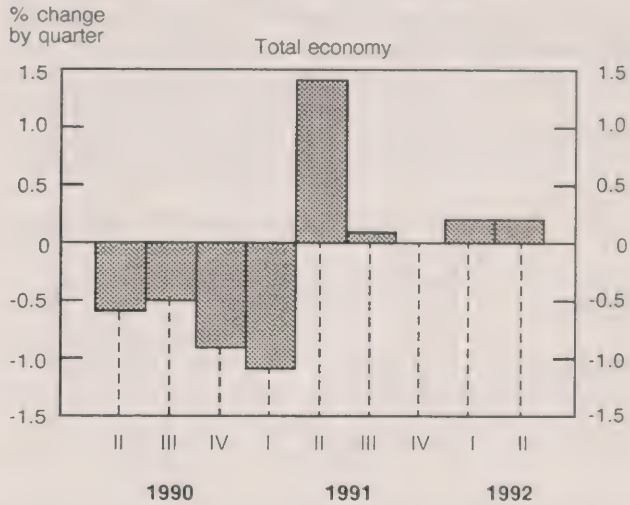
Wholesale trade jumped 1.3% in June, its fourth consecutive monthly gain. Grain merchants and wholesalers of machinery and equipment and apparel led the advance as eight of 11 trade groups posted stronger sales in June, compared to six in May. Wholesalers of food and petroleum products partly offset the gains.

Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.3% after rising 0.4% in May. Trust, other finance and real estate accounted for most of the gain as activity by investment companies and insurance brokers increased. Higher output by banks and credit unions contributed to the overall increase. These gains were partly offset by lower output by security brokers and insurance companies, and by reduced royalties.

Retail trade continued to fluctuate around a flat trend. A 0.8% advance in June followed similar decreases and increases over the previous three months, and sales in June were about the same level as in February. Motor vehicle dealers and service station operators led the gain as 10 of 18 store types recorded higher sales, compared to four in May. Department stores recorded the largest loss.

Community, business and personal services rose 0.2% in June, its sixth consecutive advance. Health services and business services accounted for most of the gain. Business services advanced 0.4% as higher computer and miscellaneous business services were partly offset by lower professional services. Food and accommodation dropped 0.5% as a 1.0% decline in restaurant services was only partially offset by a 0.3% increase in accommodation services.

Gross Domestic Product
Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Communication services rose 0.1%. The Post Office accounted for most of the gain, advancing 1.3% following a loss in May. Output by telecommunication carriers was unchanged and broadcasting output fell 0.1%.

Following a 0.7% decline, transportation and storage output fell a further 0.1%. Led by a drop in carloadings of iron ore, railway transport fell 4.0%, its fifth consecutive decline. Increases in air and truck transport were partly offset by declines led by urban transit services. Higher throughput of natural gas led pipeline services up 1.0%.

Goods-producing Industries

A turnaround by manufacturers, who boosted output 0.6% following a 0.3% cutback in May, was offset by declines in mining, construction, and agriculture.

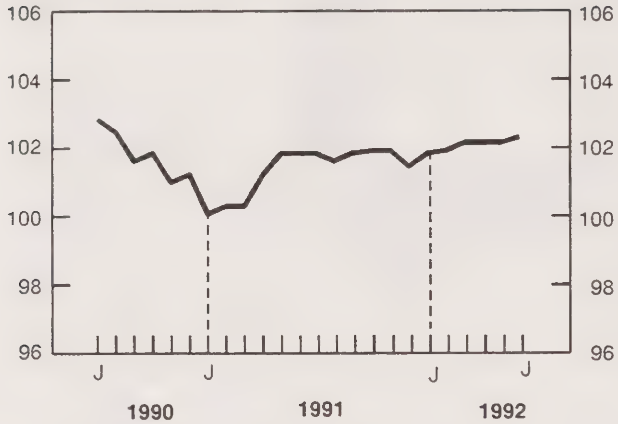
The advance in manufacturing occurred despite a strike by pulp workers in British Columbia, which curtailed pulp and paper production by 7.7%. Excluding this industry, manufacturing output rose 1.2% in June. Gains were widespread as 16 of 21 major manufacturing groups increased production. Metal fabricators and manufacturers of electrical products recorded the most notable increases, rising 4.1% and 2.8%, respectively. Increased activity at the Royal Canadian Mint led the gain in metal fabricating, while higher production of telecommunications equipment boosted the output of electrical products.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

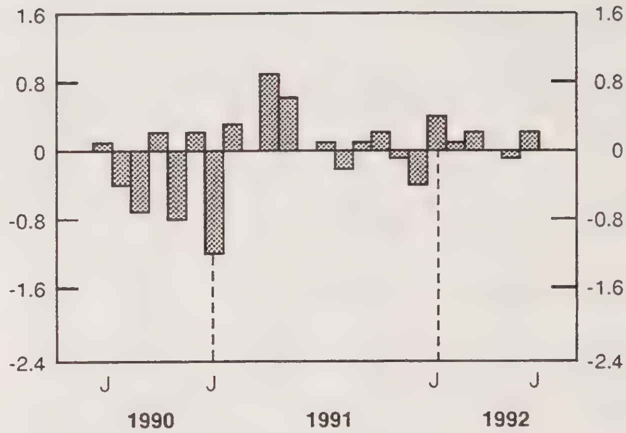
Total Economy

Index (January 1991 = 100)



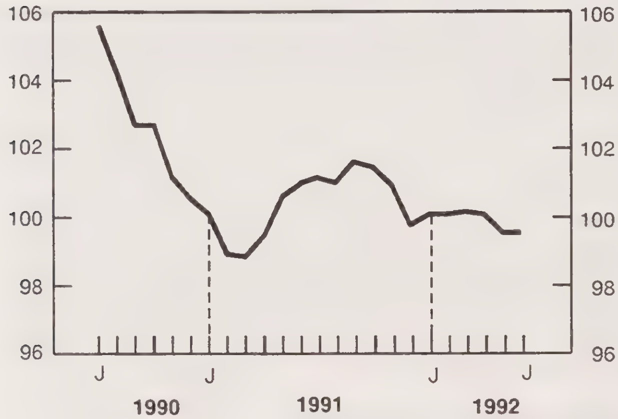
Total Economy

% change



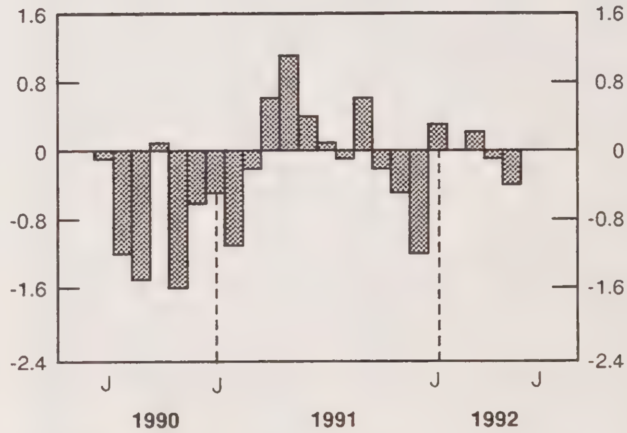
Goods

Index (January 1991 = 100)



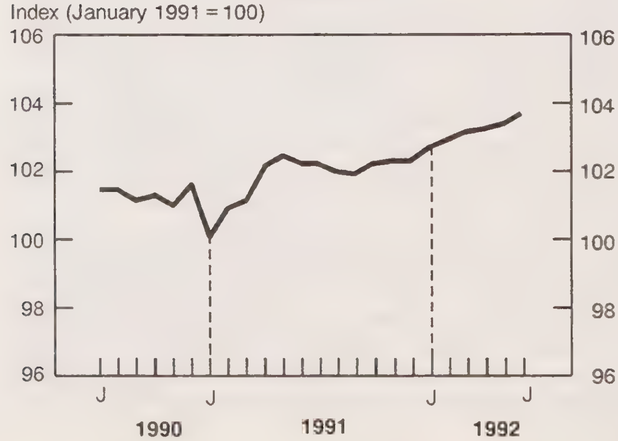
Goods

% change



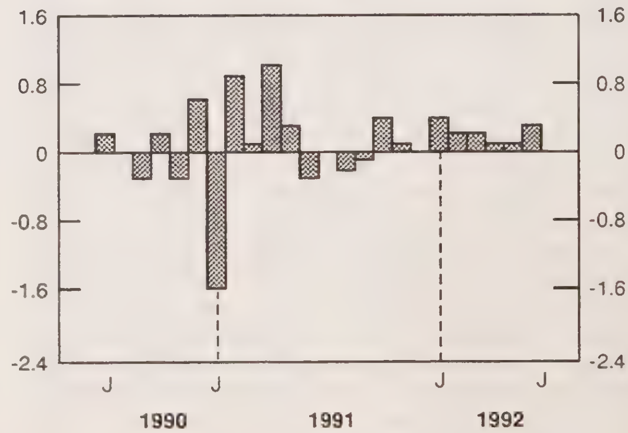
Services

Index (January 1991 = 100)



Services

% change



Mining output fell 0.9% in June following a 0.5% drop in May. A 13.7% decline in drilling activity was the main contributor to the drop in June. The decline in drilling followed an 11.6% increase in May, however, and, over the two months, output averaged about the same level as in the last several months. Output has been relatively flat since last October when a long downtrend was arrested. The decline in drilling was reinforced by lower production of crude oil and natural gas and by cutbacks in iron and coal mining. Coal mining fell 4.7% following a 22.0% drop in May as miners in B.C. extended strike action into June.

Construction output slipped 0.6% in June as both residential and non-residential building construction lost ground. Residential output fell 1.3%, with declines in singles and doubles outweighing gains in rows and apartments. A large drop in industrial projects led the non-residential decline. Activity on engineering projects advanced marginally.

A reduced estimate for 1992 crops was reflected in a 0.9% drop in agriculture production in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The June 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in September.

For more information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

($ millions)

	1991	1992			
	June	March	April	May	June
Total Economy	**499,409.2**	**500,990.5**	**501,181.6**	**500,875.6**	**501,974.7**
Business Sector:	**407,632.9**	**408,680.7**	**409,124.0**	**408,597.2**	**409,587.1**
Goods:	**167,413.6**	**166,067.6**	**165,846.6**	**165,098.9**	**165,057.0**
Agriculture	11,300.0	11,159.8	11,155.0	11,146.7	11,044.7
Fishing and Trapping	981.9	903.5	924.1	951.8	933.7
Logging Industry	2,411.4	2,452.1	2,545.3	2,622.7	2,596.1
Mining Industries	20,283.3	20,184.8	20,260.6	20,165.5	19,978.1
Manufacturing Industries	85,386.7	84,628.4	84,565.6	84,296.0	84,819.4
Construction Industries	31,168.3	30,702.4	30,211.7	29,905.9	29,727.4
Other Utility Industries	15,882.0	16,036.6	16,184.3	16,010.3	15,957.6
Services:	**240,219.3**	**242,613.1**	**243,277.4**	**243,498.3**	**244,530.1**
Transportation and Storage	21,607.1	21,671.8	21,870.5	21,723.3	21,698.3
Communication Industries	18,846.0	19,381.2	19,496.4	19,438.8	19,467.6
Wholesale Trade	27,776.5	28,620.3	28,703.2	28,925.7	29,306.8
Retail Trade	29,976.6	29,782.6	30,027.6	29,781.4	30,028.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,748.1	83,034.6	82,793.3	83,089.8	83,364.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	61,265.0	60,122.6	60,386.4	60,539.3	60,663.8
Non-business Sector:	**91,776.3**	**92,309.8**	**92,057.6**	**92,278.4**	**92,387.6**
Goods:	**964.9**	**912.1**	**928.9**	**926.5**	**940.9**
Services:	**90,811.4**	**91,397.7**	**91,128.7**	**91,351.9**	**91,446.7**
Government Service Industry	33,915.2	34,078.3	34,018.3	34,018.3	34,055.5
Community and Personal Services	53,345.3	53,868.3	53,663.0	53,885.0	53,967.8
Other Services	3,550.9	3,451.1	3,447.4	3,448.6	3,423.4
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,378.5	166,979.7	166,775.5	166,025.4	165,997.9
Services-producing Industries	331,030.7	334,010.8	334,406.1	334,850.2	335,976.8
Industrial Production	122,516.9	121,761.9	121,939.4	121,398.3	121,696.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,934.2	39,207.0	39,290.6	39,262.1	39,202.4
Durable Manufacturing	45,452.5	45,421.4	45,275.0	45,033.9	45,617.0

Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1992

Highlights

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit amounted to $7.5 billion in the second quarter of 1992, up slightly from the first quarter and in line at annual rates with the record deficit of 1991. In the second quarter, the merchandise trade surplus remained relatively high as both exports and imports again increased significantly. The advance in exports was down, however, from the strong pace of the previous quarter and more in line with that of imports. The deficit on the investment income account was at its highest level in nearly two years as a result of both higher net interest and dividend payments.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents invested a record net $9.4 billion in Canadian bonds, two-thirds in net new issues and the balance in outstanding bonds. The funding for net new issues originated from the United States, where the provinces and their enterprises borrowed record amounts. Investors from Japan and the United Kingdom were major purchasers of Government of Canada bonds in the secondary market. Canadian residents, on the other hand, continued to add significantly to their portfolios of foreign bonds and stocks.

Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar continued to decline (though more moderately) against the United States currency but fell much more sharply against other major currencies.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

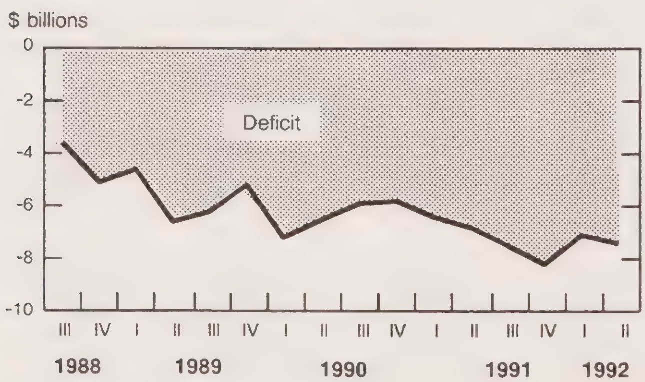
- Merchandise exports advanced by 2.5% to $38.2 billion. This compared to an unusually strong growth of 5.3% in the previous quarter. Higher sales abroad were led by automotive and energy products. Declines occurred in exports of wheat, precious metals and aircraft and other transportation equipment.

- Imports of merchandise again advanced, by 3.1% to reach $36.4 billion. Higher imports were registered for a broad range of machinery and equipment and for auto products, but imports of precious metals declined.

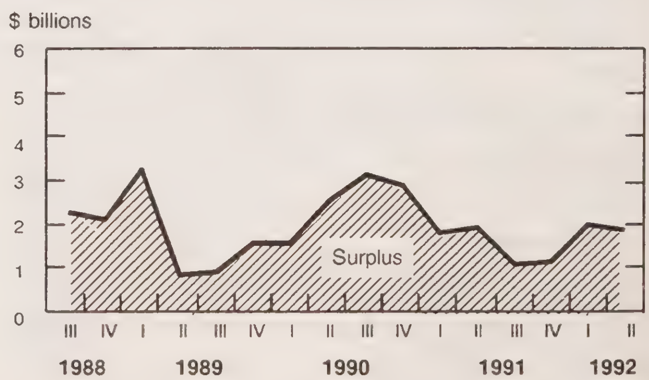
- The deficit on the travel account continued at $1.9 billion, compared to the record $2.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991. Again, Canadian travellers spent nearly twice as much abroad ($4.0 billion) as foreign travellers disbursed in Canada ($2.1 billion), and the bulk of the deficit was with the United States.

- The deficit on investment income, overwhelmingly net interest payments, increased by $0.2 billion to $6.2 billion. Interest receipts on Canadian claims abroad declined as a result of lower interest rates in the United States. Though Canadian rates also decreased, interest payments abroad remained virtually unchanged because of much higher Canadian bond borrowings abroad. Dividends registered a small deficit of less than $0.1 billion following a surplus of a similar size in the previous quarter.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



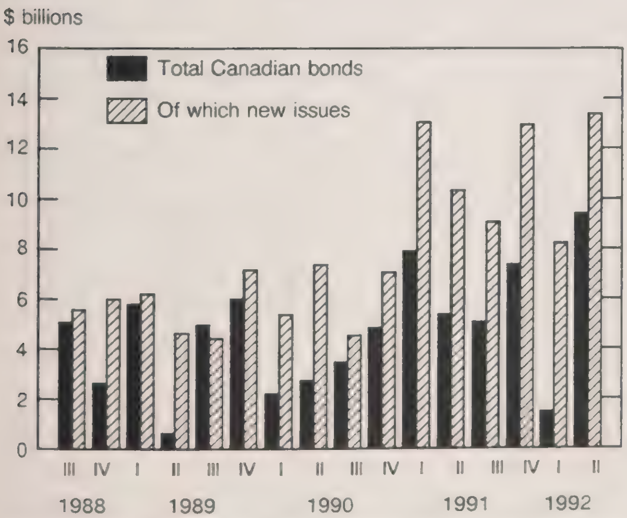
Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

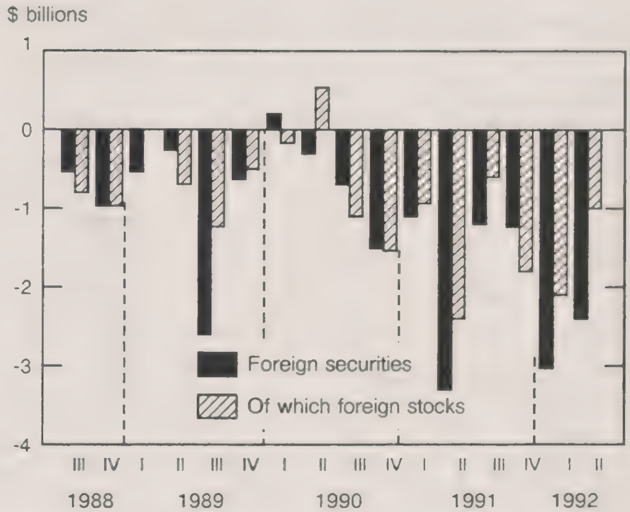
- The current account deficit amounted to $6.6 billion in the second quarter compared to $6.3 billion in the second quarter of 1991. The increase was mainly due to a higher deficit on investment income.
- Among **financial liabilities**, net investment in Canadian bonds of $9.4 billion shattered the previous record of $7.9 billion established in the first quarter of 1991. A major part ($6.4 billion) of the second quarter investment went into net new issues denominated largely in U.S. dollars; this was supplemented, however, by a significant net investment in outstanding Government of Canada bonds ($2.1 billion) denominated in Canadian dollars. In contrast, the earlier record foreign financing was channelled predominantly into net new issues denominated in Canadian dollars. In the second quarter, non-residents traded a massive $119 billion of outstanding Canadian bonds, second only to the record trading of $127 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds



- For the fifth consecutive quarter, non-residents invested significantly in Canadian short-term money market instruments, investing $1.7 billion in the second quarter. In contrast to the previous three quarters, the net funding was directed to a wide range of paper other than Government of Canada treasury bills. Non-residents continued, however, to trade heavily in the federal bills during the quarter, turning over a record $64 billion, or 70% of their trading in short-term paper. Such activity occurred at a time when Canadian interest rates declined more than the United States rates, leaving a narrower differential in favour of investment in Canada.

Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



- Among **financial assets**, Canadian residents purchased a net $2.4 billion of foreign portfolio bonds and stocks, bringing to $5.4 billion their net investment in these securities so far this year. This compares to a net investment of $6.8 billion for the whole of 1991, which was itself a record.
- Canada's international reserves continued to decline for the third consecutive quarter, though at a slower pace ($0.7 billion) than in the previous two quarters (where the average quarterly drop was $2.3 billion). This occurred at a time when the Canadian dollar was under heavy downward pressure against the U.S. dollar.
- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $0.7 billion.
- The Canadian dollar reached a low of 82.78 U.S. cents during the quarter but closed the quarter at 83.41 U.S. cents, down less than 1% from the end-of-March rate. The depreciation against other major currencies was much steeper, especially in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (annually) 2323-2325, 2327, 2328, 2331, 2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 2357, 1369, 1370; (quarterly) 2326, 2329, 2332, 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 147, 1364; (monthly) 2330.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1991			1992		1990	1991
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	(millions of dollars)						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,253	34,506	36,174	36,687	40,264	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise:							
Services	6,057	7,390	5,143	5,064	6,385	23,045	23,305
Investment income[1]	2,388	2,248	2,584	2,204	2,133	9,764	9,714
Transfers	832	1,034	848	954	968	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,276	10,672	8,575	8,222	9,487	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	46,529	45,178	44,749	44,910	49,751	183,473	178,322
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,889	33,605	34,658	35,763	37,695	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise:							
Services	8,962	9,131	8,734	9,507	9,541	34,326	35,588
Investment income[1]	7,876	7,568	8,576	8,241	8,275	34,020	32,099
Transfers	1,064	818	1,042	1,085	831	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,903	17,518	18,352	18,833	18,647	72,581	71,623
Total payments	52,792	51,123	53,010	54,596	56,342	209,182	207,571
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,364	+ 901	+ 1,516	+ 924	+ 2,570	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise	- 8,626	- 6,845	- 9,778	- 10,610	- 9,161	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 6,263	- 5,944	- 8,261	- 9,686	- 6,591	- 25,709	- 29,249
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 2,212	- 717	- 758	- 958	- 852	- 5,100	- 4,400
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 890	- 601	+ 554	- 934	- 1,384	- 31	- 1,128
Foreign stocks	- 2,410	- 586	- 1,791	- 2,097	- 1,016	- 2,269	- 5,710
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 640	- 1,388	+ 2,919	+ 1,734	+ 689	- 649	+ 2,830
Loans and subscriptions	- 327	- 214	- 684	- 731	- 398	- 1,450	- 1,781
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 875	+ 591	+ 522	+ 19	+ 692	- 481	- 439
Other claims	+ 1,014	+ 833	+ 299	+ 353	- 723	+ 715	+ 2,610
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 3,310	- 2,082	+ 1,061	- 2,615	- 2,992	- 9,266	- 8,018
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,570	+ 1,647	+ 1,405	+ 765	+ 438	+ 6,820	+ 5,890
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 5,419	+ 5,103	+ 7,377	+ 1,455	+ 9,416	+ 13,296	+ 25,829
Canadian stocks	- 351	+ 454	- 92	+ 247	+ 17	- 1,735	- 990
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 2,344	- 2,512	+ 1,360	+ 2,089	- 2,129	+ 3,155	+ 4,957
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	- 492	+ 2,623	+ 1,560	+ 3,231	- 290	+ 2,666	+ 2,288
Other paper	+ 1,550	+ 669	+ 664	+ 1,570	+ 1,969	+ 2,223	+ 2,140
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 415	+ 1,246	+ 1,340	+ 2,347	+ 906	+ 8,288	+ 2,948
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 5,768	+ 9,230	+ 13,614	+ 11,703	+ 10,327	+ 34,712	+ 43,062
Total capital account, net flow	+ 2,458	+ 7,148	+ 14,675	+ 9,087	+ 7,335	+ 25,446	+ 35,044
Statistical Discrepancy	+ 3,805	- 1,204	- 6,414	+ 599	- 744	+ 262	- 5,795

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1991			1992		1990	1991
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	(millions of dollars)						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,356	36,178	35,416	37,279	38,196	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,967	1,944	1,904	2,137	2,092	7,748	7,802
Freight and shipping	1,374	1,359	1,369	1,430	1,422	5,291	5,443
Business services	2,033	2,133	2,143	2,184	2,181	8,252	8,303
Government transactions	226	196	216	229	221	886	854
Other services	227	223	235	230	232	868	903
Total services	5,828	5,855	5,868	6,209	6,148	23,045	23,305
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,162	1,237	1,194	1,103	965	5,593	5,008
Dividends	1,162	1,236	1,056	1,203	1,177	4,171	4,706
Total investment income	2,324	2,473	2,250	2,305	2,142	9,764	9,714
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	343	340	309	465	457	1,490	1,341
Personal and institutional remittances	243	244	241	253	255	935	968
Canadian withholding tax	273	347	310	332	278	1,719	1,267
Total transfers	859	930	859	1,049	991	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,010	9,257	8,977	9,564	9,281	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	44,366	45,435	44,393	46,843	47,477	183,473	178,322
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,456	35,156	34,304	35,316	36,393	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,687	3,904	4,167	4,032	4,015	14,507	15,365
Freight and shipping	1,313	1,348	1,434	1,404	1,413	5,443	5,403
Business services	3,124	3,181	3,163	3,244	3,312	12,295	12,507
Government transactions	405	409	428	412	423	1,437	1,633
Other services	167	170	176	174	178	644	680
Total services	8,696	9,012	9,368	9,267	9,340	34,326	35,588
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,739	6,777	6,844	7,195	7,137	27,115	27,338
Dividends	1,312	1,225	1,088	1,156	1,254	6,905	4,760
Total investment income	8,050	8,002	7,932	8,350	8,390	34,020	32,099
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	66	67	68	70	71	251	269
Personal and institutional remittances	269	270	272	284	284	1,013	1,079
Official contributions	639	387	676	608	404	2,658	2,272
Foreign withholding tax	78	80	82	74	77	313	317
Total transfers	1,052	805	1,098	1,036	837	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,799	17,819	18,399	18,653	18,568	72,581	71,623
Total payments	51,254	52,975	52,702	53,969	54,961	209,182	207,571
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,901	+ 1,022	+ 1,112	+ 1,964	+ 1,803	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,868	- 3,158	- 3,500	- 3,057	- 3,192	- 11,281	- 12,283
Investment income[1]	- 5,726	- 5,528	- 5,683	- 6,045	- 6,249	- 24,255	- 22,385
Transfers	- 194	+ 125	- 239	+ 13	+ 154	- 92	- 362
Total non-merchandise	- 8,788	- 8,562	- 9,422	- 9,089	- 9,287	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 6,888	- 7,540	- 8,310	- 7,126	- 7,484	- 25,709	- 29,249

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Financial Flow Accounts

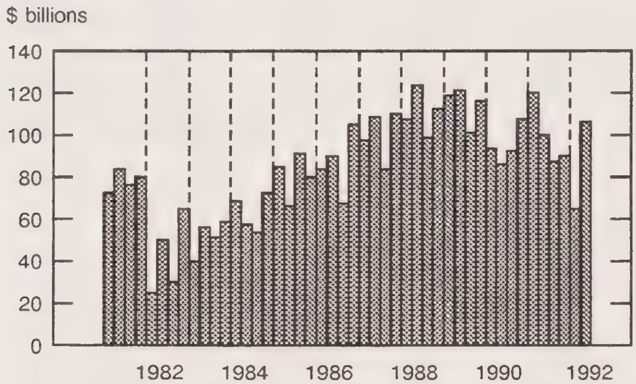
Second Quarter 1992

Total funds raised by **domestic non-financial sectors** on credit and equity markets amounted to $113.0 billion in the second quarter of 1992, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (see Chart 1). This represented an increase in excess of 50% over the previous quarter. Greater borrowing by governments accounted for almost two-thirds of the total funds raised, while the demand for funds in the private sector continued to be quite soft.

Chart 1

Total Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-Financial Sectors

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



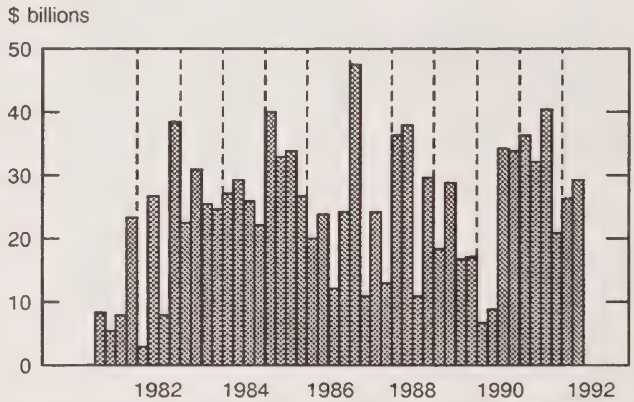
Among the more important financial developments during the quarter were the following: nominal interest rates declined further, especially money market rates; federal government borrowing remained strong; heavy provincial government borrowing accounted for over one-third of funds raised in the economy; non- financial private corporations' demand for funds remained relatively low, with added emphasis on equity financing; and consumer debt was repaid on a net basis.

An easing of monetary conditions occurred as the Canadian dollar stabilized at about 83.5 cents U.S. in the quarter. This followed a steep drop in the exchange rate that began in the last quarter of 1991 and extended into the first quarter of this year, when interest rates moved up in response. In April, interest rates resumed their downward trend. Declines in yields were more pronounced for instruments with a short term to maturity. By the end of June, the Bank Rate stood at 5.85%, over 150 basis points lower than at the end of March; this was its lowest level since the second quarter of 1973. The differential between this rate and its counterpart in the United States was about two percentage points, substantially lower than the differential of nearly five and one- half percentage points at the end of June 1990.

Chart 2

Funds Raised by the Federal Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Borrowing by the **federal government** was up 10.8% in the quarter, in line with an increase in the deficit (see Chart 2). In the face of even lower money market rates, the government raised a significant amount of funds through issues of treasury bills. Borrowing also took place through issues of marketable bonds.

Demand for funds by **other levels of government** was up sharply in the second quarter, resulting in a level of borrowing approximately four times greater than that of the first three months of the year. This was a reflection of the low level of funds raised in the first quarter and also of markedly higher borrowing requirements in some provinces in the first half of 1992 (see Chart 3). Provincial governments' principal sources of finance were issues of short-term debt and long-term debt.

Chart 3

Total Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

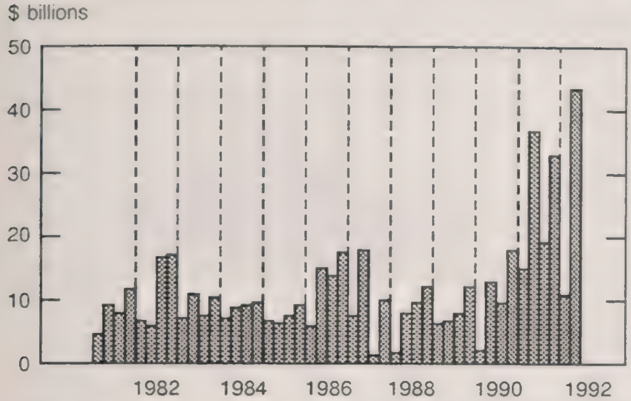
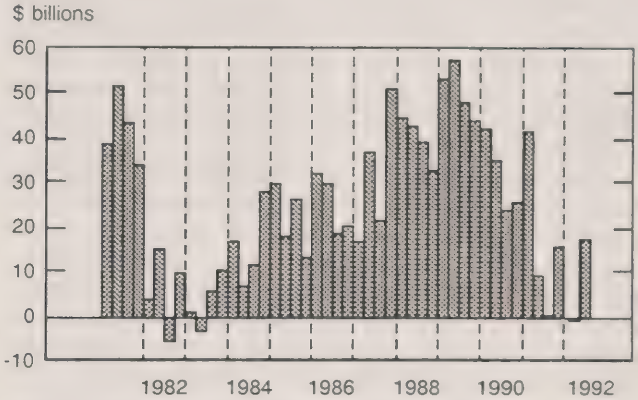


Chart 4

Funds Raised by Non-Financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Funds raised by **non-financial private corporations** were up over the first quarter (see Chart 4), when there was a net redemption of credit market debt. Nevertheless, the demand for funds remained quite weak in comparison with previous years. The results in the first half of 1992 suggested an even slower year than 1991, in which funds raised were just 52% and 33% of the totals raised in 1990 and 1989, respectively. Declining outlays for business plant and equipment have implied a reduced demand for funds, and the recent improvement in corporate profits has also meant that an increasing share of investment financing is internally generated. As over the previous few quarters, there was a considerable amount of refinancing of existing debt. The interest rate differential between the prime rate on business loans and the short-term (90 days) paper rate widened by nearly 35 basis points in favour of the latter instrument. This acted to encourage a significant reduction in bank loans, which was largely refinanced by short-term paper issues, principally bankers' acceptances. The balance of the funds raised was in long-term debt and equity. Share issues were just above the higher levels attained in the fourth quarter of 1991. An increase in equity finance in the quarter occurred as share prices sagged, although relative to earnings, stock prices were quite high. With 61% of the total funds raised by corporations in shares, the restructuring of corporate balance sheets continued in the second quarter of 1992.

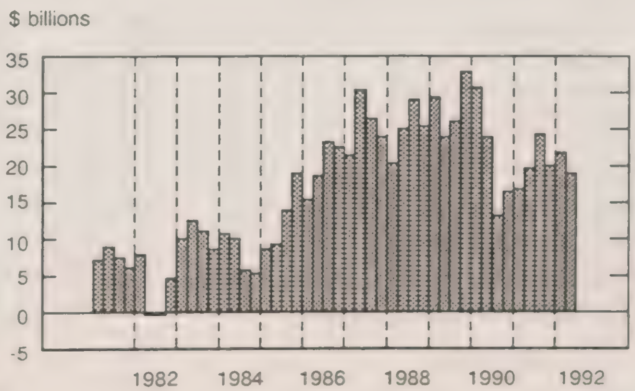
Non-financial government business enterprise borrowing was down for the quarter, after a strong first quarter. Issues of bonds were near the elevated level reached in the first quarter, largely attributable to the borrowing activities of provincial government enterprises. Conversely, credit market debt of federal enterprises was reduced.

The demand for funds in the **personal sector** was quite subdued in the second quarter of 1992. Mortgage finance, which began to recover in the spring of 1991, held fairly steady in the second quarter of 1992 (see Chart 5). This reflected the

Chart 5

Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



reduced cost of carrying a mortgage, with interest rates on one-year mortgages down about five percentage points since December of 1990. Debt in the form of consumer credit fell in the quarter, as repayments exceeded new funds raised (see Chart 6). This was in line with the weakness in personal expenditure on durable goods, particularly in the case of automobiles. The ratio of household debt (consumer credit plus mortgages) to personal disposable income stood at 84.1% by the end of the second quarter.

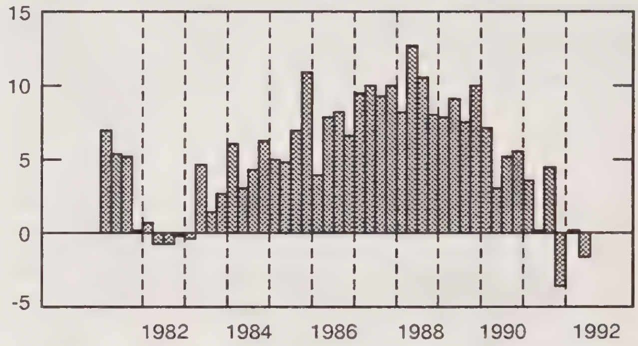
Non-residents supplied approximately one-third of total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors in credit markets. Acquisitions by non-residents of Canadian bonds and short-term paper totalled almost twice what they had amounted to in the first quarter. Non-residents surpassed the personal sector as a net supplier of funds to the economy in 1989, and their net lending has continued to grow since then.

Chart 6

Consumer Credit Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Chris Jackson (613-951-1799) or Rémi Fournelle (613-951-3791), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $12.50/$50), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, is scheduled for release in September.

A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available seven business days after release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the financial flows data on micro-computer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $300 per quarter or $1,200 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven business days after the official release date, for $60 per quarter or $240 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Debt-to-income Ratios

	1991				1992	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	($ billions)					
Persons and unincorporated business						
Debt						
Consumer credit	98.6	98.7	100.6	99.7	99.8	99.3
Mortgages	273.0	278.9	283.8	288.5	293.9	298.7
Total	371.6	377.6	384.4	388.2	393.7	398.0
Personal disposable income	463.3	470.0	470.1	465.2	468.0	473.2
Debt-to-income ratio (%)	80.2	80.3	81.8	83.4	84.1	84.1
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	56.0	55.9	56.7	57.1	57.7	58.2
Federal government						
Debt	327.8	335.5	345.4	350.3	356.9	364.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	49.4	49.6	50.9	51.6	52.3	53.2
Other levels of government						
Debt	199.3	208.8	213.9	222.4	225.2	236.3
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	30.0	30.9	31.5	32.7	33.0	34.5
Non-financial private corporations						
Debt	344.0	344.8	343.5	344.9	342.4	344.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	51.8	51.0	50.7	50.8	50.2	50.3
GDP	**664.1**	**675.8**	**678.2**	**679.4**	**681.8**	**684.3**

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991			1992	
	II	III	IV	I	II
			($ millions)		
Persons and Unincorporated Business	20,508	25,592	22,872	22,492	16,252
Consumer Credit	224	4,444	-3,584	212	-1,684
Bank Loans	3,280	-432	-1,616	292	-620
Other Loans	-2,888	-2,608	8,264	484	-696
Mortgages	19,824	24,248	19,912	21,676	19,080
Bonds	68	-60	-104	-172	172
Non-Financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised:	9,144	500	15,676	-432	17,748
Bank Loans	5,308	-14,452	-6,424	28,152	-15,200
Other Loans	-1,296	4,412	796	-10,384	-1,984
Other Short-term Paper	-18,268	-7,728	-5,384	-33,192	11,848
Mortgages	7,164	7,276	8,400	9,920	4,296
Bonds	9,756	4,336	7,856	-4,660	8,044
Shares	6,480	6,656	10,432	9,732	10,744
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised:	8,180	7,428	4,048	10,228	6,288
Bank Loans	-3,904	-3,044	-1,080	-980	-488
Other Loans	-28	-576	-700	32	-1,680
Other Short-term Paper	5,428	4,040	864	1,028	396
Mortgages	-8	-8	-8	-12	-12
Bonds	6,692	3,688	4,972	10,160	8,072
Shares	–	3,328	–	–	–
Federal Government					
Funds Raised:	31,916	40,508	20,708	26,396	29,252
Other Loans	–	-4	–	-4	–
Canada Short-term Paper	9,824	24,328	-2,848	22,548	13,976
Canada Savings Bonds	3,480	-88	1,580	-144	2,028
Other Marketable Bonds	18,612	16,272	21,976	3,996	13,248
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised:	36,856	19,212	33,008	10,916	43,432
Bank Loans	176	-128	40	212	204
Other Loans	524	228	184	384	-20
Short-term Paper	9,724	-8,148	9,916	-5,204	19,404
Provincial Bonds	22,820	25,908	20,572	13,104	23,036
Municipal Bonds	3,456	1,352	2,304	2,372	852
Other bonds	156	–	-8	48	-44
Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	106,604	93,240	96,312	69,600	112,972
Consumer Credit	224	4,444	-3,584	212	-1,684
Bank Loans	4,860	-18,056	-9,080	27,676	-16,104
Other Loans	-3,688	1,452	8,544	-9,488	-4,380
Canada Short-term Paper	9,824	24,328	-2,848	22,548	13,976
Other Short-term Paper	-3,116	-11,836	5,396	-37,368	31,648
Mortgages	26,980	31,516	28,304	31,584	23,364
Bonds	65,040	51,408	59,148	24,704	55,408
Shares	6,480	9,984	10,432	9,732	10,744

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Input-Output Tables and Gross Domestic Product by Industry
1988 and 1989

Final annual input-output tables for 1988 and preliminary tables for 1989 in both current and constant prices are now available. The 1988 and 1989 constant price tables are in 1986 prices.

Also available are estimates of Gross Domestic Product and gross output by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant prices series in 1986 prices for the period 1988 and 1989 are available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2110-2189 (constant prices tables, 1986 base); 4663 (estimates of GDP by industry in current prices) and 4670 (constant (1986) prices); 4675 (gross output by industry in current prices) and 4676 (constant (1986) prices) and 7711-7790 (current price tables).

The input-output tables will be published in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy*, 1989 (15-201, $60).

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)
Second Quarter 1992

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1992 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarter ended March 31, 1992 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Logging Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $8,113.8 million, down 6.7% from $8,696.8 million in 1989.

The data for this industry will be released in *Logging Industry* (25-201, $30).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Forestry Services Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business sector of the forestry services industry (SIC 0511) totalled $208.7 million, up 5.6% from $197.7 million in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1992.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The Sugar Situation, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended June 1992.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Construction Type Plywood, June 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), June 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada - United States Report, 1991.
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: $42; United States: US$50;
Other Countries: US$59).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1992
2	Help-wanted Index	August 1992
4	Labour Force Survey	August 1992
4	Field Crop Reporting Series: No 6 – August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	July 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	July 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1992
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1992
15	Census of Population: Mother Tongue Data	1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1992
16	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	August 1992
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1992
18	Consumer Price Index	August 1992
21	Retail Trade	July 1992
21	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	July 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1992
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1992
25	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1992
25	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1992
30	Building Permits	July 1992
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1992
30	Major Release Dates	October 1992

The October 1992 release schedule will be published on September 30, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

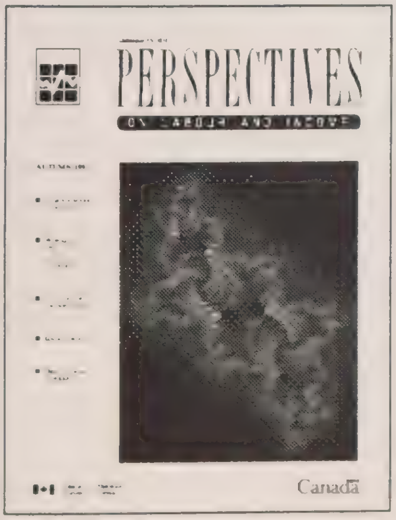
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 1, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Autumn 1992

The Autumn 1992 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics is released today.

This issue contains a supplement that reviews labour market developments for the first six months of 1992. The publication also concludes its series of articles on labour turnover with a study on factors affecting quit rates and an article on the characteristics of workers affected by permanent layoffs. Other informative articles cover the pattern of growth in back-injury claims, recent developments regarding discouraged workers and unemployment rate trends as far back as 1921.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from many data sources to offer insights on emerging issues. Articles review recent labour market developments as well as current income concerns. The Autumn 1992 *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to order Publications"

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cecile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: August 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian Cancer Statistics

1992

The sixth edition of the monograph, *Canadian Cancer Statistics 1992*, prepared jointly by Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, Provincial Cancer Registries, the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society is now available to health professionals and interested members of the public. The monograph contains 1992 estimates of cancer incidence and mortality as well as actual or estimated data for incidence and mortality for 1970-1991.

Highlights

- In Canada in 1992, an estimated 115,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed. This total excludes 47,200 estimated new cases of non-melanoma skin cancer. It is estimated that there will be 58,300 cancer deaths in 1992. Based on trends in age-specific incidence rates and population structure, it is estimated that 60,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in men and 54,800 in women in 1992. As with new incident cases, more of the 1992 cancer deaths will occur among men (32,100) than women (26,200).

- In 1992, lung cancer will be the most common cancer among men. It is expected to be responsible for 12,800 (21%) of all new cancer cases and for 10,700 (33%) of all cancer deaths. Other major cancers among men will include prostate cancer (12,000 new cases), colorectal cancer (8,500), bladder cancer (3,800), and lymphoma (3,500).

- Breast cancer will be the most common cancer among women in 1992. It is expected to account for 15,700 (29%) of all new cancer cases and for 5,200 (20%) of all cancer deaths among women. The other major cancers among women will include colorectal cancer (7,700 new cases), lung cancer (6,500), cancer of the uterine body (3,100) and lymphoma (2,900).

- Between 1981 and 1987, the age-standardized incidence rate of all cancers increased by 1% per year among men and by 0.7% per year among women. The corresponding trends in age-standardized mortality rates between 1981 and 1989 were an average annual increase of 0.6% among men and 0.5% among women. Over the past 20 years, especially since 1981, incidence and mortality rates have increased steadily for prostate cancer among men, lung cancer among women, and for melanoma and kidney cancer in both sexes.

- Since 1981, melanoma of the skin has been the most rapidly increasing form of cancer among men, with a 5.5% average annual increase in the age-standardized incidence rate. Since 1985, it has been one of the top 10 cancers for men and women, and in 1992 is expected to rank tenth for men and seventh for women.

- In the late 1980s, incidence and mortality rates for lung cancer among men began to level off, likely reflecting the fall in tobacco consumption among men that began in the mid-1960s. By 1992, prostate cancer will have overtaken lung cancer as the leading cancer among men in the four western provinces.

- Incidence and mortality rates for breast cancer increased modestly during the late 1980s. While breast cancer remains the leading cause of cancer deaths among Canadian women, lung cancer is expected to exceed breast cancer in 1992 as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in some provinces, notably British Columbia.

- Incidence and mortality rates for cancers of the stomach, cervix, uterine body and ovary have been falling steadily for the past 15 to 20 years. Mortality rates for colorectal cancer, testicular cancer and Hodgkin's Disease have declined over the past 20 years despite stable or increased incidence rates. This reflects improved survival rates.

- Geographic analyses of 1992 estimated incidence rates show higher rates in Quebec for cancers of the tongue, mouth, pharynx, lung and bladder (likely related to the higher levels of tobacco use in that province), a relatively high rate of stomach cancer in Newfoundland (consistent with the greater use of salted and smoked foods) and higher rates of melanoma of the skin in Ontario and British Columbia (possibly related to variations in exposure to sunlight).

- Presently, survival data are not available for all cancer patients in Canada. In British Columbia, a comparison of relative survival rates for new cases diagnosed in 1970-74 to rates for new cases diagnosed in 1980-84 showed that, for most cancers, survival improved between those two periods. However, stomach, lung and pancreatic cancers, which have low survival rates, showed little improvement.

- The lifetime probability of developing cancer (all cancers combined except non-melanoma skin cancer) is 38% for men and 36% for women and indicates that more than one in three Canadians will develop some form of cancer during his or her lifetime. The lifetime probability of dying from cancer is 26% for men and 22% for women.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1992 is available free of charge from the Canadian Cancer Society, Suite 200, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4B 3B1 (416-961-7223) or from the Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-1746). Copies are also available at any local division of the Canadian Cancer Society or from Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres.

For more information, please contact Information Request (613-951-1746), Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Eva Illing (613-951-1775), Health Status Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for August 1992, merchandise exports and imports for July 1992 and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for June 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for August was forecast at 1.4% with minimum and maximum values of 1.2% and 1.6%, respectively. In July, the mean forecast was very close to the actual value (1.2% versus 1.3%, respectively).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for August was 11.5% (minimum 11.3%, maximum 11.8%). For July, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

July merchandise exports were forecast to be $12.8 billion with a minimum and maximum of $12.2 billion and $13.1 billion, respectively. For June, the mean forecast overestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was $12.2 billion with minimum and maximum values of $12.0 billion and $12.6 billion, respectively. For June, the mean forecast underestimated the actual imports by $0.4 billion.

Note to Users

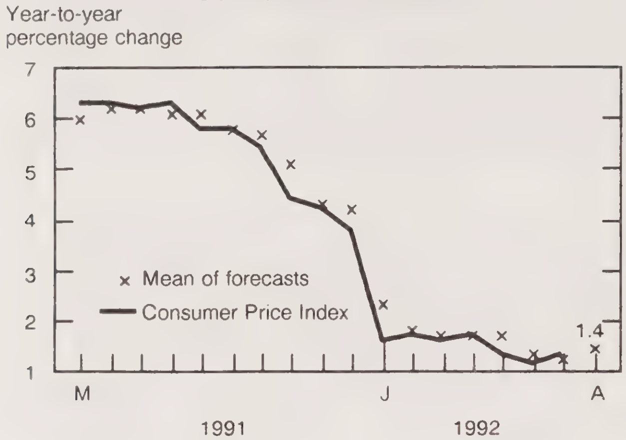
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports, as well as for a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.1% between May and June 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.3%. Yesterday, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for June was 0.2%.

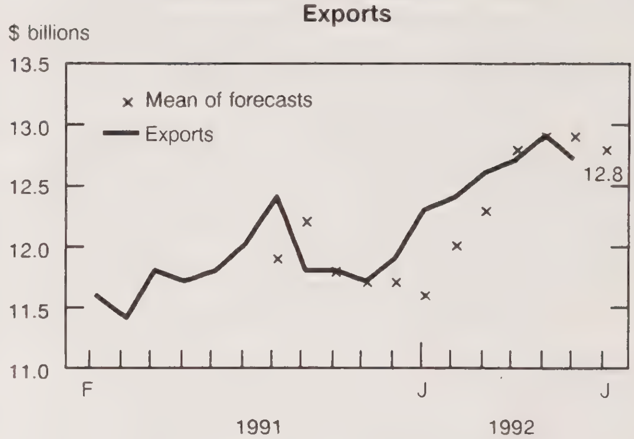
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

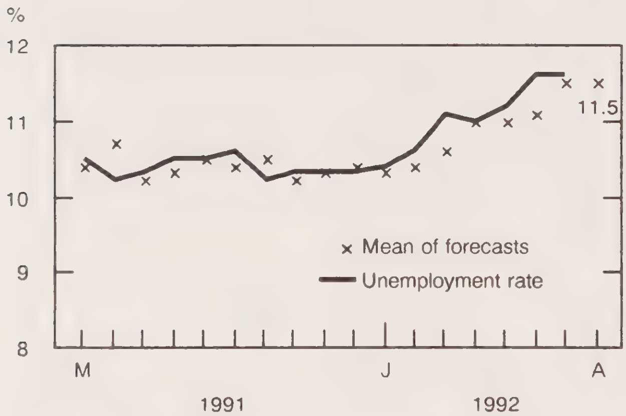
Consumer Price Index



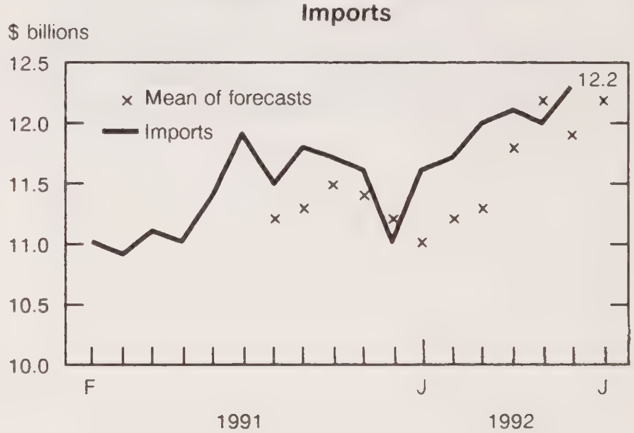
Canadian International Trade Exports



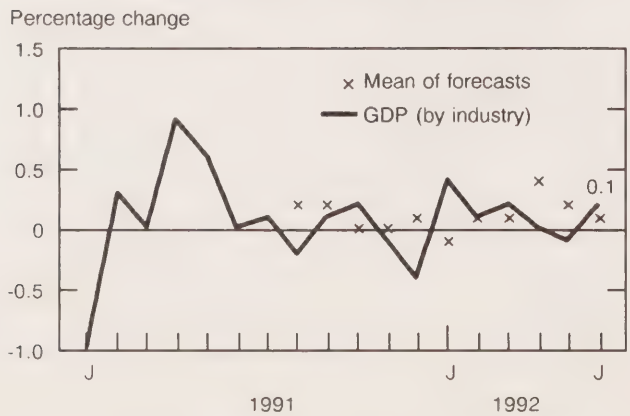
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



Advance Statistics of Education

1992-93

Since 1982-83, spending on education (in current dollars) has risen from $28.3 billion to an estimated $54.2 billion in 1992-93. The 3.3% increase over 1991-92 is the smallest increase in a decade. In 1992-93, an estimated $34.4 billion will be spent on elementary and secondary education, $11.0 billion on universities, $4.0 billion on community colleges and $4.8 billion on vocational training. Currently, governments finance about 91% of total educational spending in Canada.

Highlights

- The number of students in Grades 1 to 6 will likely reach 2,418,700 in 1992-93, about 20,500 more students than in 1991-92. An enrolment decline in Grades 1 to 6 began in 1969-70 and then reversed in 1985-86, when the 6- to 11-year-old population started increasing.

- Enrolment in Grades 7-and-up is expected to be 2,374,500, up about 2% from the previous year. Enrolment in these grades had dropped from 1977-78 until 1986-87, corresponding with the reduction in the 12- to 17-year-old population. Since 1987-88, enrolment has begun to rise slightly and is expected to continue to increase, given that the decline in the 12- to 17-year-old population levelled off in 1990 and that the age group started to grow in 1991.

- A 1% increase is anticipated in the number of full-time elementary and secondary teachers, bringing their number to 299,100.

- Full-time university enrolment will likely increase by about 3% to 572,900 students, while full-time enrolment in community colleges will increase by approximately 4% to 348,400 students.

- In the 1992 calendar year, an estimated 120,800 bachelor's and first professional degrees will be awarded (up 33,700 from 1982), 18,400 master's degrees granted (up 5,300 from 1982) and 3,140 doctorates conferred (up 1,430 from 1982).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-93 (81-220, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-951-9167), Projections and Analysis Section, or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres in July 1992, an increase of 0.4% from June 1992.
- The July increase was attributable to greater sales of light fuel oil (10.2%), "all other refined products" (5.7%) and heavy fuel oil (2.5%). These increases were, for the most part, offset by decreased sales of motor gasoline (-2.8%) and diesel fuel oil (-2.4%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 6.9% from July 1991, to 6.8 million cubic metres. All four main products registered decreases: heavy fuel oil (-15.6%), light fuel oil (-6.6%), diesel fuel oil (-5.1%) and motor gasoline (-4.0%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first seven months of 1992 amounted to 46.1 million cubic metres, up 1.8% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 8.2%, light fuel oil 6.2%, motor gasoline 1.3% and diesel fuel oil 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of October.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	April 1992r	May 1992r	June 1992r	July 1992p	July 1992/ June 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 753.2**	**6 722.8**	**6 433.1**	**6 458.3**	**0.4**
Motor Gasoline	2 768.9	2 779.1	2 735.8	2 660.5	-2.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 334.7	1 401.7	1 336.0	1 303.4	-2.4
Light Fuel Oil	518.7	489.4	427.2	470.7	10.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	654.9	739.6	637.9	654.0	2.5
All Other Refined Products	1 476.0	1 313.0	1 296.2	1 369.7	5.7

	July 1991	July 1992p	Total January-July 1991	Total January-July 1992p	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 264.1**	**6 760.1**	**45 316.1**	**46 141.0**	**1.8**
Motor Gasoline	3 140.5	3 016.3	18 842.1	19 079.4	1.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 456.8	1 383.2	8 837.6	8 888.5	0.6
Light Fuel Oil	159.0	148.5	3 582.9	3 805.8	6.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	720.7	608.2	4 634.4	5 013.6	8.2
All Other Refined Products	1 787.1	1 603.9	9 419.1	9 353.7	-0.7

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised.*

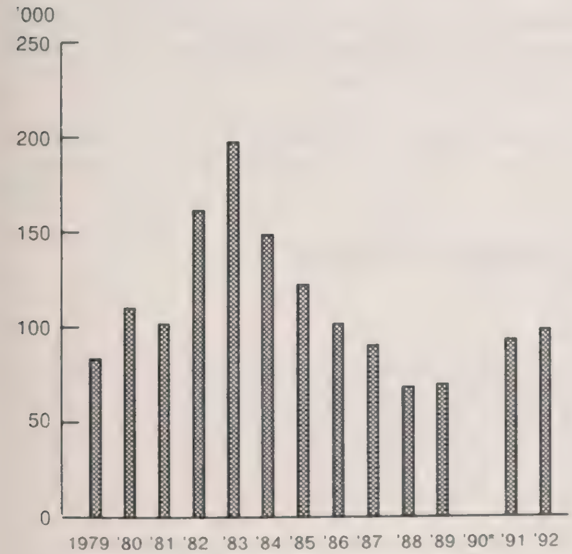
■

Discouraged Workers - Where Have They Gone?

Highlights

- The increase in the number of discouraged workers has been slight during the recent recession and subsequent sluggish recovery, increasing from 70,000 discouraged workers in March 1989 to only 99,000 in March 1992.
- By contrast, after the previous recession, the number of discouraged workers almost doubled to 197,000 in March 1983, up from 101,000 in March 1981.

The increase in the number of discouraged workers in the recession of the early 1990s is much smaller



Source: Survey of Job Opportunities
* *The survey was not carried out in 1990.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Compared with the situation a decade ago, today's discouraged worker is less likely to be a youth and is more likely to be better-educated. The Autumn 1992 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income features an article entitled Discouraged Workers - Where Have They Gone? The study traces recent trends in the discouraged worker group and offers some reasons as to why its numbers during the recent recession and over the past several years have been running at about half the level of the early 1980s.*

- Among the factors contributing to the low number of discouraged workers during the recent recession were the declining share of youths in the working-age population, an increase in educational enrolment and training, a rising trend towards early retirement and a growing number of persons who did not look for work because they were waiting for a recall to a former job.
- Close to one-quarter of discouraged workers in 1992 had at least some postsecondary education or a university degree, compared with only 14% in 1983.
- Nine years ago, approximately 40% of the nation's discouraged workers resided in Quebec and another 21% in the Atlantic region. In 1992, Quebec's share had fallen to 32% of the national total but the Atlantic region's share had risen to 30%.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.8% from the year-earlier period.

- Piggyback traffic increased 2.2% from the year-earlier period. The number of cars loaded increased 3.1% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 3.2% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 125 513 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1992, a 0.1% decrease from the 125 687ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in July 1991.

January to July 1992 production totalled 965 568 tonnes, up 10.5% from the 873 891ʳ tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1992 and July 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

July 1992

Production of process cheese in July 1992 totalled 4 570 080 kilograms, a decrease of 37.4% from June 1992 and a decrease of 32.0% from the revised figures for July 1991. January to July 1992 year-to-date production totalled 41 881 524 kilograms, compared to 44 420 000ʳ (revised) kilograms a year earlier.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during July was 227 452 kilograms, a decrease of 45.2% from June 1992 and a decrease of 16.9% from July 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 628 209 kilograms, compared to the 2 594 617 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

June 1992

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1992 increased to 35 124 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 47.8% to 2 233 GWh, but imports decreased from 864 GWh to 627 GWh.

- Year-to-date net generation was 253 960 GWh, up 2.7% from the year-earlier period. Exports, at 13 157 GWh, were up 48.5% and imports, at 3 785 GWh, were up 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates 1980-1991.
Catalogue number 13-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47;
Other Countries: US$55).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1992.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Telephone Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 1992.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64;
Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 81-220
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Biscuit Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 14, 1992
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Business Service Industries	1990	August 7, 1992
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Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	June 1992	August 17, 1992
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Canadian Economic Observer	August 1992	August 20, 1992
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Cereal Grain Flour Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 24, 1992
Coal and Coke Statistics	May 1992	August 6, 1992

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Consumer Price Index	July 1992	August 20, 1992
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Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991	August 6, 1992
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	July 1992	August 18, 1992
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry - Volume and Value of Marketable Production	1991 Revised and 1990 Final	August 19, 1992
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Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes	1991 and First Half 1992	August 27, 1992
Electrical Transformer Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 14, 1992
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Estimate of Production of Major Grains in Canada	July 31, 1992	August 24, 1992
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Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 25, 1992
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Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1992	August 20, 1992
Precast Concrete Price Index	First Half 1992	August 14, 1992
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Telephone Statistics	June 1992	August 20, 1992
Tobacco Products	July 1992	August 19, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1992	August 14, 1992
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1992	August 26, 1992
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Wooden Box and Pallet Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 10, 1992
Youth Property Crime in Canada	1990-91	August 21, 1992

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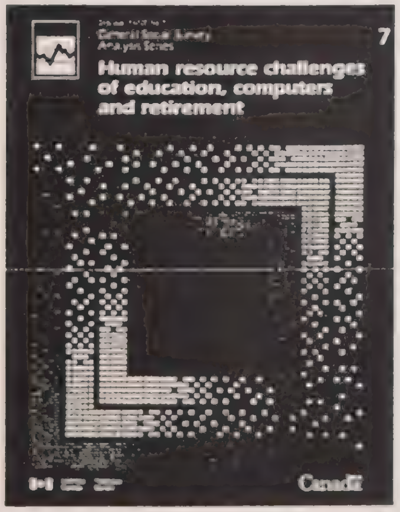
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 2, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



General Social Survey Analysis Series: Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement

Before 1950, only 4% of those entering studies for their highest degree or diploma reported that their main activity in the previous year had been working at a job or business; by the 1980s, this proportion had increased to 28%.

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement (11-612E, No. 7, $40) presents analysis of the 1989 General Social Survey (Cycle 4), which focused on work and education. Three major themes relevant to the development of Canada's human resources guided the analysis: the changing relationship between work and education, computer literacy and use, and retirement attitudes and behaviour. The report was written by Graham S. Lowe of the University of Alberta and is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Professor Graham S. Lowe (403-492-0487), University of Alberta or Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

For highlights, turn to page 3 of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement

Highlights

- Among the persons employed in 1989, some 1.7 million or 14% were enroled in an educational program leading to a degree, diploma or certificate.

- Among the employed persons who held a postsecondary diploma or university degree, 62% were in jobs closely related to their education, while 20% reported no relationship in this regard.

- Among the adult population aged 15 and over in 1989, 9.6 million or 47% reported being able to use a computer. While many persons reported multiple applications of their computer skills, computer game-playing was the most commonly reported use (73% of users), followed by data entry and word processing (63%), recordkeeping (48%), data analysis (32%) and programming (26%).

- Ability to use a computer was highest among residents of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, as well as among individuals under age 25.

- More than one-third of those employed at the time of the GSS in 1989 (4.2 million individuals) reported using computers such as mainframes, personal computers and word processors in their job.

Note to Users

The General Social Survey (GSS), a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time, and to provide information on specific social policy issues.

The fourth cycle of the GSS was conducted in January and February of 1989 and collected data about education and work histories, current employment and educational activity, job satisfaction and other more material rewards from employment, as well as data about retirement plans and experiences with new workplace technologies. A sample of 9,338 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A second report, General Social Survey Analysis Series: Quality of Work in the Service Sector *(11-612E, No. 6, $40), covered other aspects of the 1989 GSS and was released in March 1992. A data file from this survey was released in July 1990.*

- Among workers whose jobs had been greatly or somewhat affected by technological change during the 1984-89 period, two-thirds reported increased skills as a result.

- Only 28% of those formerly employed had retired because of reaching mandatory retirement age. Health reasons were an equally important reason for retirement, cited by 27%.

- At least 43% of retirees reported enjoying life more after retiring than before but 17% enjoyed retired life less.

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement (11-612E, No. 7, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

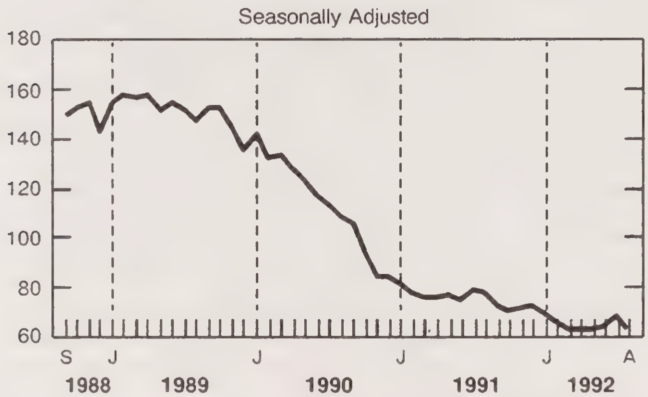
For more information, contact Professor Graham S. Lowe (403-492-0487), University of Alberta or Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Help-wanted Index

August 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased from 77 in August 1991 to 62 in March 1992, then remained unchanged through May before advancing to 63 in June and to 67 in July. In August, the index fell five points to 62, the same level observed in May.

Changes by Region

- Between July and August 1992, the Help-wanted Index decreased 14% in Quebec (to 69 from 80), 8% in Ontario (to 59 from 64), and 1% in British Columbia (to 69 from 70). The index increased 5% in the Prairie provinces (from 42 to 44) and remained unchanged at 90 in the Atlantic provinces.

- Compared with August 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions. It fell 22% in the Atlantic provinces, 20% in Ontario, 19% in the Prairie provinces, 17% in Quebec and 15% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74
March	**62**	87	74	55	49	67
April	**62**	85	78	56	44	64
May	**62**	92	69	60	45	68
June	**63**	92	70	59	43	69
July	**67**	90	80	64	42	70
August	**62**	90	69	59	44	69

■

Farm Input Price Index

Second quarter 1992

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1986 = 100) for the second quarter 1992 stood at a preliminary 107.6, up 0.9% from the previous quarter but down 2.6% from a year earlier. Of the seven major group indexes which are updated quarterly, five rose and two declined.

- The crop production index increased 4.3% in the second quarter due mainly to a substantial increase in the preliminary index for 1992-93 crop insurance (31.8%). Increases were particularly marked in Saskatchewan (53.7%) and Ontario (34.7%). Also recorded were higher prices for seeds (0.1%), fertilizer (2.1%) and pesticides (2.3%).

- The animal production index increased by 2.1%. Within this major group, prices rose 8.4% for weanling pigs and 3.0% for feeder cattle. Prices for feed were up by 1.5%. Weanling pig prices were 14.6% lower than a year earlier.

- The interest index declined by 2.0% over the quarter as the non-mortgage component was lower by 2.6% and the mortgage component by 0.9%. The interest index was 20.3% lower than a year earlier.

- The machinery and motor vehicle index was down 0.9% from the first quarter, largely because of a 5.6% decrease in petroleum products prices.

- By province, the total FIPI quarterly changes ranged from -0.7% in Quebec, through fractional increases in most other provinces, to 1.6% in Ontario and 2.7% in Saskatchewan.

Note to Users

The Farm Input Price Index for the second quarter of 1992 includes the results of a major development of this index within the last 18 months. New or expanded surveys in the crop production, machinery and motor vehicles, building and fencing, and supplies and services major input groups have improved the quality and detail in those areas.

In addition to the indexes for Eastern, Western and all of Canada, Farm Input Indexes are now available for the Atlantic Region, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Indexes for the individual Atlantic Provinces are also calculated as a part of the FIPI production.

- Each of the regional indexes also recorded quarterly increases: the Eastern Canada FIPI total was 111.5 (up 0.7% from the first quarter but down 2.3% from the second quarter 1991) and the Western Canada index stood at 104.6 (up 1.2% over the quarter but down 2.8% over the year). The most significant index change occurred for the crop production index for Western Canada; it rose by 7.9% in the quarter as the crop insurance index was estimated to have increased 33.8%. By comparison, the crop production index for Eastern Canada declined by 0.4%, as the crop insurance index increase of 22.4% did not offset decreases in the other indexes of this group.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Second Quarter 1992	% Change: 2nd Quarter 1992/ 1st Quarter 1992	% Change: 2nd Quarter 1992/ 2nd Quarter 1991
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**111.5**	**0.7**	**-2.3**
Building and fencing	120.0	-0.1	3.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.1	0.1	0.3
Crop production	110.4	-0.4	1.4
Animal production	101.9	2.1	-4.0
Supplies and services	121.5	0.2	4.1
Hired farm labour	135.0	1.5	3.1
Property taxes	123.5	0.0	1.6
Interest	99.1	-1.9	-21.2
Farm rent	123.9	0.0	1.2
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**104.6**	**1.2**	**-2.8**
Building and fencing	107.2	2.1	2.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	109.9	-1.2	0.4
Crop production	95.5	7.9	4.9
Animal production	102.6	2.2	-6.6
Supplies and services	107.8	0.8	1.7
Hired farm labour	122.5	-0.2	1.0
Property taxes	120.1	0.0	1.2
Interest	97.8	-2.1	19.8
Farm rent	94.0	0.0	-0.3
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**107.6**	**0.9**	**-2.6**
Building and fencing	114.0	0.9	2.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	112.3	-0.7	0.4
Crop production	100.5	-4.3	3.3
Animal production	102.2	2.1	-5.1
Supplies and services	114.7	0.5	3.0
Hired farm labour	129.3	0.8	2.1
Property taxes	120.8	0.0	1.3
Interest	98.3	-2.0	-20.3
Farm rent	101.6	0.0	0.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Income and Expenditure Accounts
Second Quarter 1992

Note to Users

The National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates for the second quarter of 1992, released August 31, 1992, contained errors in the chain price and chain volume indexes for government current expenditure on goods and services (Tables 23 and 24, not included in the release in *The Daily*). The aggregates "final domestic demand" and "Gross Domestic Product excluding the value of physical change in inventories" were also affected. The correct values are as follows:

	Second quarter 1992
Chain Price Index	
Government current expenditure on goods and services	124.1
Final domestic demand	122.5
Gross Domestic Product excluding the value of physical change in inventories	124.0
Chain Volume Index	
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116.5
Final domestic demand	113.0
Gross Domestic Product excluding the value of physical change in inventories	110.5

For further information, contact Chris Jackson (613-951-1799) or Rémi Fournelle (613-951-3791), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

Air Passenger Origin and Destination: Canada – United States Report
1991

Highlights

- Air passenger statistics showed that again in 1991, the top three transborder city-pairs were Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. These three city-pairs reported decreases in traffic of 14%, 11% and 7%, respectively, from 1990.
- According to scheduled air passenger origin and destination data, 8.3 million passengers travelled between Canada and the United States in 1991, down 8% compared to 1990. This was the first annual decrease since 1987. Overall, declines were recorded for each quarter of 1991 compared to the same periods in 1990.
- The number of passengers with a transborder portion in their international journey totalled 783,730 in 1991, down 6% compared to 1990. This represented the first annual decrease since 1987.
- Of the top 25 city-pairs, Toronto appeared in 13 city-pairs while Montreal figured in seven and Vancouver in three. Most of these top 25 city-pairs (21 out of 25) recorded decreases. However, the largest percentage increase (38%) was recorded for Montreal-Chicago.

The 1991 edition of *Air Passenger Origin and Destination: Canada - United States Report* (51-205, $42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Lotfi Chahdi (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics
First Quarter 1992 (Preliminary Data)

- Preliminary first quarter 1992 data indicated that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased by 12% compared to the corresponding 1991 figure. International charter operations appeared to be on the rebound following a poor first quarter in 1991.
- The United States region, with 913,000 passengers and the Southern region, with 806,000 passengers, were both well on the way to recovering from 1991's weak charter market.

The Vol. 24, No. 9 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact K. Tieman (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

July 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,527,278 pairs of footwear in July 1992, an increase of 1.0% from the 1,511,651[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to July 1992 totalled 12,735,033[r] pairs of footwear, down 11.1% from the 14,326,056[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The July 1992 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

July 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 405 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1992, a decrease of 37.3% compared to 3 837 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in July 1991.

January to July 1992 year-to-date shipments amounted to 16 987 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 21 132 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 19.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

July 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 027 723 metric bundles in July 1992, a decrease of 8.9% from the 4 423 528 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1992 shipments were 24 459 404 metric bundles, up 7.6% from 22 736 269 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The July 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement.
Catalogue number 11-612E, No. 7
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Wholesale Trade, June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

The Labour Market: Mid-year Review

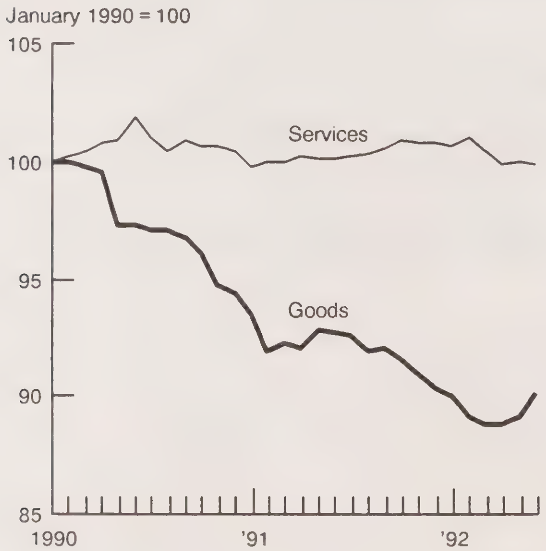
January to June 1992

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Autumn 1992 edition of* Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released September 1, 1992) features a supplement entitled "The Labour Market: Mid-year Review." The article analyzes labour market trends and other economic indicators for the first six months of 1992.*

Highlights

- The job market was particularly bleak for young people during the first half of this year. In June 1992, the employment/population ratio for youths was down eight percentage points from the pre-recession level of June 1989. For students planning to return to school in the fall, the decline was even larger.

The second quarter of 1992 saw some employment growth in the goods sector



Source: Labour Force Survey

- In mid-1992, the unemployment rate was still on the increase, fuelled by a surge in the labour force participation rate. In June 1992, the unemployment rate climbed to 11.6%, its highest point since September 1984.

- The average duration of unemployment increased substantially during the last two years, rising from an average of 18 and 20 weeks in the second quarters of 1990 and 1991 to over 23 weeks in the second quarter of 1992.

- With an employment drop of 5% between March 1990 and December 1991, Ontario was the province most seriously affected during that period. However, during the first half of 1992, the employment picture changed considerably as the relative declines in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan considerably exceeded the decline in Ontario.

- The first half of 1992 saw a large increase in the number of persons who worked part-time because it was the only kind of employment they could find. In June 1992, some 730,000 persons were in this situation, representing more than one-third of all part-time workers.

- In May 1992, consumer prices recorded the lowest year-over-year increase in over 20 years (1.3%), while the corresponding rise in average weekly earnings was 3.5%.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Bruce Petrie (613-951-6155), Assistant Chief Statistician, Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics or Ernest H. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 29, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 29, 1992 totalled 227 714 tonnes, a 16.1% decrease from the preceding week's total of 271 318 tonnes and down 12.8% from the year-earlier level of 261 240 tonnes. The cumulative total at August 29, 1992 was 9 014 778 tonnes, a 6.3% increase from 8 477 002 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, June 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, August 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 4, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Canada's International Transactions in Services

1990 and 1991

Latest details on Canada's international transactions in services are now available in this annual publication. Services comprise international travel, business services, transportation, government services and other services.

This publication is a unique source of information on Canada's international trade in services. Trade offices, analysts and consultants, embassies and consulates, along with academic researchers can find invaluable data on Canada's performance in the exchange of transborder services in this publication.

At the national level, as many as 16 categories of business services are cross-classified by affiliation as well as by broad geographic area, country of control and by industry sector.

New this year are up to 15 categories of business services by province of activity. These categories largely represent national data allocated according to the province in which activity is estimated to take place. Total business services for some 30 countries and world areas are also shown.

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1990 and 1991 (67-203, $32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
August 1992

Overview

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little change in labour market conditions in August 1992. Both employment and unemployment were virtually unchanged. The unemployment rate remained at 11.6 for the third consecutive month.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending August 15, 1992, the estimate of employment stood at 12,219,000. Part-time employment rose marginally, following a large increase in July, while full-time employment edged down after a substantial decline in the previous month.

- Full-time employment declined among adult men. The increase in part-time employment was largely among young women aged 15 to 24.

- Employment in community, business and personal services rose for the fourth consecutive month (+27,000), bringing the total increase since April 1992 to 94,000.

- Employment in manufacturing fell by 27,000, following three months of little change. Declines were noted in Newfoundland and in Quebec. There were no significant changes in employment among the other industries.

- There were small employment increases in British Columbia (+10,000) and Prince Edward Island (+1,000). Employment fell in Newfoundland (-3,000). No significant changes were noted in the other provinces.

Notes to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Jean Marc Lévesque	*(614) 951-2301*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long- standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was 1,607,000 in August, virtually unchanged since June 1992. The participation rate edged down to 65.5 (-0.1).

- Unemployment fell by 17,000 among adult women, and rose by 13,000 among adult men.

- Unemployment fell by 7,000 (-11.3%) in Nova Scotia, by 4,000 (-7.8%) in Newfoundland, and by 2,000 (-3.6%) in Manitoba.

- The drop in unemployment in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia can be attributed to declines in the number of persons participating in the labour force. The participation rate fell by 1.7 in Newfoundland and by 1.0 in Nova Scotia. (See Other Highlights section below for additional information on Newfoundland.)

- Unemployment rose by 20,000 (+3.4%) in Ontario. There were no significant changes in the remaining provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	August	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	20.3	- 1.0
Prince Edward Island	18.3	- 0.4
Nova Scotia	13.3	- 1.4
New Brunswick	12.7	---
Québec	12.9	- 0.1
Ontario	11.3	+ 0.3
Manitoba	10.0	- 0.3
Saskatchewan	8.6	+ 0.2
Alberta	9.6	- 0.1
British Columbia	10.9	- 0.1

Changes Since August 1991
(unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 130,000 from the level of a year ago (-1.0%), down 108,000 among men (-1.5%) and 21,000 among women (-0.4%).

- A drop of 190,000 (-1.7%) in full-time employment was largely accounted for by youths aged 15 to 24 (-154,000).

- Part-time employment was up by 60,000, with about half of the increase among youths.

- Employment was down by 133,000 in the goods-producing industries, with declines noted in all sectors. There was little overall change in the services-producing industries.

- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 171,000 to 1,590,000 (+12.0%) and the unemployment rate increased 1.2 to 11.2.

- The participation rate fell by 0.8 to 67.4 and the employment/population ratio fell by 1.5 to 59.9.

Other Highlights

Impact of the Northern Cod Moratorium on Newfoundland Estimates

The Northern Cod Moratorium has had a significant impact on the labour market situation in Newfoundland that is not fully reflected by a single measure such as the unemployment rate. The following highlights, based on other data from the Labour Force Survey, provide a fuller description of the situation.

- Participation in the labour force decreased by 7,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, mostly among persons who had lost or were laid-off from their last job. The seasonally adjusted participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) dropped 1.7, the largest monthly decline since January 1983.

- The estimate of "discouraged workers", defined as those who did not look for work because they believed no suitable work was available, increased sharply from 10,000 in July to 15,000 in August (non-seasonally adjusted). The decrease of 4,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment is partly explained by the increase in discouraged workers. Consistent with widely accepted international standards, discouraged workers are not defined as unemployed because they did not engage in job-search activity.

- Manufacturing employment in food processing decreased by 8,000 from July to August (unadjusted estimates).

- While the estimate of self-employed persons in fishing has changed little in the last three months, the average actual hours worked per week was 24.7 in August, down from 36.7 in July and 50.0 in June. In August, an estimated 6,000 self-employed fishermen reported working zero hours (unadjusted estimates).

Student Summer Employment

Compared with a year ago, labour market conditions worsened in August 1992 among returning students, continuing the trend that began in the summer of 1990.

- In August, the estimated number of youths aged 15 to 24 who were attending school in March and planning to return in September was 1,925,000, up 48,000 from a year earlier, while the level of employment was down by the same amount. This resulted in a sharp decline in the employment/population ratio, down from 59.4 in August 1991 to 55.4 in August 1992.

- Almost all of the decline in employment was accounted for by those aged 15 to 19.

- The unemployment rate for returning students jumped to 15.9, up from 12.2 in August 1991 and 8.9 in August 1990.

For a full review of data on students for previous years, consult the article "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospect" that was published in the January 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The August 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of September. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63).

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1992	July 1992	August 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,826	13,814	13,787
Employment ('000)	12,219	12,208	12,339
Unemployment ('000)	1,607	1,606	1,448
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.6	10.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.6	66.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.9	57.9	59.4
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,223	14,272	14,182
Employment ('000)	12,633	12,657	12,762
Unemployment ('000)	1,590	1,615	1,419
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.3	10.0
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	67.7	68.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.9	60.1	61.4

■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada

1992

Summary of Crop Conditions

This survey was conducted between August 7 and 14, 1992. It does not take into consideration the weather conditions that occured in the Canadian Prairies after that period. At the time of this survey, crops were progressing well, but most were two weeks late due to cool temperatures.

In Eastern Canada, wet weather conditions have caused some delays in the development of certain crops.

Total Canadian production of the seven major grains in 1992 is expected to be 51.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 4% from 1991. The production of the seven major grains in Western Canada is estimated to be 40.9 million tonnes.

Wheat

Total Canadian wheat production is estimated to be 30.1 million tonnes. In Western Canada, spring wheat production is estimated at 25.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 4% from the 1991 production of 26.4 million tonnes. Durum production is expected to be 3.1 million tonnes.

In Ontario, the winter wheat is estimated at 1.2 million tonnes. An increase in area combined with high yields have doubled the production levels of last year.

Oilseeds

Total 1992 production of oilseeds in Canada is estimated to be 3% less than that of 1991, at 6.1 million tonnes. Canola production is expected to be at 4.2 million tonnes. Flaxseed production has dropped 36% to 409 thousand tonnes. Soybean production in Eastern Canada is expected to be 1.5 million tonnes, an increase of 6% from 1991.

Coarse Grains

The production of barley, grain corn, oats, rye and mixed grains for 1992 is estimated to be 21.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 1% from 1991. Barley production has fallen 7% to 10.8 million tonnes. Oats production is expected to be at 3 million tonnes, an increase of 68% from last year. The production of grain corn is projected to be 6.7 million tonnes, 9% below the production of 1991.

The 1992 estimates will be updated on October 7 and again on November 27, 1992, once the harvest is completed. The October 7 publication will contain the estimate of the area intended to be seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1992 for Ontario and Quebec.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement
July 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 919 901 tonnes of cement in July 1992, a decrease of 10.2% from the 1 024 168 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 13.9% from the 1 068 835 tonnes shipped in June 1992.

January to July 1992 shipments reached 4 589 483 tonnes, down 10.0% from the 5 099 624 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
May 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $2.2 million in May 1992. Operating revenues of $555.2 million were down $74.7 million or 11.9% from the May 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 8.8% from May 1991. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 3.0%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 7.4%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
Second Quarter 1992

Figures for the second quarter of 1992 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006,$6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled $311.7 million, down 12.5% from $356.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textiles Industries* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Household Products of Textile Materials Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the household products of textile materials industry (SIC 1993) totalled $611.3 million, down 5.2% from $644.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5435.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled $395.0 million, down 1.0% from $399.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled $1,826.3 million, down 20.8% from $2,305.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

■

Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $291.7 million, down 8.6% from $319.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Glass Products Industry (Except Glass Containers)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glass product industry (except glass containers) (SIC 3562) totalled $694.2 million, down 5.9% from $716.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6857.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

■

Paint and Varnish Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,493.6 million, down 10.0% from $1,659.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Jewellery and Silverware Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the jewellery and silverware industry (SIC 3921) totalled $445.0 million, up 2.5% from $434.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6888.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Footwear Statistics, July 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Retail Trade, June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1990 and 1991.
Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: $32; United States: US$38; Other Countries: US$45).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 8-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	July 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	July 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 8, 1992 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

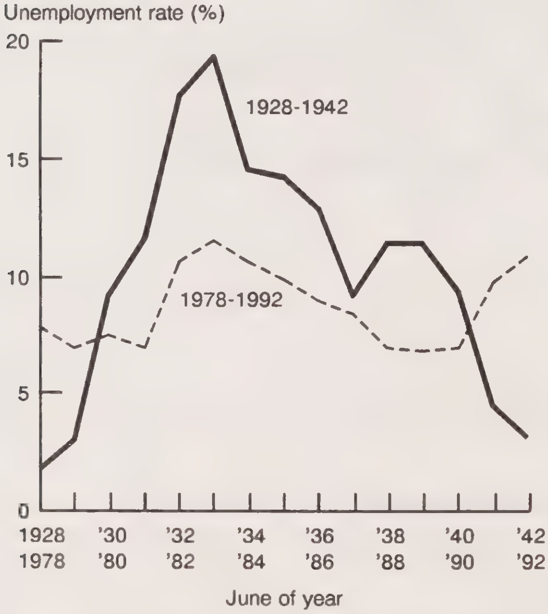
MAJOR RELEASE

A Note on Canadian Unemployment Since 1921

Highlights

- The national unemployment rate in mid-1933, estimated to have been about 19%, was the worst recorded over the entire 1921 to 1992 period. It was also about eight percentage points higher than the highest June rate (11.5%) of the post-World War II period, recorded 50 years later in 1983. (Estimates exclude Newfoundland, since this province joined Confederation in 1949.)

Unemployment rates were more volatile 50 years ago*



Sources: Pre-1946: extrapolated census data; 1946-1992: Labour Force Survey
** All provinces excluding Newfoundland.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Autumn 1992 edition of* Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released on September 1, 1992) features a note that examines the trends in unemployment rate estimates since 1921. It is entitled "A Note on Canadian Unemployment Since 1921."* .

- The 1983 unemployment rate was about the same as that estimated to have prevailed in 1938 and in 1939. In June 1992, the unemployment rate was slightly lower (10.8%).

- From 1927 to 1929, and again during and after World War II, unemployment rates dropped to 3% or less, whereas the mid-year unemployment rates in the past 15 years never dropped much below 7%.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dave Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
August I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 86 846 tonnes for all types of sugar in August 1992, comprising 75 329 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 517 tonnes in export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 688 512 tonnes: 604 526 tonnes in domestic sales and 83 986 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 84 842 tonnes in August 1991, of which 77 894 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 948 tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 629 201 tonnes: 578 495 tonnes in domestic sales and 50 706 tonnes in export sales.

The August 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
July 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for July 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that international passenger-kilometres increased by 18% over June 1992 and by 18% over July of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for July 1992 will be published in the October issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum Products
July 1992

Manufacturers shipped 18 481 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1992, up 15.2% from the 16 044 thousand square metres shipped in July 1991 and up 20.4% from the 15 356 thousand square metres shipped in June 1992.

Year-to-date shipments for 1992 were 126 099 thousand square metres, an increase of 20.1% from the January to July 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
July 1992

Data on the production of kitchen appliances by Canadian manufacturers for the month of July are confidential.

Production of home comfort products totalled 10,153 units in July 1992, a decrease of 39.5% from 16,782^r (revised) units reported the previous year.

The July 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Basic Summary Tabulations
1991 Census

The 1991 Census basic summary tabulations (BSTs) are now available for 100% of the data. This series of tabulations deals with specific characteristics of the population such as age, sex, marital status, families, households and dwellings.

The 1991 Census BSTs are available for standard geographic areas extending from Canada, the provinces and territories to enumeration areas. The tabulations are available on magnetic tape.

Statistics Canada offers a service allowing users to request selected geographic portions of these tabulations for standard and non-standard census areas. The presentation of the selected data will be on diskette or paper.

To order 1991 Census basic summary tabulations or to obtain further information, contact Advisory Services at the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Building Permits, June 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 9, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1992

Highlights

The June 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product, was $33.5 billion, an increase of 2.9% from June 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.7%, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries was little changed in June (+0.1%), following an increase of 0.5% in May.

- In June, wages and salaries rose in education and related services (2.5%), federal administration (1.4%), provincial administration (1.4%), forestry (1.3%) and in health and welfare services (0.6%). Those gains were offset by declines in construction (-1.5%), finance, insurance and real estate (-1.3%), local administration (-1.3%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.0%) and in transportation, communication and other utilities (-0.7%). In addition, wages and salaries decreased in manufacturing in June (-0.6%) following two consecutive monthly increases.

- Newfoundland (0.9%), Ontario (0.6%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (1.0%) all recorded increases in wages and salaries in June. Declines were noted in the remaining provinces with the exception of New Brunswick which was unchanged in June.

Unadjusted

- In June, wages and salaries grew by 2.4% from a year earlier, bringing the year-to-date increase to 2.2%.

- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (6.6%), local administration (5.3%), health and welfare services (4.7%), transportation, communications and other utilities (3.5%) and in finance, insurance and real estate (3.4%). In contrast, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were noted in construction (-5.1%), forestry (-3.2%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-0.7%). Year-to-date wages and salaries in manufacturing were flat, changing by -0.1%.

- New Brunswick (2.6%), Alberta (2.8%), British Columbia (4.4%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.4%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth of 2.2%. The growth in these provinces and territories was moderated by smaller increases in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

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[1] *Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	June 1992[p]	May 1992[r]	April 1992[f]	June 1991
	Unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	272.1	219.7	174.2	270.3
Forestry	260.6	212.1	165.5	262.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	659.7	645.8	628.6	678.8
Manufacturing industries	5,289.9	5,159.1	5,006.2	5,313.0
Construction industry	1,817.5	1,715.0	1,500.3	1,900.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,889.4	2,856.2	2,805.6	2,817.7
Trade	4,092.2	4,042.2	3,949.6	3,997.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,568.4	2,553.9	2,494.7	2,489.6
Commercial and personal services	4,103.5	3,990.6	3,884.3	3,983.1
Education and related services	2,851.4	2,779.8	2,760.8	2,615.1
Health and welfare services	2,674.9	2,648.1	2,574.8	2,551.2
Federal administration and other government offices	998.6	970.2	972.3	955.5
Provincial administration	727.6	698.7	686.3	701.8
Local administration	682.0	660.8	641.4	655.5
Total wages and salaries	**29,887.7**	**29,152.1**	**28,244.7**	**29,191.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,647.4	3,556.0	3,507.3	3,407.1
Labour income	**33,535.1**	**32,708.1**	**31,752.1**	**32,598.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.3	233.5	233.3	227.9
Forestry	225.4	222.4	215.1	227.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	635.4	641.9	644.1	653.9
Manufacturing industries	5,045.1	5,075.6	5,038.3	5,099.5
Construction industry	1,676.1	1,701.0	1,671.7	1,757.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,823.9	2,843.1	2,849.8	2,748.7
Trade	4,013.8	4,003.4	3,977.5	3,933.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,506.8	2,539.0	2,510.9	2,430.2
Commercial and personal services	4,009.6	3,990.5	3,975.7	3,897.4
Education and related services	2,749.4	2,683.1	2,651.6	2,520.8
Health and welfare services	2,630.4	2,613.8	2,579.2	2,509.0
Federal administration and other government offices	957.8	944.9	966.1	916.2
Provincial administration	708.0	698.5	698.3	683.2
Local administration	657.8	666.2	660.8	632.2
Total wages and salaries	**28,857.6**	**28,837.4**	**28,708.1**	**28,203.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,521.6	3,517.6	3,564.8	3,290.2
Labour income	**32,379.2**	**32,354.9**	**32,273.0**	**31,493.3**

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*
[f] *Final estimates*

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

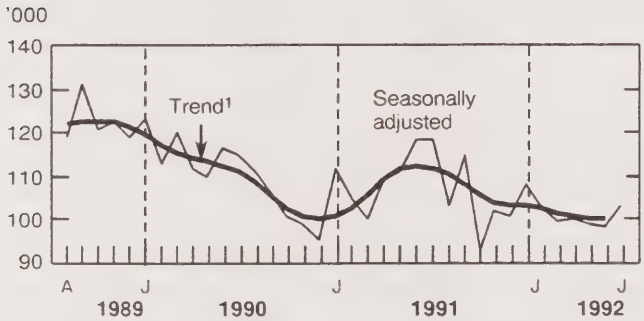
July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 103,000 units in July 1992, an increase of 4.9% from the revised June figure. This increase was due to stronger sales of both passenger cars (+5.5%) and trucks (+3.9%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for July 1992 were 110,000 units, down 10.8% from July 1991. Sales of passenger cars declined 12.5% and truck sales decreased 7.4%.
- The July decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 15.3% for North American passenger cars and a decrease of 5.7% for cars manufactured in Japan.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 66% in July 1992, down from 68% a year earlier, but the Japanese share rose from 26% to 28% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

July 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**99,896**	**98,827**	**98,058**	**102,881**
	+ 1.0	**-1.1**	**-0.8**	**+ 4.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,367	40,628	40,616	43,713
	+ 6.1	-1.8	–	+ 7.6
Overseas	25,346	24,957	24,048	24,481
	-0.9	-1.5	-3.6	+ 1.8
Total	**66,713**	**65,585**	**64,664**	**68,194**
	+ 3.3	**-1.7**	**-1.4**	**+ 5.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**33,183**	**33,242**	**33,394**	**34,687**
	-3.5	**+ 0.2**	**+ 0.5**	**+ 3.9**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	July 1992	Change 1992/1991	January-July 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**110,316**	**-10.8**	**757,489**	**-8.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,192	-15.3	318,973	-15.6
Japan	20,248	-5.7	145,044	-1.8
Other Countries	5,186	-9.0	36,872	-3.8
Total	**73,626**	**-12.5**	**500,889**	**-11.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	30,923	-9.7	220,788	-0.4
Overseas	5,767	+ 6.7	35,812	-13.0
Total	**36,690**	**-7.4**	**256,600**	**-2.4**

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*
– *Nil or zero*

Farm Product Price Index

July 1992

Highlights

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 95.2 in July, down 1.3% from the revised June level of 96.5. The crops index was down 0.7% to 88.9; decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes more than offset a 7.5% increase in the potatoes index. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.7% to 99.1, with decreases in the cattle and calves and hogs indexes. Despite increases in recent months, the total index has remained at low levels not seen since the 1979-1980 crop year. This has been mainly due to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley.

The percentage changes in the index between June and July 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	+1.4%
Prince Edward Island	+2.4%
Nova Scotia	+1.3%
New Brunswick	+0.1%
Quebec	-0.9%
Ontario	-4.3%
Manitoba	-0.8%
Saskatchewan	-0.1%
Alberta	+0.1%
British Columbia	+2.8%
Canada	**-1.3%**

Crops

The crops index was down 0.7% in July to 88.9, as the cereals (-0.9%) and oilseeds (-3.5%) indexes both decreased. The index remained 10.4% below the year-earlier level.

- The cereals index fell 0.9% to 74.9 in July as oats, barley and corn prices declined. This was the second consecutive drop in the index following six months in which it rose or remained stable. The index remained 16.8% below the year-earlier level.
- The oilseeds index fell 3.5% to 100.9, almost offsetting the gain of 3.8% seen in June. Both soybean and canola prices decreased in July. The index stood 3.5% above the year-earlier level.
- The potatoes index rose 7.5% in July, as new potatoes began to come onto the market. In spite of the increase, the index remained 13.5% below the level seen a year earlier.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.7% to 99.1 in July. The cattle and calves and hogs indexes decreased, but the poultry, eggs and dairy indexes increased.

- The hogs index decreased by 5.0% to 77.6 in July, following normal seasonal trends. The index remained 11.1% below the level seen a year earlier, as Canadian inspected slaughter for the first seven months of 1992 was 7.2% above the same period a year earlier.
- The cattle and calves index fell 3.3% in response to lower U.S. prices, a second consecutive monthly drop. At 102.7, the July index stood 5.2% below the July 1991 level, as Canadian slaughter for the first seven months of 1992 stood 3.6% above year-earlier levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on September 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Storage Batteries

July 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 126,869 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in July 1992.

Cumulative sales amounted to 933,812 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries from January to July 1992, down 5.9% from the 992,216 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The July 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for July 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 567 tonnes in July 1992, a decrease of 12.9% from the 64 947[r] (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Metal Mines, 1990.
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Imports by Country, January-June 1992.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Imports by Commodity, June 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 10, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index
July 1992

Highlights

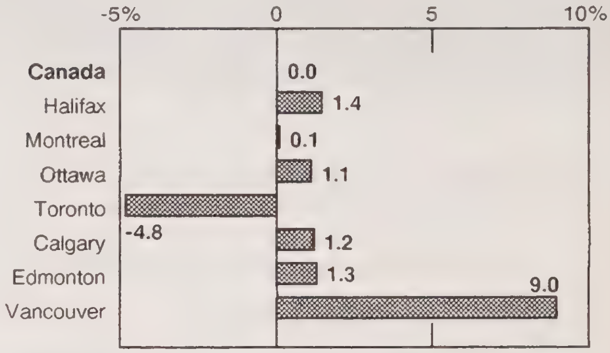
The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.7 in July, up 0.1% from the June 1992 level. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.2% but the Land Only index increased 1.3%.

The largest monthly increase was registered in Vancouver (1.7%), while the largest monthly decrease was recorded for St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.8%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was unchanged from the year-earlier level. This lack of movement mainly reflected the offsetting impacts of decreases in cities such as Toronto (-4.8%), Hamilton (-4.0%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.7%) compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (9.0%), Regina (5.8%) and Victoria (4.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, July 1992



The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1986 = 100

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ June 1992	% change July 1992/ July 1991
Canada Total	**134.7**	**134.5**	**134.7**	**0.1**	**–**
Canada (House only)	**124.6**	**124.8**	**125.8**	**-0.2**	**-1.0**
Canada (Land only)	**165.3**	**163.2**	**161.0**	**1.3**	**2.7**
St. John's	126.8	126.8	126.5	–	0.2
Halifax	110.7	110.7	109.2	–	1.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.5	115.5	114.2	–	1.1
Quebec City	136.9	137.2	134.5	-0.2	1.8
Montreal	134.5	134.7	134.4	-0.1	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	124.1	123.9	122.7	0.2	1.1
Toronto	140.7	141.1	147.8	-0.3	-4.8
Hamilton	130.9	130.6	136.3	0.2	-4.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	130.6	131.6	133.7	-0.8	-2.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.7	124.6	129.5	0.1	-3.7
London	146.2	146.3	146.3	-0.1	-0.1
Windsor	127.1	127.1	127.1	–	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	133.0	134.4	–	-1.0
Winnipeg	108.7	108.7	108.7	–	–
Regina	117.5	117.3	111.1	0.2	5.8
Saskatoon	107.2	107.2	106.7	–	0.5
Calgary	133.3	133.4	131.7	-0.1	1.2
Edmonton	142.3	142.3	140.5	–	1.3
Vancouver	137.5	135.2	126.1	1.7	9.0
Victoria	128.4	128.3	123.0	0.1	4.4

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
July 1992

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in the Daily on September 22, 1992.*

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $970.3 million in July 1992, up 3.9% from the July 1991 level. Concessions sales totalled $55.5 million, 5.7% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during July 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	13.1	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	4.4	+6.1
Nova Scotia	31.7	+2.9
New Brunswick	22.1	+9.7
Quebec	183.1	+5.7
Ontario	393.7	+5.3
Manitoba	39.2	+0.3
Saskatchewan	26.7	-0.1
Alberta	108.6	+0.4
British Columbia	147.7	+2.3
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	39.5	+0.4
Edmonton	46.8	-1.7
Halifax-Dartmouth	15.7	-1.9
Hamilton	25.6	-6.1
Montreal	95.5	+6.5
Ottawa-Hull	44.4	+5.0
Quebec City	26.1	+6.7
Toronto	153.2	+6.0
Vancouver	79.1	+0.9
Winnipeg	34.8	+0.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, 10 to 12).

The July 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in November.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
July 1992

Steel primary forms production for July 1992 totalled 1 003 449 tonnes, an increase of 18.2% from 849 062 tonnes produced the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 7 931 928 tonnes, up 7.9% from 7 354 347 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
July 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 981 132 cubic metres in July 1992, a decrease of 13.1% from 3 429 562^{r} (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 838 581 cubic metres, down 17.7% from 4 664 688^{r} cubic metres in July 1991.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 6 908 809 cubic metres in July, a decrease of 15.2% from 8 144 577^{r} cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 16.3% to 13 934 176 cubic metres, down from 16 643 899^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 19 350 557^{r} cubic metres, a decrease of 13.2% from 22 294 210^{r} cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 1.0% to 34 000 318 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 34 340 514^{r} cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 56 559 614^{r} cubic metres, was down 5.3% from 59 697 207^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

1990 and 1991 (Quarterly and Annual)

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of residents of countries other than the United States who visited Canada during 1990 and 1991 are now available. Revised international travel account estimates for 1990 and 1991 are also available.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, July 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, July 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1992.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Road Motor Vehicles, Fuel Sales 1991.
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1992.
Catalogue number 61-206
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Workers on the Move

1988

Highlights

- Canadian workers held 15.3 million jobs in 1988. Over the course of the year, they quit roughly 2.7 million of these jobs, or almost one in five.

- Workers in services and sales-related occupations were more likely to leave their jobs than those in managerial or professional occupations: women were 1.4 times more likely to leave, while men were 1.7 times more likely to quit.

- Workers in small firms had higher quit rates than those in large firms: quit rates in firms with less than 20 employees were almost twice as high as those in firms with 500 or more employees.

- Women's overall quit rates were somewhat higher than men's – 20% compared with 16%.

- In 1988, approximately one million workers were laid off permanently. At 7.1%, the permanent layoff rate for 1988 approached the decade high of 8.7% observed in 1982.

- High-wage jobs had lower permanent layoff rates. In 1988, layoff rates varied from around 10% in jobs paying $5 to $7 an hour to about 4% in jobs paying $20 or more an hour.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Autumn 1992 edition of* Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released September 1, 1992) concludes its series on labour turnover with two more articles on the subject. The first, entitled "Workers on the Move: Quits," presents some of the factors affecting quit rates. The second article, "Workers on the Move: Permanent Layoffs," identifies the characteristics of workers affected by permanent layoffs and the types of industries and firms where they work.*

- The layoff rate among 16- to 24-year-olds (10%) was about twice that of persons aged 25 and over.

- The construction, forestry and mining industries experienced the highest permanent layoff rates in 1988.

- In 1988, small firms (those with less than 20 employees) accounted for 20% of employment but 41% of permanent layoffs. Firms with 500 and more employees had 40% of employment and only 17% of permanent layoffs.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on "Workers on the Move: Quits," contact René Morissette, Garnett Picot or Wendy Pyper (613-951-8213), Social and Economic Studies Division.

For further information on "Workers on the Move: Permanent Layoffs," contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Social and Economic Studies Division. ■

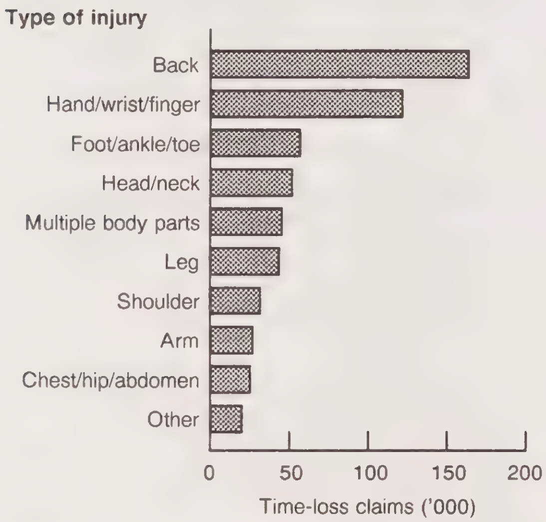
Back Injuries at Work

1982-1990

Highlights

- Between 1982 and 1990, back injuries accounted for more Workers' Compensation claims than injuries to any other body part. In 1990, for example, Workers' Compensation Boards across Canada paid lost-time benefits to workers for 164,000 back injuries.

Back injuries were the most frequently compensated claims in 1990



Source: National Work Injuries Statistics Program

> **Note to Users**
>
> *The Autumn 1992 edition of* Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released September 1, 1992) features an article entitled "Back Injuries at Work, 1982-1990," which traces the pattern of growth in back-injury claims accepted by Workers' Compensation Boards during the last decade.*

- Back-injury claims increased 33% between 1982 and 1990, while other injury claims increased only 18%. Between 1982 and 1990, back injuries constituted a gradually rising share of compensated work injuries: 28% in 1990, compared with 26% in 1982.

- Far more men (121,000) than women (42,000) suffered work-related back injuries in 1990. In 1990, men accounted for 74% of all time-loss back-injury claims, although they comprised 54% of paid workers.

- In 1990, almost all back injuries were sprains or strains (83%). Nearly two-thirds of all job-related back injuries sustained by both men and women in 1990 were due to overexertion, usually while lifting heavy objects.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cynthia Haggar-Guénette (613-951-4050) or Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040), Labour Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 5, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 5, 1992 totalled 267 088 tonnes, a 17.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 227 714 tonnes and up 0.5% from the year-earlier level of 265 717 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 9 242 705 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 8 624 209 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

July 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.8 million tonnes in July 1992, a decrease of 11.1% from the July 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada decreased 3.0% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections increased 0.5% for the same period.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of September.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1992

In July 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 95.5 million fare passengers, down 7.1% compared to July 1991. Operating revenues totalled $98.7 million, up 8.5% from July 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, down 13.7% as compared to July 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $23.7 million, a 9.3% decrease from July 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of September.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

July 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in July 1992 was 196 977 tonnes, down 6% from the 208 701 tonnes milled in July 1991. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 6% to 148 544 tonnes in July 1992, down from 157 201 tonnes in July 1991.

Crushing

Canola crushings for July 1992 amounted to 172 613 tonnes, up 58% from the 109 052 tonnes crushed in July 1991. The resulting oil production increased 62% to 71 006 tonnes, up from 43 820 tonnes in July 1991. Meal production increased 59% to 104 421 tonnes, up from 65 878 tonnes in July 1991.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

1991 and 1992 Seeded Area

Data on the 1991 and the 1992 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division in either the Atlantic Region Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Paul Murray (613-951-0374). ■

Poultry Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the poultry products industry (SIC 1012) totalled $2,239.9 million, up 6.1% from $2,111.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5381.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Coated and Treated Paper Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $598.2 million, down 2.6% from $614.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stationery Paper Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled $465.5 million, down 7.0% from $500.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $446.4 million, down 24.1% from $587.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Parts and Components Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic parts and components industry (SIC 3352) totalled $1,190.3 million, down 19.9% from $1,486.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5575.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled $2,837.5 million, up 2.5% from $2,768.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled $888.3 million, down 3.6% from $921.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial organic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3712) totalled $5,593.5 million, down 2.8% from $5,752.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6871.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, July 1992.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66; United States: US$19.75/US$79; Other Countries: US$23/US$92).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S&T)) Activity, 1984-85 to 1992-93.
Vol. 16, No. 6.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1992
15	Census of Population: Mother Tongue Data	1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1992
16	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	August 1992
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1992
18	Consumer Price Index	August 1992

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

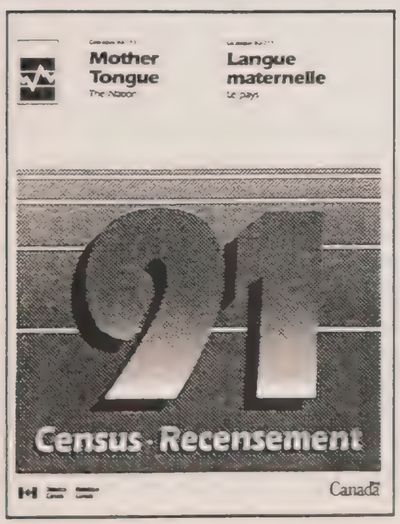
Statistics Canada

Monday, September 14, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Mother Tongue Data

1991 Census

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will release the third of 10 special issues dedicated to highlights from the 1991 Census. *Mother Tongue – The Nation* (93-313, $40), one of 24 publications from The Nation series, will also be released tomorrow. "Mother tongue" refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by a person at the time of the census.

The data in this publication are based on the combined responses (single or multiple) as reported by all respondents, whether on the short form or the long form. Both official and non-official languages are covered, and information on mother tongue is provided by age and sex for selected languages. These data are most suited for purposes of historical comparisons, since they are more similar to data from previous censuses. Two tables present statistics on mother tongue transmission to children; another presents data on families by mother tongue of husband and wife.

In general, the tables in the publication are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories. However, one table gives data for census metropolitan areas.

To obtain a copy of *Mother Tongue – The Nation* (93-313, $40), see "How to Order Publications."

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1992

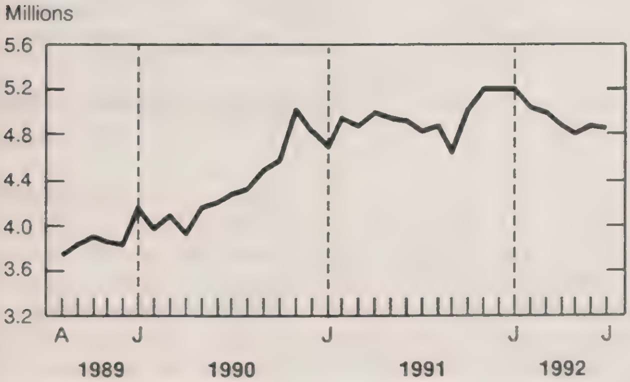
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada dropped in July, due to the decreased number of same-day trips to Canada by residents of the United States. Meanwhile, the short-term downtrend in the total number of outbound Canadian travellers continued.

Highlights

- In July, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 0.4% from June, to a seasonally adjusted 4.8 million. A downtrend in same-day cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident since January 1992. Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased in July, down 3.6% to 1.1 million.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted

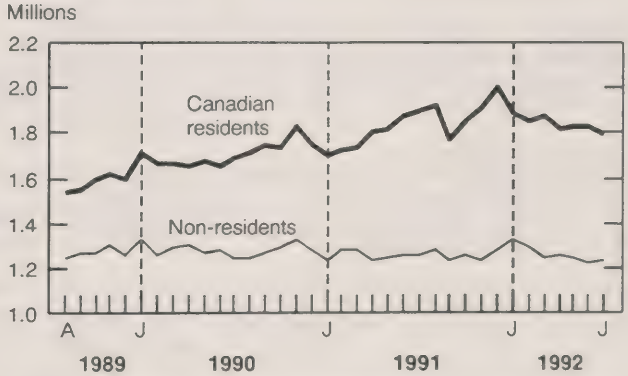


- Travel of one or more nights to the United States by Canadian residents by all modes of travel decreased 2.6% in July, to a seasonally adjusted 1.5 million trips. However, the number of trips to all other countries increased 0.7% to 262,000 trips, continuing the long-term upward trend.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1989. Estimates of automobile travel by residents of the United States to Canada are now available, on a seasonally adjusted basis, on CANSIM matrix 2695.*

- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 0.2% in July to a seasonally adjusted 975,000. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also increased, up 1.7% to 246,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 5.8 million, a 0.4% decrease from July 1991. The number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 9.1% to 2.0 million.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States by all modes of travel in July 1992 totalled 2.4 million, down 7.9% from July 1991. At the same time, similar trips to all other countries increased 9.0% to 242,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada increased from July 1991, up 0.5% to 2.1 million. Meanwhile, comparable trips by residents of all other countries also increased, up 4.0% to 503,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The July 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
July 1992

	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992 p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,002	992	973	975
Other Countries[2]	242	244	242	246
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,555	1,561	1,561	1,521
Other Countries	252	261	260	262
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,722	2,729	2,704	2,658
Other Countries	265	270	270	274
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,531	6,385	6,529	6,380
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,864	4,790	4,867	4,847
One or More Nights	1,142	1,142	1,146	1,104

	July 1992 p	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-July 1992 p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,080	0.5	6,681	-0.2
Other Countries[2]	503	4.0	1,639	1.0
Residents of Canada:				
United States	2,406	-7.9	10,796	0.2
Other Countries	242	9.0	1,898	11.6
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	5,958	-0.4	35,163	1.2
Auto Re-entries	5,849	-0.4	34,463	1.3

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Domestic Travel

First Quarter 1992

Domestic travellers recorded 25.5 million trips in the first quarter of 1992, a 3.4% decrease compared to the same quarter of 1990, but a 20% increase compared to 1982.

This decrease was mostly attributable to a 5.4% drop in the number of overnight trips to 13.2 million. Since 1988, the number of same-day trips has been rather stable – 12.3 million trips in the first quarter of 1992; however, this was almost 50% more trips than in 1982.

As was the case after the 1981-82 recession, interprovincial travel showed a marked decrease (nearly 16% between 1990 and 1992).

Given significant methodological changes in data collection that were introduced in April 1992, the estimates for the first quarter of 1992 will be reviewed and possibly adjusted in light of the results of subsequent quarters. Consequently, today's announcement is based on preliminary data.

The microdata file of the first quarter of 1992 will be available during October. More information on the findings of the Canadian Travel Survey will be published in the Autumn issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), to be released next month.

For additional information, contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1992

Highlights

- In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 1.9% from the same period last year to 13 976 119 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 87 586 422 m^3, were up 3.0% from 1991.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 0.5% compared to June 1991, while pipeline imports rose 12.9% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 5.4% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 7.5%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in June declined 6.5% from 1991 levels, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 21.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 18.9% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 11.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.3% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date at August 31, 1992 decreased 3.8% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations

1991

Highlights

- Total road motor vehicle registrations of 17.2 million for the 1991 licence year were reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments. This was an increase of 1.4% over the 17.0 million registrations reported for 1990.

- Passenger automobile registrations of 13.1 million were the largest component (75.8%) of the total registrations. Truck and truck tractor registrations totalled 3.7 million, accounting for another 21.4%. The remaining 2.8% consisted of buses, motorcycles, etc.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1991 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, $17) will be available at the end of September.

For further information on this release, please contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

August 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,324,932 light bulbs and tubes in August 1992, a decrease of 5.1% from the 20,356,519 units sold a year earlier. Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 165,990,541 light bulbs and tubes, down 1.4% from the 168,332,910 sold during the same period in 1991.

The August 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

July 1992

Canadian firms produced 181 476 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1992, an increase of 29.9% from the 139 734[r] (revised) cubic metres produced in July 1991. Particleboard production totalled 80 001 cubic metres, down 4.1% from 83 379[r] cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for July 1992 was 7 604 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 10.9% from the 8 537[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in July 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1992 totalled 1 144 811[r] cubic metres, up 38.0% from the 829 376[r] cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 661 593[r] cubic metres, up 10.6% from the 597 981[r] cubic metres produced from January to July 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 53 725 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 5.5% from the 56 864[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review

July 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 5 400 tonnes in July, an 18.2% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 800 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from July 1991.

An estimated 588 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1992, a decrease of 7.8% from June 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1992 to 3 556 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.8% from the January to June 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on September 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 920 kilotonnes in June 1992, down 14.0% from the year-earlier month. The year-to-date production figure stood at 34 966 kilotonnes, down 1.8% from 1991.
- Exports in June fell 17.2% from June 1991 to 2 301 kilotonnes, but imports increased 15.6% to 1 975 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 16 239 kilotonnes, 5.9% below the 1991 level.
- Coke production increased to 318 kilotonnes, up 1.1% from June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (For-hire Carriers)

Financial and Operating Statistics 1990

- A total of 314 Level I carriers with annual revenues of more than $5 million reported $6.0 billion in operating revenues and $5.9 billion in operating expenses in 1990.
- General freight carriers largely dominated the type of service performed, with 57% of the total operating revenues at $3.4 billion.
- More data is available on employment, area of operation and equipment for the Level I carriers.

The Vol. 8, No. 6, September issue of Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin will be released on September 16.

For more information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613 951-2493) or Gilles Paré (613 951-2517) (fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
July 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Energy Statistics Handbook, September 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

Mother Tongue: The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-313
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, September 15, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 15, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- More Canadians have a non-official language as mother tongue
- Little change in proportion of the population with English mother tongue
- Proportion of French mother tongue population declines slightly
- Considerable diversity in Metropolitan Areas

Mother Tongue (print and diskette)
1991 Census

Mother Tongue, one of 24 publications from The Nation series, is now available.

This publication covers official and non-official languages and provides information on mother tongue by age and sex for Canada, provinces and territories.

This product is also available on diskette. The diskette version contains some data for CMAs not presented in the publication.

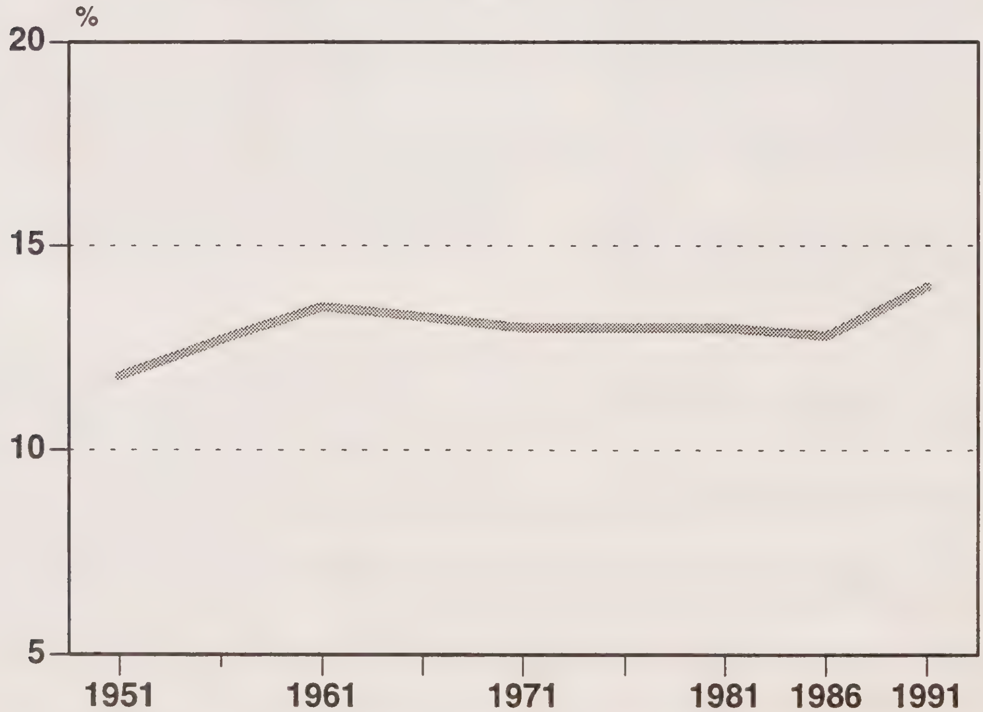
For a copy of Mother Tongue (93-313, $40, 93-313 D, $100), or for more information on census products, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population on June 4, 1991. Information from more than 27 million people living in over 10 million households will provide us with a new portrait of Canada and Canadians. Today, the third release from the Census tells us about Canada's language groups, mixed language couples and language transmission to children.

More Canadians Have a Non-Official Language as Mother Tongue

Between 1986 and 1991, there was a significant increase in the percentage of the population who reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue – from 11.3% in 1986 to 13.0% in 1991. When people with more than one mother tongue are included, the proportion of the population who reported a non-official language as mother tongue in 1991 was 14.9%, up from 13.8% in 1986. This increase is due largely to the rise in the number of recent immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. Much of the increase in non-official languages occurred in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec where the majority of recent immigrants have settled. Another factor contributing to the increase is the inclusion in the Census, for the first time, of refugee claimants and other non-permanent residents, few of whom have English or French as mother tongue (for more information on non-permanent residents, please see the Data Comparability Note on page 16 of today's **Daily**).

Percentage of the Population with a Non-official Language as Mother Tongue, Canada, 1951-1991[1]



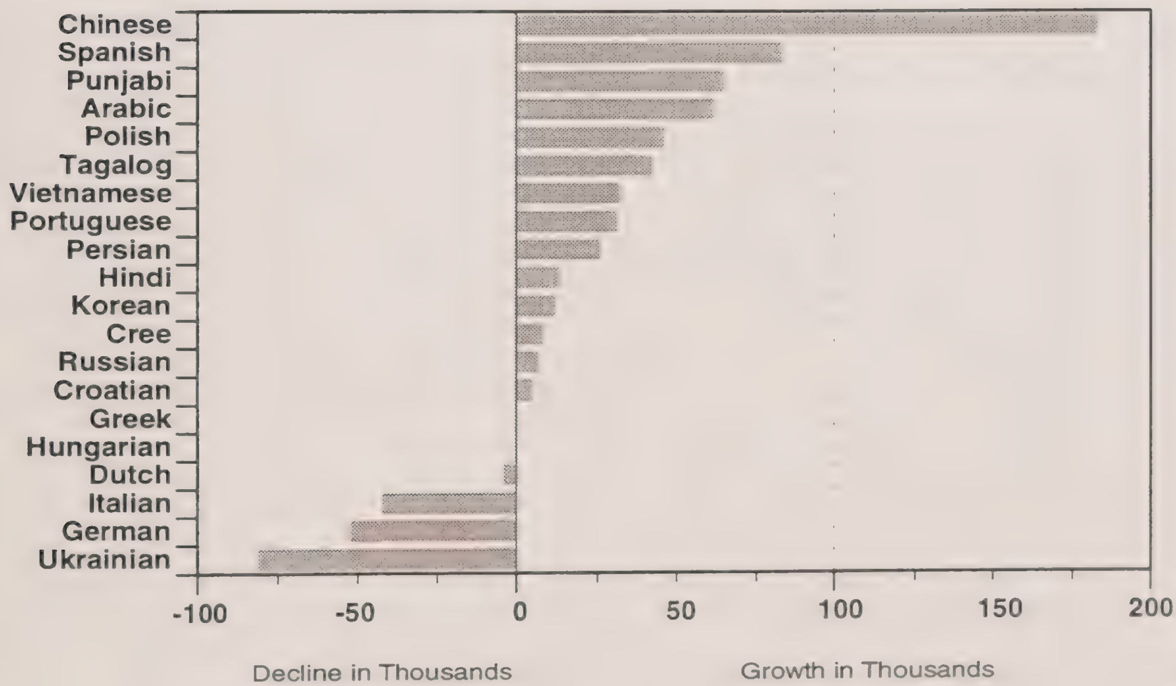
[1] For 1986 and 1991, multiple responses were distributed among the language indicated using a method which makes the data approximately comparable to those of the previous censuses.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the first language a person learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Information on mother tongue was collected from all Canadians in 1991. Additional information on knowledge of languages and language spoken at home was collected from a sample of 20% of households and will be published in January 1993.

In 1991, the three largest mother tongue language groups other than English and French were Italian (reported by 512,000 people), Chinese (reported by 492,000) and German (reported by 476,000). Combined, these three language groups represent about one-third (36%) of all persons with a mother tongue other than English or French, but only 5% of Canada's total population. The next three largest language groups were much smaller – Portuguese (reported by 211,000 people), Polish (reported by 197,000) and Ukrainian (reported by 196,000). In 1991, 29 different Aboriginal languages and families of languages were used to compile mother tongue data. The three largest Aboriginal language groups were: Cree (reported by 84,000 people), Ojibway (reported by 25,000 people) and Inuktitut (reported by 25,000). Incomplete enumeration of some Indian reserves means that Aboriginal language data are under reported (for more information, please see the Data Comparability Note on page 16 of today's Daily).

Change in Size of the 20 Largest Non-official Language Groups, Canada, 1986-1991[1]



[1] Includes single and multiple responses to the mother tongue question.

The non-official language group which grew the most over the 1986-1991 period was Chinese. Between 1986 and 1991, the number of people who reported Chinese as their mother tongue increased by 183,000, or 59%. This large growth is primarily the result of immigration. Spanish, often the mother tongue of recent immigrants from Latin America, experienced the next largest increase (reported by 83,000 more people in 1991 than in 1986). Punjabi and Arabic, with increases of 65,000 and 62,000, respectively, experienced the third and fourth largest increases over the same period.

There was a substantial decline in three language groups which were more heavily represented in earlier waves of immigration: Ukrainian (decrease of 81,000), German (decrease of 52,000) and Italian (decrease of 42,000).

Little Change in Proportion of the Population with English Mother Tongue

In 1991, 16.5 million people, or 60.5% of the population, indicated English as their only mother tongue, almost unchanged from 1986 when the proportion was 60.6%. When people with more than one mother tongue are included, the proportion of the population who reported English as mother tongue in 1991 was 62.9% down from 64.2% in 1986.

The slight decrease in the percentage of the population reporting English as mother tongue follows a long period of increases. In 1961, 58.5% of the population reported English as their mother tongue, as did 60.2% in 1971 and 61.3% in 1981. Although 1991 Census data on immigration are not yet available, data from Employment and Immigration Canada indicate that the trend in recent years is due largely to increased immigration to Canada of people with a mother tongue other than English. Another

Single and Multiple Responses

Beginning with the 1986 Census, the census questionnaire provided respondents with the opportunity to report more than one mother tongue. In 1991, most respondents (97%) reported only one mother tongue (a single response) while about 3% reported more than one (multiple response). In 1986, some 4% of respondents reported having more than one mother tongue.

When single and multiple responses are combined, the total number of responses is greater than the total population. For example, Canada's population was 27.3 million in 1991 but there were over 28.0 million responses to the mother tongue question. For this reason, the percentages of the population reporting English and/or French and/or a non-official language as mother tongue add to more than 100%.

In today's Daily, when the total number (or percentage) of persons reporting a language as mother tongue is given, multiple responses are included, except where otherwise noted.

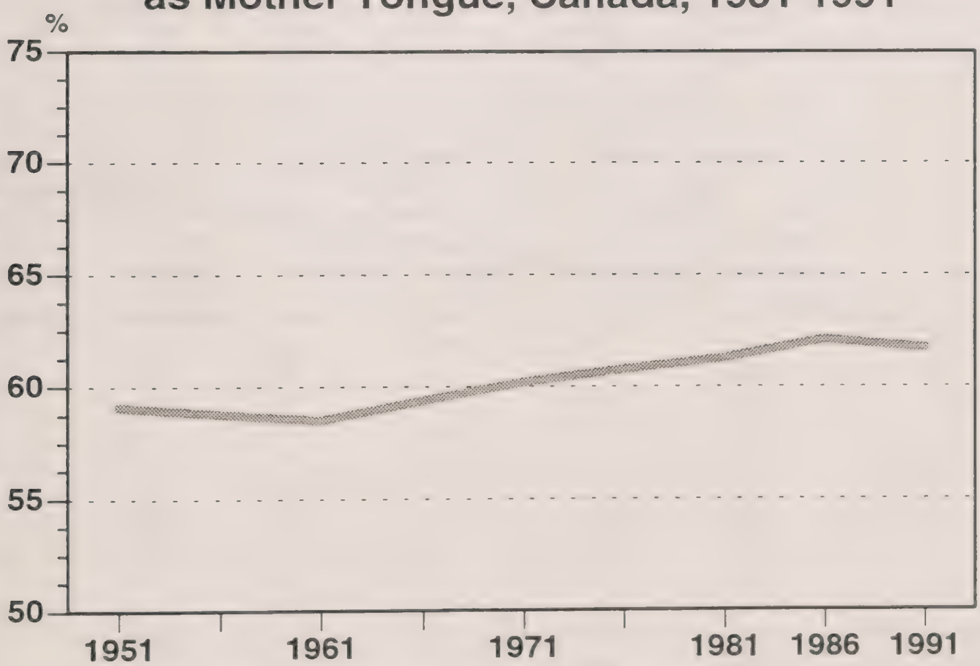
The reduction in the proportion of multiple responses (from 4% in 1986 to 3% in 1991) was partly due to two significant changes implemented by the 1991 Census affecting mainly the long form Census questionnaire completed by 20% of all households. The first was to add a new question on knowledge of languages other than English or French. The second and more significant, change was to group all the language questions together on the form, rather than following previous census practice of asking the mother tongue question separately. These changes, while providing more and better information on the language characteristics of the population, complicate the task of comparing 1991 Census mother tongue data with data from the 1986 and previous censuses. For more information on the comparability of mother tongue data, please see the Data Considerations Note on page 16 of today's **Daily**.

contributing factor is the inclusion for the first time in the census of non-permanent residents, relatively few of whom have English as their mother tongue (for more information on non-permanent residents please see the Data Comparability Note on page 16 of today's **Daily**).

Anglophones (persons with English as mother tongue) are the majority in all of the provinces and territories except Quebec. However, in 1991 the size of this majority varied substantially, from 56.1% of the population in the Northwest Territories to 98.7% in Newfoundland. Two provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, experienced a significant decrease in the relative size of their anglophone populations over the last census period. Between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of the population reporting English as the only mother tongue decreased from 76.3% to 75.1% in Ontario and from 80.9% to 79.4% in British Columbia. This decline is primarily due to immigration and the inclusion of non-permanent residents.

The relative size of the anglophone language group in Quebec continued to decrease – 8.7% of Quebec's population reported English as their only mother tongue in 1991, compared with 8.9% in 1986. When people with more than one mother tongue are included, the proportion of the population who reported English in 1991 was 10.7%, down from 12.1% in 1986. The decrease in the proportion of anglophones between 1986 and 1991 is smaller than that which occured during the previous decade. Prior to 1986, the migration of anglophones to other provinces played a significant role in the decrease of the anglophone population in Quebec. Until 1991 Census data on interprovincial migration over the 1986-1991 period are released (March 1993), it is not possible to determine to what extent anglophone migration contributed to the most recent decrease in the English mother tongue share of the Quebec population.

Percentage of the Population with English as Mother Tongue, Canada, 1951-1991[1]



1 For 1986 and 1991, multiple responses were distributed among the language indicated using a method which makes the data approximately comparable to those of the previous censuses.

Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991

1991 Census of Canada	Percentage Reporting English		Percentage Reporting French		Percentage Reporting Non-Official Language	
	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]
Canada	60.5	62.9	23.8	24.9	13.0	14.9
Newfoundland	98.4	98.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
Prince Edward Island	93.8	94.7	4.2	4.8	1.1	1.3
Nova Scotia	93.2	94.0	3.8	4.4	2.2	2.5
New Brunswick	64.1	66.1	32.7	34.6	1.2	1.4
Quebec	8.7	10.7	81.2	83.3	7.5	8.8
Ontario	75.1	78.0	4.6	5.4	17.2	19.5
Manitoba	73.3	76.8	4.3	5.1	18.7	21.8
Saskatchewan	83.1	85.4	2.0	2.5	12.5	14.5
Alberta	81.3	83.7	2.0	2.5	14.1	16.3
British Columbia	79.4	81.6	1.4	1.8	16.8	18.9
Yukon	88.1	89.6	2.9	3.4	7.4	8.5
Northwest Territories	54.2	56.1	2.4	2.7	41.4	43.2

1986 Census of Canada	Percentage Reporting English		Percentage Reporting French		Percentage Reporting Non-Official Language	
	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]
Canada	60.6	64.2	24.3	26.0	11.3	13.8
Newfoundland	98.6	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Prince Edward Island	93.6	94.9	4.1	5.1	1.1	1.3
Nova Scotia	93.2	94.6	3.5	4.5	1.8	2.3
New Brunswick	63.6	67.1	31.8	35.1	1.1	1.4
Quebec	8.9	12.1	81.4	84.6	6.0	7.4
Ontario	76.3	80.3	4.7	6.0	14.9	17.9
Manitoba	71.3	77.0	4.3	5.4	18.6	23.3
Saskatchewan	80.7	84.7	2.1	2.6	13.1	16.7
Alberta	80.9	84.6	2.0	2.7	13.3	16.4
British Columbia	80.9	84.1	1.3	1.9	14.4	17.4
Yukon	88.2	90.2	2.4	2.9	7.4	9.0
Northwest Territories	53.6	57.0	2.5	3.0	40.5	43.5

[1] *Includes single and multiple responses to the mother tongue question.*

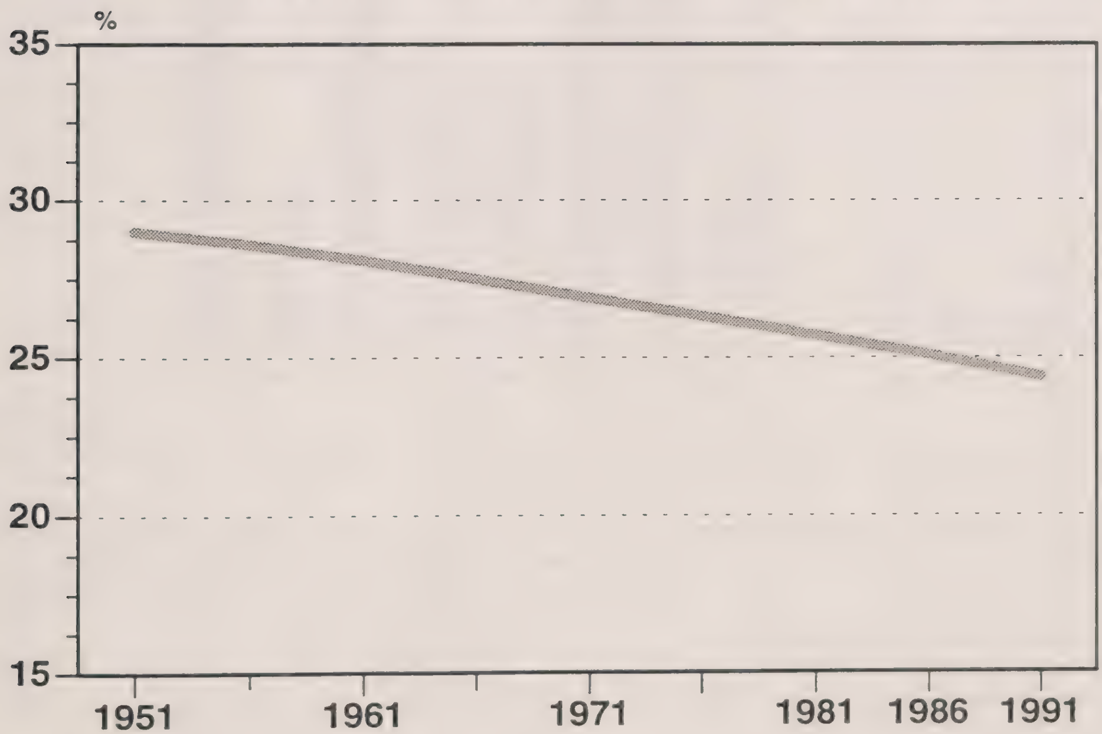
Proportion of French Mother Tongue Population Declines Slightly

There has been a slight decline in the relative size of the francophone community in Quebec, primarily due to the increased number of immigrants settling in Quebec. In 1991, 81.2% of Quebec's population reported French as only mother tongue, down slightly from 81.4% in 1986. In keeping with the reduced number of multiple responses to the mother tongue question, there was a larger decline in the proportion of all those who reported French as a mother tongue: from 84.6% in 1986 to 83.3% in 1991. Outside Quebec, the proportion of the population who reported French as only mother tongue declined slightly between 1986 and 1991, from 4.5% to 4.4% (5.6% reported French as a mother tongue in 1986, compared to 5.2% in 1991).

Across the country, about 6.5 million people, or 23.8% of population, reported French as their only mother tongue in 1991, down from 24.3% in 1986. When those people who reported French and at least one other language as their mother tongue are included, the size of the francophone language group was 24.9% of Canada's total population in 1991, compared with 26.0% in 1986. The relative size of the francophone community has been gradually declining since 1951 when 29.0% of the population reported French as their mother tongue.

This long-term decline is primarily attributable to the low fertility of francophones since the mid-1960s and immigration to Canada of people with a mother tongue other than French.

Percentage of the Population with French as Mother Tongue, Canada , 1951-1991[1]

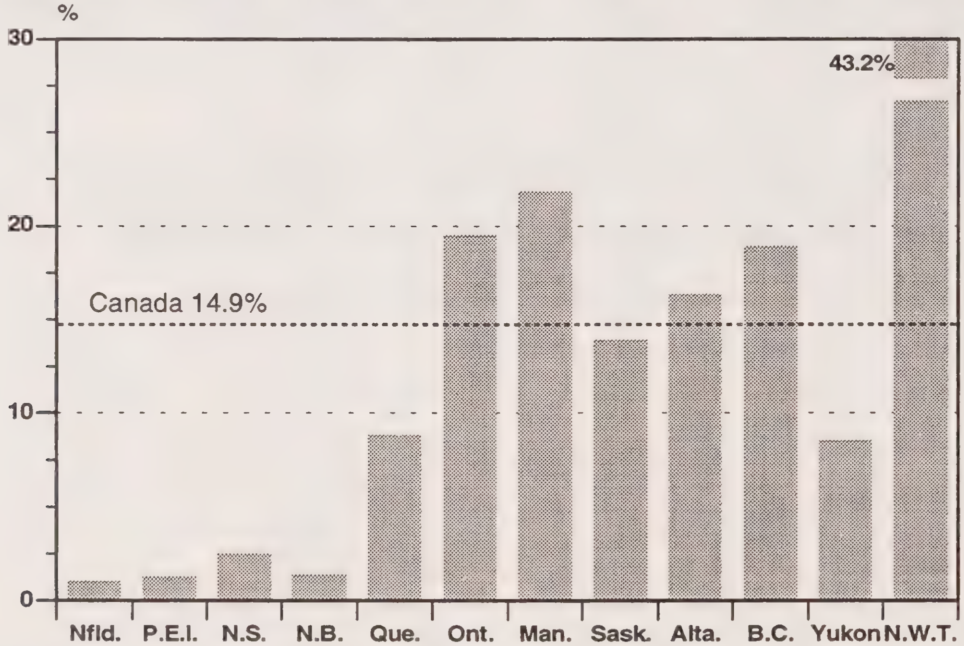


[1] For 1986 and 1991, multiple responses were distributed among the language indicated using a method which makes the data approximately comparable to those of the previous censuses.

The size of the francophone population, as a proportion of the provincial/territorial population, varied considerably across Canada. Quebec had the largest proportion of its population with French as mother tongue (83.3% reporting French, 81.2% French only), followed by New Brunswick (34.6% reporting French, 32.7% French only). The francophone population was less than 6% of the population in all other provinces and territories: Ontario was highest (5.4%) and Newfoundland lowest (less than 1%).

Canada's francophone population continues to be highly concentrated in Quebec. In 1991, as in 1986, about 85% of all francophones lived in Quebec. By comparison, only 4% of all anglophones lived in Quebec. Of the provinces and territories other than Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick had the largest number of people reporting French as their mother tongue: 547,000 in Ontario and 250,000 in New Brunswick. These two provinces account for three quarters (75.8%) of all francophones outside Quebec.

Proportion of the Population with a Non-official Language as Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991[1]



[1] Includes single and multiple responses to the mother tongue question.

Non-Official Languages in the Provinces and Territories

In 1991, the population reporting a non-official language as mother tongue was concentrated in four provinces: 49% were living in Ontario, 15% in British Columbia, 15% in Quebec and 10% in Alberta.

Of all provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories had the highest percentage of its population (43%) reporting a language other than English or French as mother tongue with the majority of this group reporting Inuktitut. Manitoba, with 22%, had the second largest proportion, followed by Ontario (20%), British Columbia (19%), Alberta (16%) and Saskatchewan (15%).

The proportion of the population reporting a non-official language as mother tongue was less than 10% in each of the other provinces and the Yukon, ranging from 9% in Quebec to 1% in Newfoundland. The smaller proportions in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are due mainly to the tendency of immigrants to settle in other areas of the country.

The distribution of the major non-official language groups across the country tends to reflect the changing origins and destinations of different waves of immigrants. As a result, the major non-official language groups vary considerably in their concentration by province. The Italian language group is concentrated in central Canada: 63% of those reporting Italian as mother tongue in 1991 lived in Ontario and 27% lived in Quebec. Ontario was also home to 46% of the Chinese language group while an additional 31% lived in British Columbia. Over half of those reporting German as mother tongue live in the western provinces: 15% in Manitoba, 9% in Saskatchewan, 17% in Alberta and 19% in British Columbia. Another 35% live in Ontario.

Distribution of Non-Official Language Groups Among the Provinces and Territories[1]

	All Non-Official Languages	Italian	Chinese	German	Portuguese	Polish
Canada total	4,099,890	512,005	492,400	475,710	211,040	196,895
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0.
Newfoundland	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
New Brunswick	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Quebec	14.9	26.7	6.5	4.4	16.1	10.2
Ontario	48.6	63.1	46.1	34.8	70.6	62.4
Manitoba	5.9	1.1	1.9	14.7	3.6	6.7
Saskatchewan	3.5	0.2	1.3	9.1	0.2	2.3
Alberta	10.2	2.8	12.2	17.1	2.9	10.7
British Columbia	15.3	5.8	31.1	18.9	6.2	7.1
Yukon	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

	Ukrainian	Aboriginal Languages	Spanish	Dutch	Punjabi	Greek
Canada total	196,160	192,765	186,255	138,755	134,685	129,685
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.7
New Brunswick	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2
Quebec	3.6	14.7	30.4	2.8	2.7	35.8
Ontario	29.2	12.3	47.2	53.6	34.9	53.4
Manitoba	20.0	18.6	2.5	3.7	2.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	14.7	16.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.8
Alberta	23.2	14.4	8.7	14.7	8.8	2.4
British Columbia	8.9	7.1	9.3	20.3	50.1	5.3
Yukon	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.1	11.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

[1] *Includes single and multiple responses to the mother tongue question.*

Language Diversity in Our Metropolitan Areas

There is great variation in the linguistic composition of Canada's census metropolitan areas. Some metropolitan areas have populations which are linguistically homogeneous. St. John's, Saint John, and Halifax have the highest proportion of their populations reporting English as only mother tongue: 98%, 93% and 93%, respectively. Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Trois-Rivières, and Québec have the highest proportions reporting French only: 98%, 97% and 96%, respectively.

In 1991, over half (54%) of those who reported a non-official language as mother tongue were living in Toronto, Vancouver or Montréal.

Toronto had the largest percentage (32%) of its population reporting a mother tongue other than English or French. The Italian and Chinese languages were by far the most frequently reported, each representing one-sixth (about 200,000 people) of the total non-official language population.

Population by Mother Tongue, for Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991

	Percentage Reporting English		Percentage Reporting French		Percentage Reporting Non-Official Language	
Census Metropolitan Area	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]	Single Response	All Responses[1]
Calgary	81.1	83.7	1.4	1.9	14.9	17.0
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	0.9	1.5	98.0	98.7	0.3	0.4
Edmonton	77.9	80.8	2.3	3.0	16.8	19.2
Halifax	93.1	94.1	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.6
Hamilton	79.5	82.0	1.4	1.9	16.5	18.7
Kitchener	79.4	81.9	1.3	1.7	16.8	18.9
London	84.9	86.9	1.1	1.6	11.9	13.6
Montréal	14.2	17.3	66.9	70.3	14.7	17.1
Oshawa	87.3	88.9	2.1	2.6	9.0	10.2
Ottawa-Hull	53.5	56.6	32.9	35.3	10.2	11.6
Québec	1.7	2.6	95.9	97.0	1.2	1.5
Regina	87.2	89.2	1.3	1.7	9.5	11.2
Saint John	93.3	94.4	4.4	5.3	1.2	1.4
Saskatoon	84.0	86.5	1.6	2.1	11.9	14.0
Sherbrooke	6.1	7.5	90.4	92.0	1.9	2.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	80.6	83.1	3.7	4.5	13.1	15.0
St. John's	98.1	98.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.5
Sudbury	59.8	64.3	27.5	30.8	8.2	9.5
Thunder Bay	80.7	83.4	2.3	2.9	14.3	16.5
Toronto	66.4	70.2	1.3	1.8	28.5	32.0
Trois-Rivières	1.2	1.9	97.3	98.1	0.6	0.8
Vancouver	71.9	74.7	1.3	1.7	23.9	26.5
Victoria	88.1	89.5	1.4	1.8	9.0	10.1
Windsor	76.0	79.8	4.7	6.2	15.4	17.9
Winnipeg	73.8	77.8	4.5	5.4	17.6	20.9

[1] *Includes single and multiple responses to the mother tongue question.*

Vancouver had the second largest proportion of its population reporting a non-official language (27%). In Vancouver, one-third of all those who reported a non-official language as mother tongue reported Chinese.

In Montréal, 70% of the population reported French as mother tongue, 17% reported English and 17% reported a non-official language. About one-quarter of those reporting a non-official language in Montréal reported Italian – the third largest language group after French and English.

Ottawa-Hull was the census metropolitan area where the linguistic composition of the population was most similar to that of Canada as a whole: 57% of the population reported English as mother tongue, 35% reported French and 12% reported a non-official language.

Youth and Seniors: Differences by Language Groups

The proportion of children aged 0 to 14 in the various language groups varied widely. Several factors contribute to this diversity: recentness of immigration to Canada, differing levels of fertility and differences in the tendency to pass on a language as mother tongue to the next generation.

Overall, children aged 0 to 14 represented 21% of the Canadian population in 1991. They represented 23% of the English language group, 20% of the French and 12% of the non-official language group. The lower percentage of the young having a non-official language as a mother tongue reflects the tendency of parents having a non-official language as mother tongue to pass English or French to their children.

Among the fifteen largest non-official language groups, the Cree language group had the highest percentage (29%) of its population in the 0 to 14 age group. Punjabi was next (22%), followed by Vietnamese (22%) and Spanish (21%). These last three languages are common among more recent immigrants to Canada. The size of the child population was smallest among four language groups more heavily represented in earlier periods of immigration to Canada: Dutch (2%), Ukrainian (3%), Hungarian (4%) and Italian (6%).

Changing patterns of immigration also affect the proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the various language groups. Overall, 12% of Canada's population was aged 65 and over in 1991. The English and French language groups both had 11% of their populations in this group, while 15% of the non-official language group were aged 65 and over.

The proportion of seniors in specific non-official language groups varied greatly in 1991, partly due to the waves of immigrants who have come to Canada at different times. Among the fifteen largest non-official language groups, Ukrainian was the language most frequently spoken among the senior age group (42%), followed by Hungarian (25%), German (23%), Polish (22%) and Dutch (22%). The smallest proportions of seniors occurred in three

Percentage[1] of the Population 0 to 14 Years of Age by Mother Tongue, 1991

		Percentage of the Population Aged 0 to 14
Total Population		20.9
Official Languages		
	English	23.2
	French	19.7
Non-Official Languages		12.1
	Cree	28.9
	Punjabi	22.3
	Vietnamese	22.0
	Spanish	21.4
	Arabic	19.8
	Chinese	16.1
	Portuguese	14.6
	Polish	12.5
	Greek	11.3
	Tagalog	7.6
	German	7.0
	Italian	5.9
	Hungarian	4.3
	Ukrainian	2.5
	Dutch	2.2

1 Determined using the population who reported only one mother tongue. The 15 largest non-official language groups are included in this table.

Percentage[1] of the Population 65 Years of Age and Older by Mother Tongue, 1991

		Percentage of the population Aged 65 and over
Total Population		11.6
Official Languages		
	English	11.0
	French	11.0
Non-Official Languages		15.3
	Ukrainian	42.3
	Hungarian	25.4
	German	23.3
	Polish	22.3
	Dutch	21.7
	Italian	15.5
	Chinese	9.4
	Greek	8.5
	Tagalog	7.8
	Portuguese	6.8
	Punjabi	6.8
	Cree	6.6
	Arabic	5.3
	Spanish	3.8
	Vietnamese	3.8

1 *Determined using the population who reported only one mother tongue. The 15 largest non-official language groups are included in this table.*

language groups which have been immigrating to Canada more recently: Vietnamese (4%), Spanish (4%) and Arabic (5%).

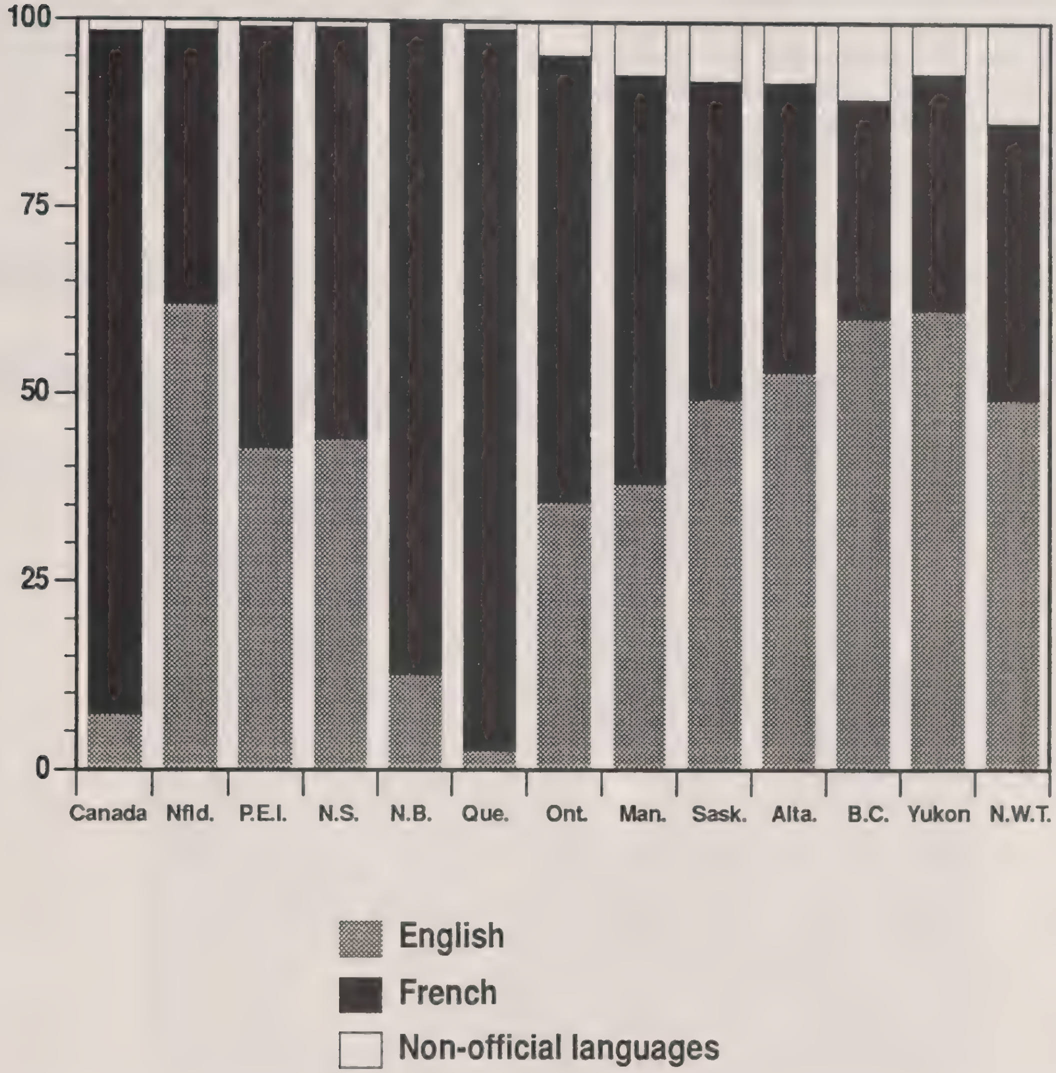
Most couples formed by partners with the same mother tongue

In 1991, there were 6.4 million husband-wife couples (people who were married or living common-law) in Canada. Of these couples, the majority of partners had the same mother tongue : 3.4 million were anglophone couples, 1.4 million were francophone couples and 800,000 were couples where both partners reported a non-official language. Anglophones and francophones are more likely to form unions with people who have the same mother tongue: 92% of anglophones had a partner reporting English as mother tongue and 91% of francophones had a partner reporting French as mother tongue. In comparison, 80% of Canada's allophones (those who reported a non-official language as mother tongue) had a partner reporting a non-official language as mother tongue.

Official language minorities (i.e. francophones outside Quebec and anglophones in Quebec) often form unions with a partner who does not have the same mother tongue. Among anglophones in Quebec, 26% had a partner with French as only mother tongue, 68% a partner with English as only mother tongue and 6% a partner with a non-official language as only mother tongue. Among francophones in New Brunswick, 13% were living with a spouse who reported English as mother tongue, while in Ontario this figure was 36%.

Nationally, 17% of allophones had a partner who reported English as mother tongue and 2% had a partner with French as mother tongue. Among allophones in Quebec, 11% had a partner with French as only mother tongue and 6% had a partner with English as only mother tongue.

Husband-Wife Couples: Mother Tongue of Partners of Francophones, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



When parents have the same mother tongue

Couples where both partners had the same official language as mother tongue passed on that language to their children as the only mother tongue almost all of the time (99.7% for children of anglophone couples and 98.9% for those of francophone couples). Outside Quebec, 93% of the children of francophone couples had French as their mother tongue. In Quebec, 98% of the children of anglophone couples had English as their mother tongue.

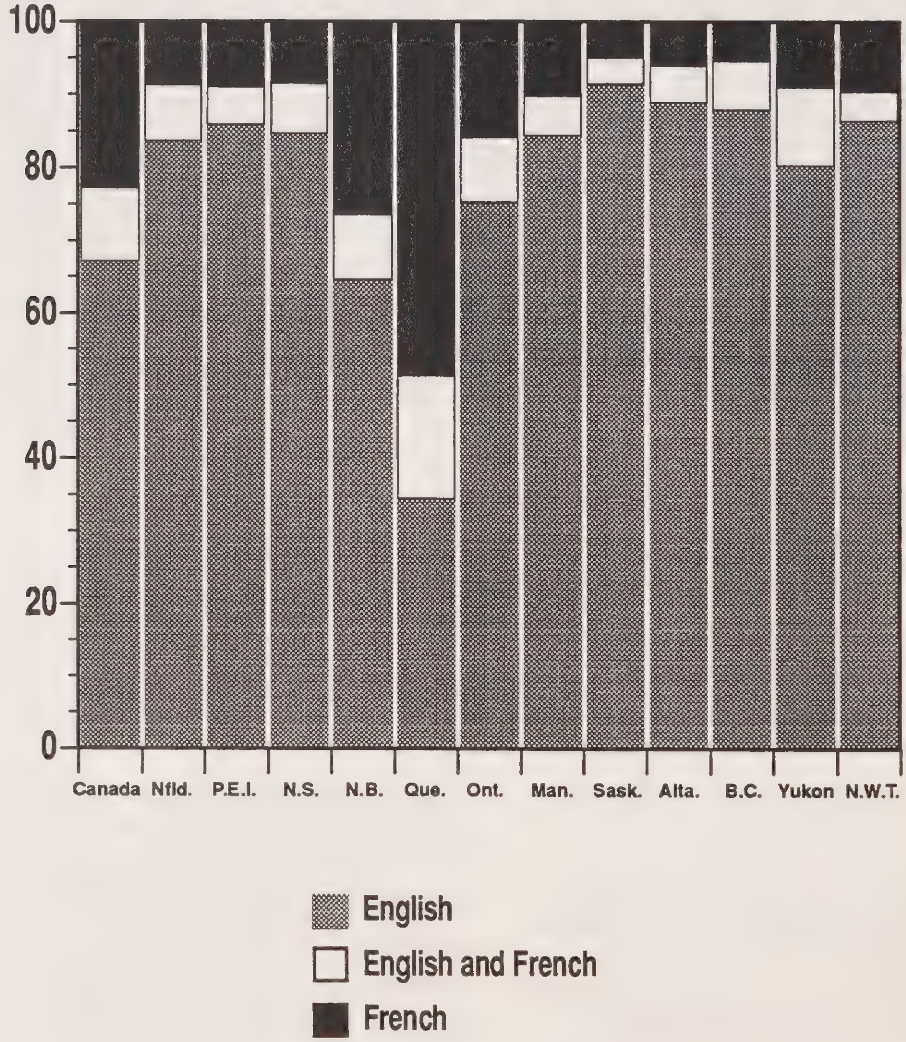
Children of couples where both partners had a non-official language as mother tongue had English as their only mother tongue 33% of the time and French 1% of the time. In Quebec, 12% of the children of these couples had English as their only mother tongue and 9% French.

When parents have different mother tongues

The children of mixed language couples (where both partners reported only one mother tongue) represented 10% (551,000) of all children living in husband-wife couples. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories had the highest proportion of children living with parents from different language groups (15%), followed by the Yukon (14%) and Ontario (12%). Newfoundland (1%), Nova Scotia (6%), Prince Edward Island (6%) and Quebec (7%) all had relatively small proportions of children living with parents who had different mother tongues.

The mother tongue of children of English-French couples varied considerably by province. Children of English-French couples in Quebec had French as their only mother tongue 49% of the time, English only 34% of the time and both languages 17% of the time. In Ontario, these children had English as their only mother tongue 75% of the time and French only 16% of the time, while in New Brunswick 65% had English only and 26% had French only.

Mother Tongue of Children of English-French Couples, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Children of couples where one of the partners had English as mother tongue and the other a non-official language learned English as their mother tongue in the vast majority of cases (96 %). Children of francophone and allophone partners in Quebec had French as their only mother tongue 75% of the time, English 10% of the time and a non-official language as only mother tongue 6% of the time.

Mother's mother tongue most common

Other things being equal, the children of mixed-language couples were more likely to learn the language of their mother rather than that of their father. Thus, the children of English-French couples show a greater tendency to have French as mother tongue when the wife is French than when the husband is French. For example, in Quebec, the children of francophone women and anglophone men indicated French as their only mother tongue 58% of the time, English 24% of the time and both languages 18% of the time. By contrast, children of anglophone women and francophone men indicated English as their only mother tongue 44% of the time, French 40% of the time and both languages 16% of the time. A similar phenomenon was found for other mixed-language couples.

Mother Tongue of Children Under 18 Years of Age Living in Husband-wife Families, Canada, Quebec and other provinces and territories, 1991

	Mother Tongue of Wife:								
	English			French			Non-official Language		
Mother Tongue of Child: / Mother Tongue of Husband:	English	French	Non-Official	English	French	Non-Official	English	French	Non-Official
Canada									
English only	100	75	97	59	1	28	94	39	33
English-all responses	100	83	98	71	1	34	96	45	40
French only	0	17	0	29	99	60	0	41	1
French-all responses	0	25	0	41	99	69	0	50	2
Non-official only	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	10	59
Non-official-all responses	0	0	2	0	0	7	6	15	65
Quebec									
English only	98	44	91	24	0	7	83	14	12
English-all responses	99	60	95	42	0	12	88	19	15
French only	1	40	2	58	100	81	3	63	9
French-all responses	2	56	4	76	100	89	4	73	13
Non-official only	0	0	3	0	0	4	9	12	74
Non-official-all responses	0	0	6	0	0	8	13	19	79
Other provinces and territories									
English only	100	86	98	72	6	65	94	75	37
English-all responses	100	92	99	81	7	74	96	81	44
French only	0	8	0	19	93	23	0	11	0
French-all responses	0	14	0	28	94	32	0	17	0
Non-official only	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	7	56
Non-official-all responses	0	0	2	0	0	5	6	11	63

Data Considerations

The 1991 Census implemented two significant changes designed to better portray the language situation in Canada. The first was to add to the long-form questionnaire (completed by a sample of 20% of households) a new question on the knowledge of language(s) other than English or French. The second, and more significant, change was to group all the language questions together on the long form, rather than follow previous census practice of asking the mother tongue question separately from questions relating to language spoken at home and knowledge of Canada's two official languages.

The latter change was implemented following testing which showed that grouping the questions on the long questionnaire resulted in better understanding of the questions by respondents, and hence improved the accuracy of the reported information. When the mother tongue question is asked separately, respondents are more likely to report two or more languages (multiple responses). Evaluations of previous census data have shown that a significant proportion of such answers were incorrect, and that only one mother tongue should have been reported.

The 1991 Census results demonstrate clearly that when mother tongue is included as one of a series of questions on language, there are significantly fewer multiple response – 3.0% of respondents provided multiple responses on the short form, where the mother tongue question is asked alone, compared with only 1.2% on the long form.

Given these differences in response patterns, two publications on the mother tongue variable will be produced. The data in the publication, **Mother Tongue** (Catalogue 93-313), are based on the combined responses as reported by all respondents, whether on the short form or the long form. These data are most suited for purposes of historical comparisons, since they are more similar to data from previous censuses than are estimates derived from the mother tongue information collected on the long-form questionnaire (i.e. based on the 20% sample of households). The second publication, **Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data** (Catalogue 93-333), scheduled for release in early October 1992, will contain data based on the long-form questionnaire, and will enable a more precise analysis of the mother tongue of Canadians as of June 1991.

Data Comparability

Users of census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses:

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to the next. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census will be available in November 1992.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. The data released today are affected by this change. Until coverage evaluation studies and immigration data are released in December 1992, it will not be possible to estimate the extent to which differences in the counts are due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents. Users should exercise caution when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These areas include the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for these incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small, except for Aboriginal languages.

Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412, East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region
Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building
Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
Fax: 1-403-495-3026
N.W.T. - Call collect 1-403-495-3028

Southern Alberta
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
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Lacking Sept. 16

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 17, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

Canadian Economic Observer

September 1992

The September issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The September issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in August, the second quarter national accounts, and a feature article on output and employment in high-tech industries. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

July 1992

Seasonally adjusted merchandise exports climbed in July by $412 million to $13.1 billion, more than offsetting the drop observed in June. Most of the increase stemmed from a surge in wheat exports, which rose by $434 million to $761 million, but relatively large increases were also registered for machinery and equipment ($209 million) and energy products ($47 million). Moderating the increases were lower exports of automotive products (-$150 million), forestry products (-$103 million), industrial goods (-$80 million) and miscellaneous consumer goods (-$13 million).

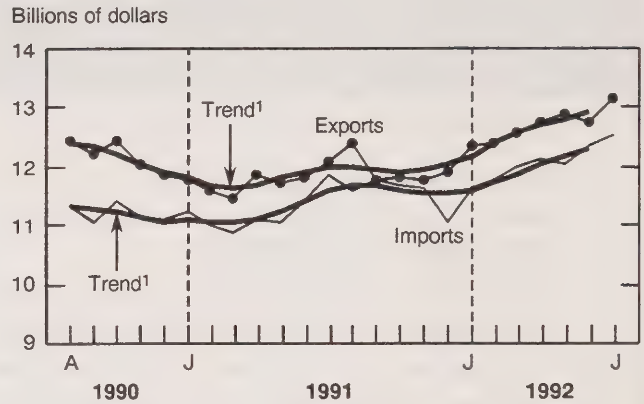
Seasonally adjusted imports were up $195 million to $12.5 billion in July. Increases were registered for machinery and equipment ($280 million), industrial goods ($49 million) and agricultural and fishing products ($32 million). Partially offsetting these increases were reduced imports of energy products (-$130 million), automotive products (-$62 million) and miscellaneous consumer goods (-$44 million).

The larger rise in exports compared to imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to increase by $217 million in July to $623 million.

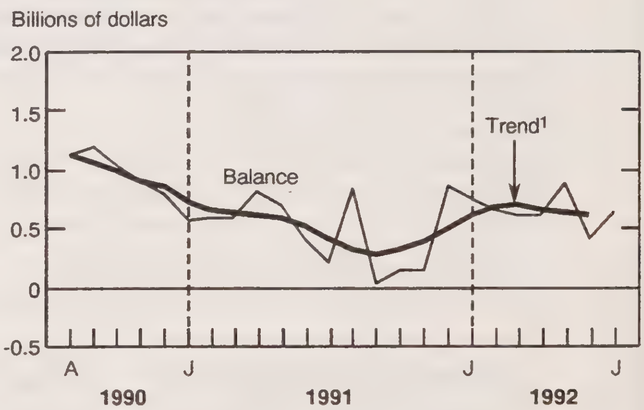
The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends. They show the export trend rose for the eighth consecutive month with the largest increase stemming from wheat exports, up by over 10% this month. Increases were also noted for industrial goods (excluding precious metals), machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment), miscellaneous consumer goods, energy products and automotive products. Contributing a downward influence on the trend were exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, precious metals and forestry products.

The import trend has been increasing since the beginning of the year and was up by over 1% this month. Increases were recorded for imports of all commodity groups except precious metals. Office machines imports increased to a level almost 30% higher than in September 1990. Petroleum and coal products have risen some 60% during the last four months, mostly due to significant growth in import volumes. Imports of cars, trucks and parts all continued to rise.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the July 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)
($ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991
United States	10,130	9,908	9,882	9,121	8,848	8,682	8,491	8,182
Other Trading Areas	3,003	2,813	2,988	2,925	3,662	3,633	3,506	3,670
Total	**13,133**	**12,721**	**12,870**	**12,046**	**12,510**	**12,315**	**11,997**	**11,852**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,673	1,220	1,135	1,104	809	777	762	767
Energy Products	1,293	1,246	1,304	1,172	551	681	486	615
Forestry Products	1,534	1,637	1,793	1,567	116	116	117	104
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,392	2,472	2,390	2,507	2,215	2,165	2,205	2,137
Machinery and Equipment	2,645	2,437	2,595	2,252	4,044	3,765	3,863	3,659
Automotive Products	3,014	3,164	3,124	2,979	2,810	2,872	2,646	2,767
Other Consumer Goods	320	333	306	252	1,529	1,573	1,523	1,441
Special Transactions Trade	296	251	263	248	391	306	347	307

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend
(percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	4.4	3.9	2.7	-1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
Energy Products	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	4.4	4.5	4.9	3.0
Forestry Products	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-1.4	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.9	1.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.7
Machinery and Equipment	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.0
Automotive Products	-0.3	0.3	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	3.3
Other Consumer Goods	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4
Special Transactions Trade	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	-0.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all countries and U.S. only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The July 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1992

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported a poorer operating performance in the second quarter of 1992 compared to the year-earlier period. Although passenger counts were up, carriers noted a decrease in margins due to competitive forces.

- Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1992 showed the first year-over-year increase in total enplaned and deplaned passengers since the third quarter of 1990. However, in absolute terms, traffic volume was still below its first quarter 1987 level.

- Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1992 indicated that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased by 12% compared to the corresponding 1991 figure. International charter operations appeared to be on the rebound following a poor first quarter in 1991.

- In 1991, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 7% from the year-earlier period.

- In 1991, 69% of passengers on duopolistic routes (i.e., served by two carriers) travelled on a discounted ticket, compared to 59% on oligopolistic routes (i.e., served by three or more carriers) and 57% on monopolistic routes (i.e., served by one carrier).

- In 1989, after PWA Corporation took over Wardair, the discount air fares on oligopolistic routes increased by 10%. During 1989, the discount air fares increased more substantially on monopolistic (17%) and duopolistic (30%) routes.

The Vol. 24, No. 9 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact K. Tieman (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 12, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 12, 1992 totalled 281 217 tonnes, a 5.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 267 088 tonnes and up 4.7% from the year-earlier level of 268 520 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 9 523 922 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 8 892 729 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

August 1992

August 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are **now available on CANSIM** by geographic region as follows:

Matrix	Geographic Region
550	Newfoundland
551	Prince Edward Island
552	Nova Scotia
553	New Brunswick
554	Quebec – East
555	Quebec – South
556	Quebec – West-central
557	Quebec – East-central
558	Quebec – West
559	Ontario – South
560	Ontario – North
561	Ontario – Central
562	Ontario – East
563	Ontario – West
564	Manitoba – Southwest
565	Manitoba – Northwest
566	Manitoba – Central
567	Manitoba – East
568	Saskatchewan – Southeast
569	Saskatchewan – Southwest
570	Saskatchewan – West-central
571	Saskatchewan – East-central
572	Saskatchewan – North
573	Alberta – Southeast
574	Alberta – South-central
575	Alberta – Southwest
576	Alberta – East-central
577	Alberta – West-central
578	Alberta – Northeast
579	Alberta – Northwest
580	British Columbia – West
581	British Columbia – East
582	British Columbia – North

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit 613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Soft Drinks

August 1992

Data on production of soft drinks for August 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

July 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1992 totalled 61 518 tonnes, a decrease of 9.7% from the 68 115 tonnes produced in June 1992. Year-to-date production in July 1992 totalled 437 185 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% from the year-earlier 409 677 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 029 tonnes in July 1992, up from the 9 473 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 66 013 tonnes in 1992 compared to year-earlier cumulative sales of 71 614 tonnes.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 451 tonnes in July 1992. Year-to-date sales in July 1992 were 38 839 tonnes, compared to 42 073 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

July 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,706 million for July 1992, an increase of 5.6% from the $1,616 million reported for the same period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The July 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1992

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1992 and revised figures for August 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, September 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, July 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, August 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Consumer Price Index, August 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 18, 1992.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, July 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Lacking Sept. 18

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 21, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

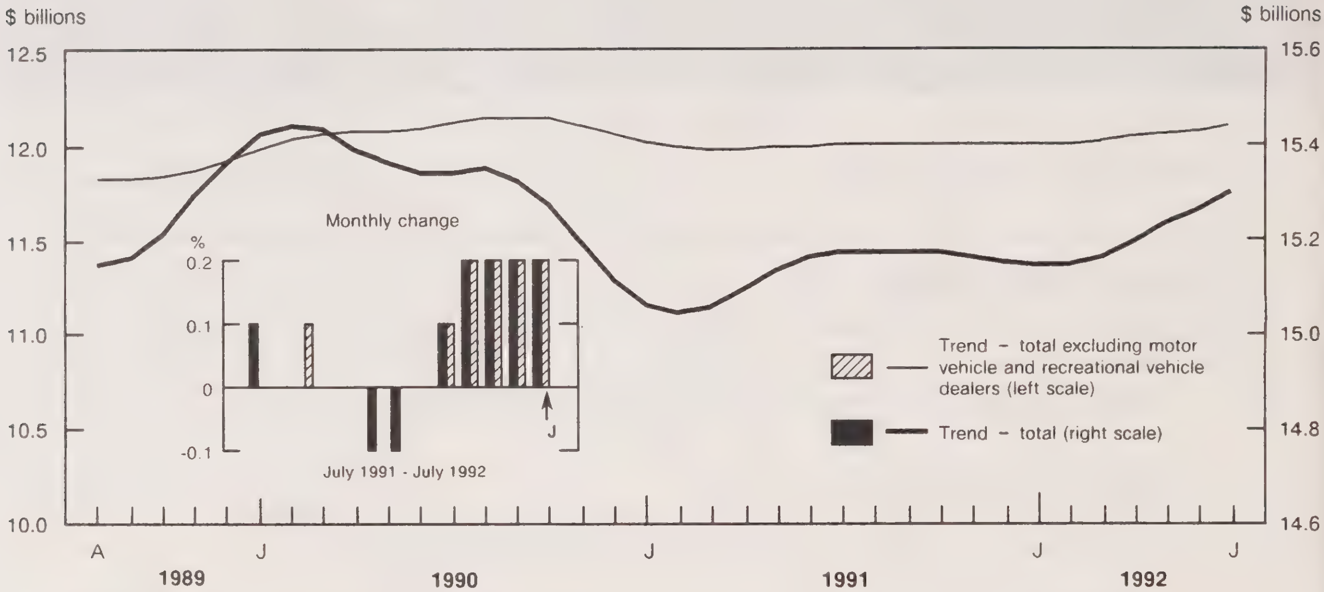
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales declined 0.2% in July to $15.3 billion, following a 1.4% gain in June and a 0.7% decrease in May. Despite fluctuating month-to-month movements, total sales remained very close to 1990 levels (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). Total sales in July 1992 were 0.2% above July 1991 levels but were comparable with figures for July 1990.

- Most trade groups showed little change from June. Weak sales in July were primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by supermarkets and grocery stores (-0.8%) and to the three automotive-related trade groups: automotive parts, accessories and services (-2.5%), gasoline service stations (-1.5%) and motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.4%). Higher sales by general merchandise stores (+2.2%) partly counterbalanced these declines.

- Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores have shown a pattern of alternating gains and losses around a relatively stable trend since November 1991. The three automotive trade groups have shown a similar pattern over the last three months: lower sales in July preceded by higher sales in June and weak sales in May. General merchandise stores registered higher sales in July after two monthly declines.

- The July decrease in retail sales was concentrated in two provinces: Nova Scotia (-3.5%) and Quebec (-0.9%). Notable increases were reported for Manitoba (+1.6%), Saskatchewan (+1.2%), Ontario (+1.1%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.1%).

Trends

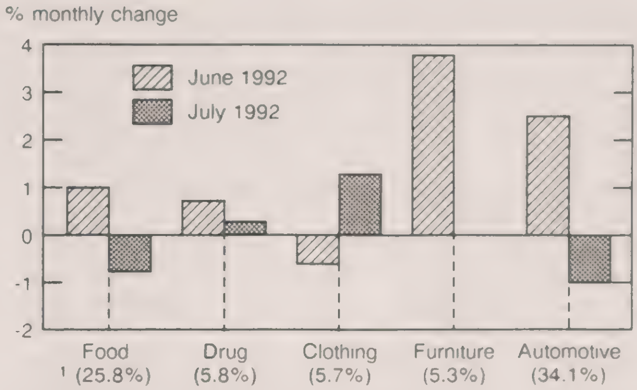
- Excluding variations caused by fluctuating sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, the trend for retail sales was relatively stable from January 1991 to February 1992 and has been rising slightly since March 1992.

Year-to-date Sales in Current Dollars

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first seven months of 1992 amounted to $103.1 billion, up 1.4% from the corresponding period in 1991. In June, cumulative sales were 1.0% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2299 and 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted



[1] *Percentage of total sales.*

The July 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

July 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	July 1991	June 1992[r]	July 1992[p]	July 1992/ 1991	July 1991	April 1992[r]	May 1992[r]	June 1992[r]	July 1992[p]	July/ June 1992[r]	July 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,651	3,717	3,930	7.6	3,624	3,673	3,648	3,692	3,662	-0.8	1.0
All other food stores	311	301	308	-0.8	297	301	290	285	284	-0.2	-4.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	784	882	894	14.1	805	863	887	893	896	0.3	11.2
Shoe stores	117	135	109	-6.5	134	131	126	126	123	-2.2	-8.1
Men's clothing stores	116	134	111	-4.6	145	132	131	132	132	0.7	-8.7
Women's clothing stores	282	300	284	0.5	311	296	303	302	304	0.9	-2.1
Other clothing stores	259	292	275	6.0	310	316	313	308	319	3.5	2.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	635	617	635	- -	636	641	606	628	628	- -	-1.2
Household furnishings stores	188	198	194	3.2	184	183	178	186	186	0.2	1.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,669	3,877	3,626	-1.2	3,309	3,180	3,169	3,234	3,220	-0.4	-2.7
Gasoline service stations	1,300	1,229	1,278	-1.8	1,208	1,133	1,119	1,180	1,162	-1.5	-3.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	938	963	894	-4.7	875	857	854	858	836	-2.5	-4.5
General merchandise stores	1,577	1,645	1,642	4.1	1,743	1,748	1,741	1,734	1,771	2.2	1.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	484	567	545	12.8	483	513	519	526	531	0.9	9.8
Other durable goods stores	383	408	408	6.6	405	418	402	415	418	0.8	3.4
All other retail stores	889	887	948	6.6	819	857	850	848	842	-0.7	2.8
Total, all stores	**15,584**	**16,154**	**16,082**	**3.2**	**15,287**	**15,242**	**15,136**	**15,345**	**15,314**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**11,915**	**12,277**	**12,456**	**4.5**	**11,978**	**12,062**	**11,967**	**12,111**	**12,094**	**-0.1**	**1.0**
Department store type merchandise	4,825	5,179	5,098	5.6	5,156	5,241	5,205	5,249	5,308	1.1	3.0
Regions											
Newfoundland	291	286	294	1.0	281	273	265	275	278	0.9	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	72	73	79	9.5	63	64	66	66	67	1.1	6.5
Nova Scotia	504	545	539	7.1	489	506	505	526	507	-3.5	3.7
New Brunswick	402	418	421	4.7	386	385	386	390	391	0.3	1.2
Quebec	3,914	4,058	3,966	1.3	3,827	3,767	3,741	3,797	3,763	-0.9	-1.7
Ontario	5,723	5,954	5,914	3.3	5,691	5,637	5,596	5,647	5,706	1.1	0.3
Manitoba	521	542	543	4.3	523	506	525	518	526	1.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	443	461	459	3.5	436	446	447	439	444	1.2	1.8
Alberta	1,606	1,710	1,682	4.7	1,590	1,586	1,608	1,621	1,627	0.4	2.3
British Columbia	2,058	2,056	2,131	3.5	1,991	1,955	1,953	2,002	2,005	0.2	0.7
Yukon	17	17	18	6.4	15	14	14	15	15	0.1	2.2
Northwest Territories	32	34	36	10.9	31	32	31	32	33	1.7	6.5

[p] *Preliminary figure*
[r] *Revised figure*

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during July 1992 totalled 2 802 million cubic metres, a 4.3% increase over the July 1991 level.

- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from July 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 382 million cubic metres (+12.9%); commercial sales, 297 million cubic metres (-2.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 123 million cubic metres (+3.8%).

- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in July 1992 was primarily due to colder than normal weather conditions throughout most of Canada. Stronger industrial demand also contributed to the overall increase.

- From January to July 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 33 548 million cubic metres, a 2.2% increase over the same period in 1991.

- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 8 723 million cubic metres (+1.5%); commercial sales, 7 019 million cubic metres (-0.8%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 17 806 million cubic metres (+3.8%).

The July 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

July 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	14 230	44 186	229 255	–	287 671
Ontario	186 059	109 356	472 689	164 360	932 464
Manitoba	17 606	16 256	24 782	635	59 279
Saskatchewan	29 731	11 883	2 456	129 500	173 570
Alberta	86 447	71 574	886 687	–	1 044 708
British Columbia	47 876	44 083	104 460	107 821	304 240
July 1992 - Canada	**381 949**	**297 338**	**1 720 329**	**402 316**	**2 801 932**
July 1991 - Canada	338 221	304 026	1 708 379	336 417	2 687 043
% change	12.9	-2.2	3.8		4.3
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**8 723 494**	**7 018 704**	**14 435 320**	**3 370 794**	**33 548 312**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	8 593 361	7 076 940	14 509 777	2 645 881	32 825 959
% change	1.5	-0.8	3.8		2.2

	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Degree Days[1]						
July 1992	20	12	71	60	87	15
July 1991	4	1	9	20	40	21

[1] *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree of deficiency below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A higher value indicates a colder month and a lower value a warmer month.*

Note *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

– *Nil or zero*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 3.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.6% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 9.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date at September 7, 1992 decreased 4.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus

1992

The data on the pack of processed asparagus for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1992 (32-233, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 22, 1992 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $16.0 billion in July, up 1.1% from June and continuing the growth that began in March.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered increases in sales in July, but three groups decreased and one remained unchanged. The strongest growth in terms of dollar impact was reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products followed by other machinery, equipment and supplies, both up 1.8% from June. For vendors of other machinery, equipment and supplies, this was the third consecutive monthly sales increase. Also recording growth in July were suppliers of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 1.1%, and wholesalers of household goods (+ 2.6%). The overall rise was dampened slightly by a decrease in wholesale merchants' sales of apparel and dry goods (-3.9%).

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, Ontario wholesalers registered the strongest growth, up 1.2% from June. Other notable increases were recorded in British Columbia (+ 2.2%) and Alberta (+ 1.9%). Manitoba recorded a decline of 1.4%.

Note to Users

Wholesalers buy and sell goods from a wide range of businesses and individuals in various sectors of the economy. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In July, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.6 billion, down 0.8% from June.

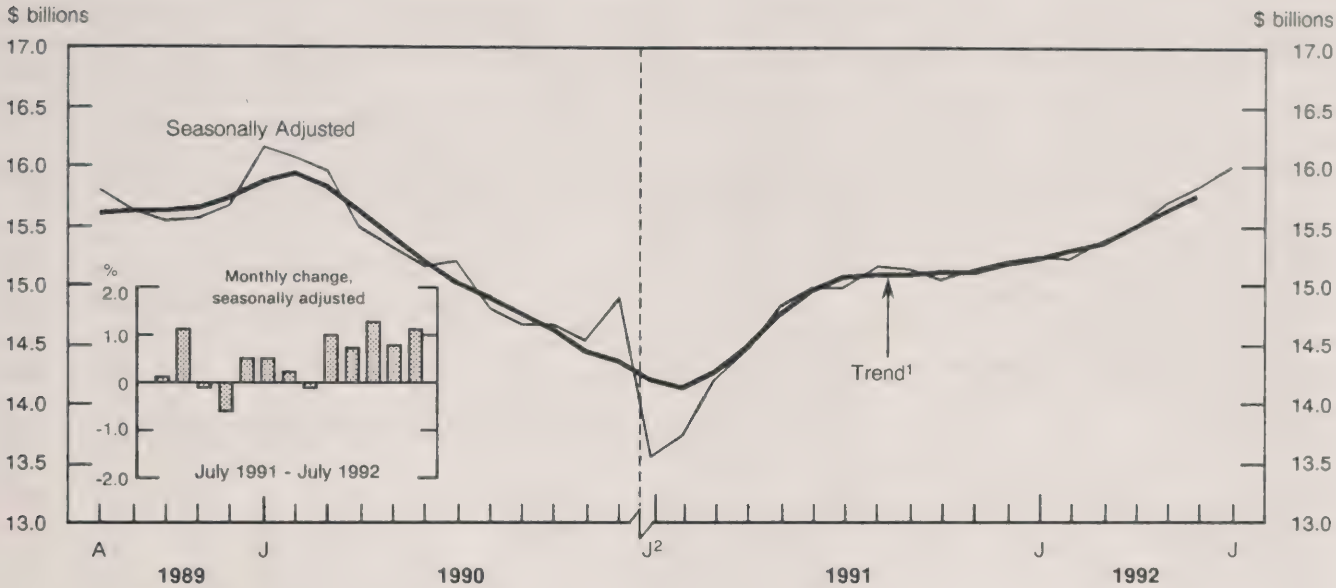
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of July fell to 1.54:1 from 1.56:1 in June, based on revised figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

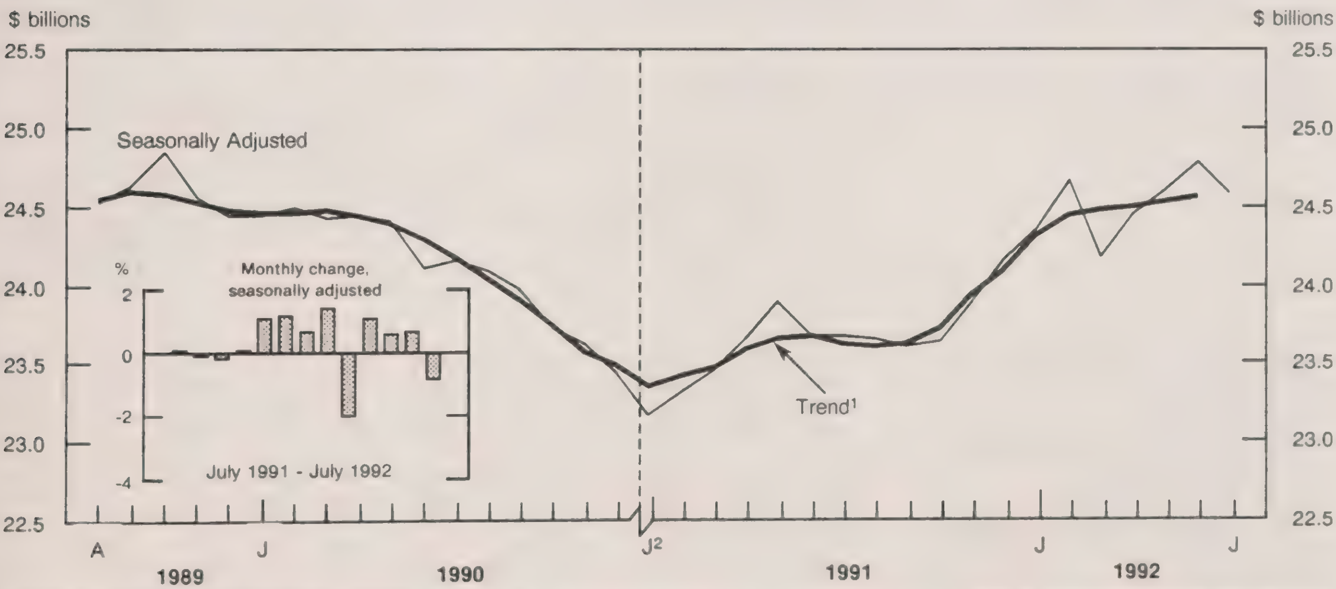
The July issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

2 *Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

July 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1991	June 1992 r	July 1992p	July 1992/ 1991	July 1991	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992p	July/ June 1992	July 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,909	4,231	4,373	11.9	3,798	3,953	4,100	4,069	4,143	1.8	9.1
Apparel and dry goods	411	334	447	8.8	369	369	374	405	390	-3.9	5.6
Household goods	479	515	516	7.8	541	541	537	555	570	2.6	5.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,645	1,891	1,661	1.0	1,748	1,821	1,735	1,769	1,763	-0.3	0.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,111	1,194	1,097	-1.3	1,133	1,081	1,071	1,091	1,099	0.8	-3.0
Lumber and building materials	1,592	1,828	1,727	8.5	1,372	1,420	1,475	1,470	1,469	--	7.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	325	422	376	15.6	293	354	346	345	344	-0.3	17.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,100	4,015	3,520	13.6	3,311	3,488	3,597	3,655	3,722	1.8	12.4
Other products	2,267	2,714	2,353	3.8	2,412	2,464	2,460	2,462	2,490	1.1	3.2
Total, all trades	**14,838**	**17,144**	**16,070**	**8.3**	**14,978**	**15,490**	**15,694**	**15,821**	**15,990**	**1.1**	**6.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	178	181	190	7.0	171	162	167	172	176	2.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	41	53	53	29.4	39	43	45	50	48	-3.9	24.1
Nova Scotia	386	417	393	1.8	367	340	361	361	368	1.7	0.1
New Brunswick	268	263	257	-4.1	252	249	247	240	239	-0.4	-5.3
Quebec	3,584	4,250	3,979	11.0	3,711	3,840	3,931	4,003	4,016	0.3	8.2
Ontario	5,962	7,015	6,456	8.3	6,139	6,384	6,445	6,494	6,569	1.2	7.0
Manitoba	548	666	635	16.0	511	519	553	583	575	-1.4	12.5
Saskatchewan	499	544	493	-1.1	487	460	478	477	488	2.5	0.3
Alberta	1,424	1,582	1,458	2.4	1,391	1,427	1,413	1,394	1,420	1.9	2.1
British Columbia	1,928	2,152	2,135	10.7	1,893	2,048	2,036	2,029	2,073	2.2	9.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	20	21	0.6	18	18	19	17	18	3.7	-1.9

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

July 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1991	June 1992 r	July 1992p	July 1992/ 1991	July 1991	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992p	July/ June 1992	July 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,733	3,042	3,075	12.5	2,722	2,884	2,963	3,026	3,043	0.6	11.8
Apparel and dry goods	875	930	935	6.8	784	841	834	864	839	-2.8	7.1
Household goods	1,084	1,181	1,193	10.1	1,084	1,155	1,189	1,181	1,193	1.0	10.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,292	3,622	3,422	3.9	3,334	3,535	3,651	3,617	3,497	-3.3	4.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,145	2,173	2,157	0.6	2,074	2,050	2,061	2,121	2,073	-2.3	- -
Lumber and building materials	2,200	2,565	2,473	12.4	2,185	2,522	2,446	2,444	2,442	-0.1	11.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,363	1,428	1,388	1.9	1,348	1,416	1,443	1,418	1,387	-2.2	2.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,232	7,102	7,223	-0.1	7,071	7,056	7,025	7,058	7,073	0.2	- -
Other products	3,025	2,994	2,990	-1.2	3,070	2,983	2,979	3,045	3,025	-0.7	-1.5
Total, all trades	**23,948**	**25,038**	**24,856**	**3.8**	**23,671**	**24,442**	**24,591**	**24,773**	**24,572**	**-0.8**	**3.8**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,097 million in July 1992, an increase of 2.6% from the previous month's total (revised) of $1,069 million.
- Monthly sales levels over the last 18 months continued to be virtually unchanged.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,177 million at the end of July, a decrease of 0.4% from the June 1992 value (revised) of $5,195 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The July 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in November.

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3522), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	July 1991	June 1992	July 1992	July 1991	April 1992 r	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992 p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	934	1,012	970	1,090	1,102	1,084	1,069	1,097
Total Stocks	4,782	4,889	4,903	5,040	5,189	5,227	5,195	5,177
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7

r *Revised numbers.*
p *Preliminary numbers.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, October-December 1991.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 23, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

StatCan: CANSIM Disc

A comprehensive selection of Canadian data and easy-to-use software make the *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* a valuable resource for information on Canada's economy. New for this release of the disc is a hot-key link from the reference material to the actual numeric data.

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For further information, please contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, 1981-1992

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Second Quarter 1992

Highlights

- Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries showed a marginal decline in the second quarter as it edged down 0.1% to 76.5%. This compares with an average capacity utilization rate of 80.5% for the period from 1981 to the second quarter of 1992. However, the current level was not the minimum recorded for the entire period, which was 69.7% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982. Nevertheless, it was well below the maximum of 86.8% achieved in the fourth quarter of 1987.

- Since the first quarter of 1992, capacity utilization fell 3.5% in the construction industry as non-residential construction posted a sharp decline.

- Lower levels of electric power generation caused a 1.2% drop in the electric power and gas distribution systems' rate of capacity utilization.

Note to Users

Until the first quarter of 1992, Statistics Canada and the Bank of Canada produced separate estimates of capacity utilization using different methodologies. In order to eliminate duplication, the two organizations agreed to jointly develop a methodology for the measurement of capacity utilization. Beginning the second quarter of 1992, Statistics Canada becomes solely responsible for producing and releasing estimates of capacity utilization rates based on the new and improved methodology. Statistics Canada will produce rates for the period from 1962 to the present. These series will be available on CANSIM but please note below the new CANSIM series identifiers.

- In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization rose 5.7% as exports of wood and paper products remained strong.

- As a result of higher output in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, capacity utilization in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries increased by 0.6%.

- In manufacturing, capacity utilization increased by 0.8%, as 17 of the 22 industry groups in the sector recorded some gain in their rate. The electrical and electronic products industries benefitted from increased domestic and foreign purchases of office machines, with capacity utilization rising 1.4%. The furniture and fixtures as well as the transportation equipment industries saw their rates rise, 7.3% and 0.7%, respectively, as wholesalers and retailers increased their inventories. Growth in residential construction activity led to a 5% increase in capacity utilization in the non-metallic mineral products industries, and to a 2.9% increase in the wood industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Industry	II 1992	I 1992	IV 1991	III 1991	Quarterly % Change QII 1992/ QI 1992	QI 1992/ QIV 1991	QIV 1991/ QIII 1991
Total Non-farm Goods-producing Industries	**76.5**	**76.6**	**77.1**	**77.5**	**-0.1**	**-0.6**	**-0.5**
Logging and Forestry Industries	82.1	77.7	75.7	72.0	5.7	2.6	5.1
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	88.2	87.7	87.5	87.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing Industries	74.0	73.4	73.3	73.9	0.8	0.1	-0.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	72.5	71.6	71.5	72.1	1.3	0.1	-0.8
Wood Industries	81.9	79.6	74.1	74.1	2.9	7.4	0.0
Furniture and Fixture Industries	61.8	57.6	59.3	62.1	7.3	-2.9	-4.5
Primary Metal Industries	75.6	77.1	81.4	82.7	-1.9	-5.3	-1.6
Fabricated Metal Products Industries	66.4	65.4	66.1	68.7	1.5	-1.1	-3.8
Machinery Industries	66.3	64.5	61.7	62.5	2.8	4.5	-1.3
Transportation Equipment Industries	74.9	74.4	71.7	72.0	0.7	3.8	-0.4
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	72.4	71.4	74.1	73.3	1.4	-3.6	1.1
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	65.0	61.9	65.3	66.8	5.0	-5.2	-2.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	75.6	74.3	75.3	74.4	1.7	-1.3	1.2
Non-durable Goods Manufacturing	75.9	75.5	75.5	76.1	0.5	0.0	-0.8
Food Industries	74.0	74.8	74.1	74.4	-1.1	0.9	-0.4
Beverage Industries	73.0	68.7	67.1	67.7	6.3	2.4	-0.9
Tobacco Products Industries	68.4	64.7	69.7	70.3	5.7	-7.2	-0.9
Rubber Products Industries	84.1	81.1	79.3	74.7	3.7	2.3	6.2
Plastic Products Industries	75.5	72.0	70.6	72.0	4.9	2.0	-1.9
Leather and Allied Products Industries	64.0	62.1	62.5	61.1	3.1	-0.6	2.3
Primary Textile Industries	77.8	77.5	79.2	82.6	0.4	-2.1	-4.1
Textile Products Industries	62.8	60.1	62.2	65.5	4.5	-3.4	-5.0
Clothing Industries	64.6	67.9	69.2	69.2	-4.9	-1.9	0.0
Paper and Allied Products Industries	85.6	84.9	83.5	86.4	0.8	1.7	-3.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	65.4	65.5	67.2	68.3	-0.2	-2.5	-1.6
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	79.5	81.9	83.0	83.3	-2.9	-1.3	-0.4
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	83.9	83.6	83.7	82.5	0.4	-0.1	1.5
Construction Industries	79.1	82.0	84.4	84.5	-3.5	-2.8	-0.1
Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems	85.1	86.1	86.6	87.0	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5
Special Aggregates							
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing[1]	77.1	76.3	76.6	77.7	1.0	-0.4	-1.4
Final Goods Manufacturing[2]	71.6	70.9	70.6	70.9	1.0	0.4	-0.4
Energy Industries[3]	85.4	86.1	86.0	86.2	-0.8	0.1	-0.2

1 *The intermediate goods manufacturing industries consist of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *The final goods manufacturing industries are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *The energy industries are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for non-farm goods-producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

Youth Court Statistics

1991-92

Highlights

- In 1991-92, a total of 116,397 cases involving 213,437 charges were heard in youth courts in Canada.
- There has been a 15% increase over 1990-91 in the number of cases heard (excluding Ontario, for which data were not available in 1990-91, and British Columbia, for which only partial data were available in 1991-92).
- Approximately 82% of cases involved males. Just over one-half (52%) of all cases involved 16- and 17-year-old youths.
- The most common cases involved the following offences: theft under $1,000 (21%), break and enter (15%), failure to appear (8%), offences against the Young Offenders Act (8%), and minor assault (level one) (7%).
- In 1991-92, some 42% of cases resulted in probation as the most significant disposition. Open custody was ordered in 17% of cases, secure custody in 13% and fines in 8%. A community service order was the most significant disposition ordered in 13% of cases, and the remainder of cases resulted in an absolute discharge (4%) or other type of disposition (4%).

Note to Users

This Juristat Service Bulletin *summarizes the activity of youth courts in Canada for the fiscal year April 1991 to March 1992. Highlights are presented from the annual Youth Court Statistics Report, including a summary of the youth court caseload in 1991-92, information on characteristics of the accused, and case outcomes. Recent trends in the data are also examined.*

The analysis is based on Youth Court Survey (YCS) data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The YCS collects data from youth courts on persons appearing on federal statute offences who were 12 to 17 years old at the time of the offence. Federal statute offences in this report include Criminal Code offences, drug offences, and other federal statute offences including the Young Offenders Act.

- In 1991-92, among cases receiving a secure- or open-custody disposition, 23% were sentenced to less than one month, 46% to one to three months, 20% to four to six months, and 11% to more than six months in custody.

The Vol. 12, No. 16 *Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1991-92 Highlights* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

April-June 1992

Note: These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on July 1, 1992 are now available. These estimates and those for July 1, 1991 and July 1, 1990 are presented in the accompanying table.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigrants); 6516 (emigrants); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration - Family Allowances) and 6981 (interprovincial migration - Revenue Canada).

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be released in a few weeks.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division.

For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information.

For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories
April-June 1992

	Population July 1			Annual growth rate for years ending June 30	
	1992PP	1991PR	1990PR	1992	1991
	numbers			%	
Canada	**27,445,000**	**27,033,600**	**26,646,500**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	575,900	573,600	572,900	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	130,200	130,500	130,700	-0.2	-0.2
Nova Scotia	908,200	902,000	895,600	0.7	0.7
New Brunswick	728,500	726,500	722,900	0.3	0.5
Quebec	6,931,700	6,851,800	6,776,900	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,114,200	9,928,100	9,765,700	1.9	1.7
Manitoba	1,097,200	1,094,200	1,089,700	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	994,200	994,600	997,100	-0.0	-0.3
Alberta	2,568,200	2,526,000	2,475,400	1.7	2.0
British Columbia	3,312,400	3,224,300	3,139,500	2.7	2.7
Yukon	28,200	27,000	26,100	4.5	3.3
Northwest Territories	56,100	55,000	53,900	2.0	2.0

PP *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
PR *Updated postcensal estimates.*
Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

August 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 005 161 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1992, down 21.1% from the 2 540 223 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 45.7% from the 3 695 817 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1992 totalled 19 940 608 square metres, an increase of 10.8% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

August 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 158 116 thousand square metres in August 1992, a decrease of 7.2% from the 170 298[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1992 domestic shipments totalled 1 303 132 thousand square metres, a decrease of 2.2% from the 1 332 335[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The August 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net loss of $31.1 million in June 1992. Operating revenues of $562.5 million were down $26.3 million or 4.5% from the June 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres in June 1992 were down 11.6% from June 1991. For the same period, freight train-kilometres decreased 3.4% and freight car-kilometres decreased 8.7%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey. Financial and Operating Statistics, Preliminary Data, 1990, For-Hire Carriers, Vol. 8, No. 6.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1991-92. Vol. 12, No. 16.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

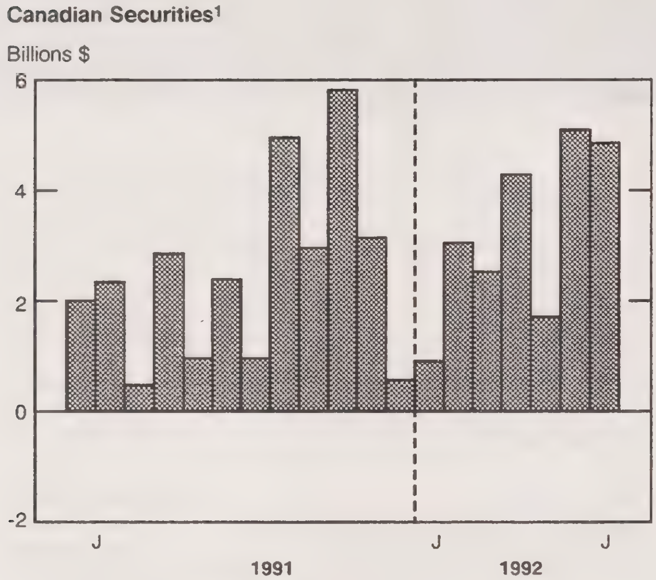
Thursday, September 24, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

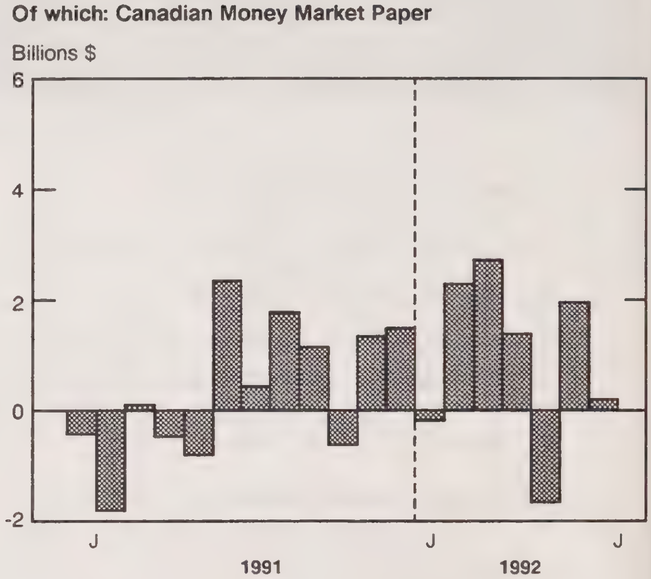
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Transactions in Canadian Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





[1] Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

July 1992

Canadian Securities

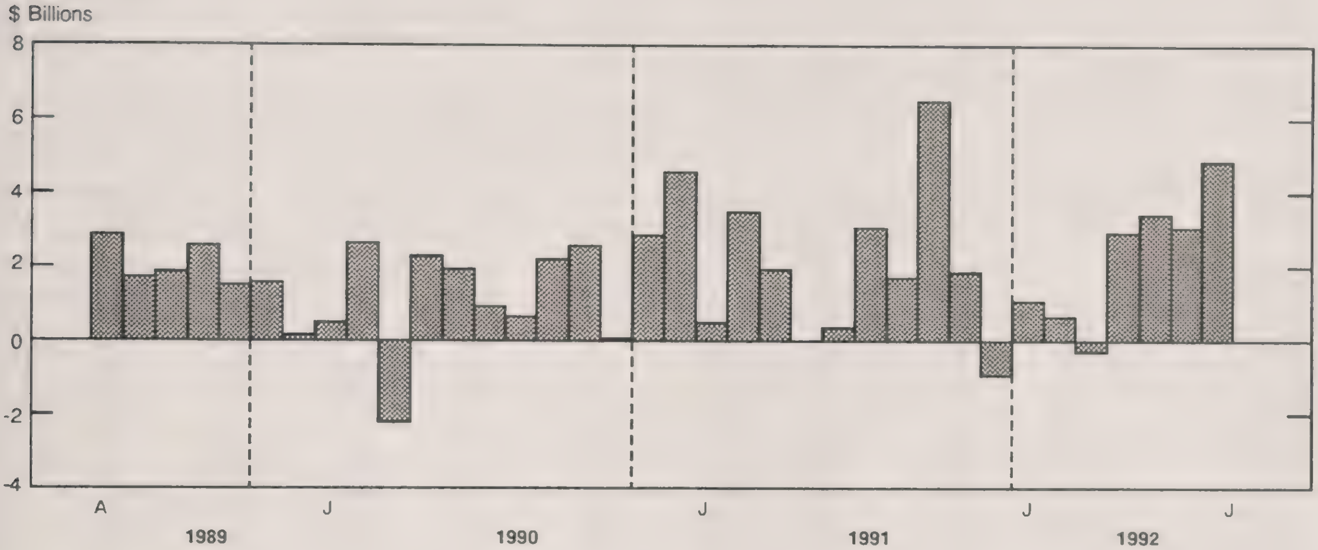
In July 1992, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $4.9 billion of Canadian securities, a near-record for the second consecutive month. The foreign investment in July was directed almost exclusively to Canadian bonds in both the primary and secondary markets. In June, the funds had been invested in both new Canadian bonds and money market instruments.

The net purchase of Canadian bonds amounted to $4.8 billion in July, second to the record $6.5 billion acquired in October 1991. Net new financing of $3.1 billion remained the same as in June. In July, however, there was a sharp drop in both new issues and retirements. Foreign investment in the secondary bond market rebounded to $1.7 billion in July, a level similar to the net investment in the two months prior to June.

New bond sales to non-residents amounted to $5.4 billion in July. Although lower than the $7.3 billion record in June, new issues were high by historical standards, nearly double the monthly average for the first five months of 1992. Retirements amounted to $2.3 billion in July, down from the record $4.2 billion of June. After retirements, 70% of the $3.1 billion net new foreign financing in July was raised by the provinces and their enterprises; that sector's financing in foreign bond markets has increased dramatically during 1991 and 1992. The other sectors, which had negligible net new bond financing from abroad in the first six months of the year, raised a net $0.9 billion in July. New issues denominated in Canadian and U.S. dollars accounted for just over 40% each of the total new issues, with most of the balance being raised in the British market in pounds sterling. Canadian long-term interest rates declined slightly faster than their U.S. counterparts, leaving the differential favouring investment in Canada at its lowest point in four years.

Canadian Bonds

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



In the secondary market, the $1.7 billion foreign net investment in Canadian bonds went exclusively into federal issues ($2.0 billion), particularly issues with terms of five years; there was some net selling of provincial enterprise issues. Geographically, the net investment in July came from countries other than the United States, with $0.7 billion from the United Kingdom and $1.1 billion from other countries; there was a small net disinvestment of $0.3 billion from the United States. The gross value of trading with non-residents rose to an unprecedented $61 billion, surpassing by 30% the previous record set in June.

Non-residents invested a net $0.2 billion in Canadian money market paper in July, down sharply from the monthly average of over $1 billion invested earlier in the year. The July net investment was directed entirely to Government of Canada treasury bills, with a negligible net disinvestment recorded in all other paper. Geographically, a U.S. net investment of $2.2 billion, made up largely of a record investment in federal bills ($1.8 billion), was mostly offset by net disinvestments by European and Japanese residents. In other paper, U.S. residents invested a net $0.3 billion in Canadian finance paper, bringing their net investment so far this year to $1.7 billion. The total gross trading rose by $4 billion in July to a record $40 billion due to increased activity in Government of Canada treasury bills.

Non-residents were net sellers of $146 million of Canadian stocks in July, compared with net buying of $68 million in June. In July, net selling of outstanding stock issues, which came primarily from the United States, was marginally offset by the smallest foreign investment in new stock issues in over a year. The gross value of trading with non-residents declined by some 10% to $2.8 billion in July. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, registered a small 1.6% gain in July.

Foreign Securities

For the first month since October 1991, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign securities by $0.1 billion in July. The small net reduction was made up of net selling of foreign bonds ($0.3 billion), which exceeded by a small margin continued net buying of foreign stocks ($0.2 billion). The net investment in foreign stocks by residents in July was split between U.S. and overseas issues.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The July issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
					$ millions					
January to July										
1991	-2,900	25,999	-9,401	13,698	-682	-1,166	**11,850**	-1,572	-3,215	**-4,788**
1992	2,924	26,903	-14,130	15,699	6,651	118	**22,467**	-2,002	-3,352	**-5,353**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,184	3,356	-1,070	1,102	-198	-1	**903**	-397	-620	**-1,017**
February	-872	3,079	-1,554	653	2,270	135	**3,058**	174	-572	**-398**
March	248	1,727	-2,270	-295	2,728	78	**2,511**	-708	-712	**-1,421**
April	1,763	2,244	-1,109	2,897	1,393	-10	**4,280**	-164	-542	**-706**
May	1,291	3,819	-1,666	3,444	-1,675	-44	**1,725**	-455	-378	**-833**
June	-16	7,288	-4,208	3,064	1,960	68	**5,093**	-765	-105	**-870**
July	1,689	5,391	-2,253	4,828	172	-146	**4,853**	316	-239	**78**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

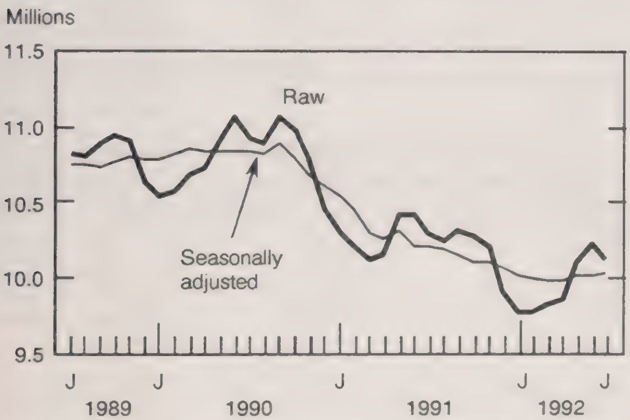
July 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

The Canada payroll employment estimate for July was 10,024,000, up 0.2% from the June revised level of 10,006,000. Employment has shown little change since January 1992.

SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, July 1992



- Service-producing industries grew in July (0.3%) for the third consecutive month. The July increase was led by transportation, communications and other utilities and by community, business and personal services.

- Manufacturing increased 0.9% in July with gains in both durable (0.2%) and non-durable (1.7%) goods-producing industries. The resolution of labour disputes in the paper and allied industries in British Columbia contributed to the employment increase in non-durables.

- In July, payroll employment declined in finance, insurance and real estate (-1.5%), mining (-1.1%), and construction (-0.8%).

- Average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] edged up to $551.05 in July from the June level of $548.84.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) that was introduced in 1983 delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The SEPH estimates back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some new products have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indicies and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific variable, showing the percentage of industries that recorded increases for that variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines, while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore 47/214 = 0.22.

Fixed-weighted and variable-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the variable-weighted earnings series.

- Average weekly hours remained at 30.5 for the fourth consecutive month.

Unadjusted Data

- The Canada industrial aggregate payroll employment estimate for July was 1.6% lower than July 1991, the smallest year-over-year decrease since December 1990. Earnings increased 3.4%[2] ($17.99) since July 1991.

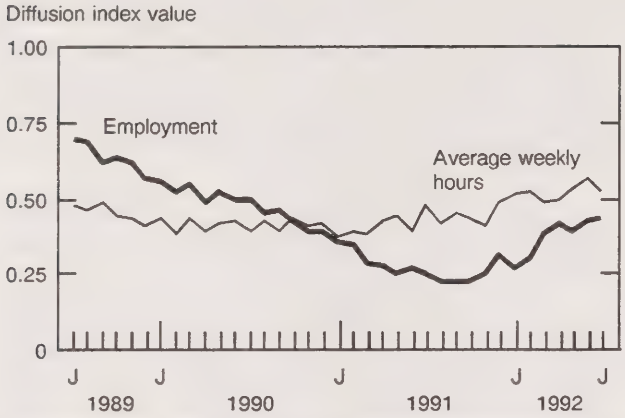
- The fixed-weighted average weekly earnings index, a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates, increased 3.8% from July 1991 to July 1992 (refer to Note to Users).

- The July diffusion index for employment at the Canada industrial aggregate level rose to 0.43. The index has been generally increasing since October 1991 (refer to Note to Users).

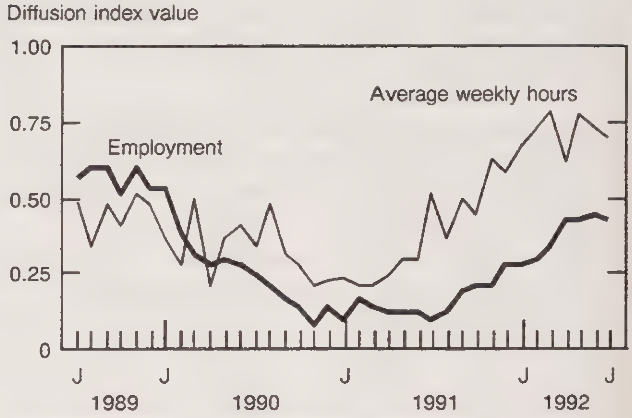
1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, July 1992



Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, July 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division.

□

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1992 (seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	July 1992p	June 1992r	July 1991	July 1992/1991	July/June 1992	June/May 1992
	Thousands			% change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,023.7**	**10,006.3**	**10,201.1**	**-1.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**
Goods-producing industries	**2,334.9**	**2,338.4**	**2,446.5**	**-4.6**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**
Logging and forestry	56.7	56.0	55.7	1.7	1.1	0.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	128.5	130.0	145.5	-11.7	-1.1	-1.0
Manufacturing	1,587.2	1,573.6	1,656.6	-4.2	0.9	-1.4
Construction	424.6	428.2	451.1	-5.9	-0.8	0.5
Service-producing industries	**7,698.5**	**7,671.9**	**7,765.2**	**-0.9**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	841.0	826.8	828.0	1.6	1.7	1.2
Trade	1,877.5	1,875.0	1,931.5	-2.8	0.1	0.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	658.5	668.6	681.1	-3.3	-1.5	0.6
Community, business & personal services	3,738.6	3,723.8	3,747.8	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Public administration	713.3	717.0	709.6	0.5	-0.5	1.0
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	137.4	137.9	144.0	-4.6	-0.4	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	37.7	38.0	38.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1.8
Nova Scotia	280.4	282.4	285.9	-1.9	-0.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	224.9	225.3	232.7	-3.4	-0.2	-0.3
Quebec	2,424.5	2,426.0	2,525.2	-4.0	-0.1	-0.4
Ontario	4,044.7	4,036.8	4,073.0	-0.7	0.2	0.7
Manitoba	375.5	373.4	366.7	2.4	0.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	298.7	298.9	294.1	1.6	-0.1	-0.5
Alberta	971.2	971.8	998.0	-2.7	-0.1	-0.1
British Columbia	1,195.5	1,190.0	1,211.6	-1.3	0.5	-0.8
Yukon	11.4	11.4	10.7	5.9	-0.6	-0.1
Northwest Territories	19.9	20.4	20.0	-0.3	-2.5	0.9

	Average weekly earnings *					
	July 1992p	June 1992r	July 1991	July 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**551.05**	**548.84**	**533.25**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**684.60**	**681.95**	**661.19**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Logging and forestry	709.08	705.75	701.26	1.1	6.1	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	930.43	929.48	909.26	2.3	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	659.36	655.36	627.88	5.0	4.2	5.1
Construction	636.09	636.03	639.94	-0.6	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**510.39**	**508.38**	**492.96**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	702.58	701.94	686.30	2.4	5.9	3.6
Trade	400.28	401.43	392.47	2.0	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	594.20	590.99	562.55	5.6	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	479.51	477.87	461.67	3.9	6.5	6.2
Public administration	733.88	724.21	710.48	3.3	1.9	8.3
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	509.47	507.69	498.01	2.3	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	446.91	446.44	431.89	3.5	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	495.57	491.73	478.59	3.5	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.03	490.27	481.97	2.5	5.3	3.8
Quebec	538.13	538.47	517.62	4.0	4.4	5.4
Ontario	579.84	577.49	558.57	3.8	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	489.18	488.26	479.97	1.9	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	472.10	473.66	466.46	1.2	4.4	4.7
Alberta	543.22	543.26	530.75	2.3	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	548.30	546.84	536.41	2.2	4.0	3.4
Yukon	671.59	682.90	634.47	5.9	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	710.92	706.39	698.70	1.7	6.0	5.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1992 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1992P	June 1992r	July 1991	July 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,114.6**	**10,211.1**	**10,284.0**	**-1.6**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,455.1**	**2,438.1**	**2,565.0**	**-4.3**	**-10.4**	**-4.4**
Logging and forestry	67.3	64.5	66.0	2.0	-1.3	-8.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	134.1	134.5	151.3	-11.4	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,628.0	1,622.4	1,695.3	-4.0	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	483.2	472.2	512.5	-5.7	-16.2	-0.8
Service-producing industries	**7,659.6**	**7,773.0**	**7,719.0**	**-0.8**	**-3.4**	**2.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	846.5	847.6	832.1	1.7	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,890.4	1,895.7	1,937.2	-2.4	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	666.0	677.8	689.2	-3.4	-0.6	2.0
Community, business & personal services	3,653.9	3,751.7	3,657.3	-0.1	-2.8	2.5
Public administration	745.3	744.6	743.2	0.3	2.3	1.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	150.1	145.7	157.5	-4.7	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	41.4	41.4	42.3	-2.0	-3.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	289.4	290.8	295.5	-2.1	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	235.9	237.2	244.0	-3.3	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,466.1	2,506.0	2,564.7	-3.8	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,060.5	4,080.6	4,084.3	-0.6	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	375.3	380.0	366.9	2.3	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	296.8	306.7	292.1	1.6	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	983.4	984.3	1,008.5	-2.5	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,182.4	1,204.8	1,195.4	-1.1	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	12.8	12.3	12.1	5.9	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	20.5	21.2	20.7	-0.8	-3.7	-0.8

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1992P	June 1992r	July 1991	July 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**551.44**	**550.69**	**533.45**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	**672.97**	**676.36**	**650.20**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Logging and forestry	673.83	686.75	664.82	1.4	6.1	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	903.82	914.42	886.35	2.0	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	647.02	652.01	615.87	5.1	4.2	5.1
Construction	634.91	629.27	637.56	-0.4	2.1	5.5
Service-producing industries	**512.48**	**511.27**	**494.66**	**3.6**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	708.97	696.18	692.96	2.3	5.9	3.6
Trade	401.90	402.71	394.09	2.0	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	600.67	596.55	569.51	5.5	3.8	0.3
Community, business & personal services	480.13	482.24	462.10	3.9	6.5	6.2
Public administration	720.02	716.89	692.50	4.0	2.0	8.3
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	508.54	506.03	495.35	2.7	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	442.70	439.45	426.42	3.8	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	495.57	491.73	478.59	3.5	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	494.03	490.27	481.97	2.5	5.3	3.8
Quebec	538.13	538.47	517.62	4.0	4.4	5.4
Ontario	583.82	580.66	562.19	3.8	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	491.11	490.86	481.89	1.9	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	468.62	476.66	462.61	1.3	4.4	4.8
Alberta	544.25	544.19	532.64	2.2	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	544.18	548.88	532.03	2.3	4.0	3.4
Yukon	671.59	682.90	634.47	5.9	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	710.92	706.39	698.70	1.7	6.0	5.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Household Income (1990), Facilities and Equipment (1991) Plus Shelter Cost (1990) Microdata Tape

An expanded version of the Household Income 1990, Facilities and Equipment 1991 (HIFE) microdata tape, released in July 1992, is now available. In addition to the income, demographic, labour-related, housing and household facilities characteristics on the HIFE tape, the HIFE Plus Shelter Cost tape contains information concerning 1990 expenses for the maintenance and upkeep of the dwelling occupied by the household. The resulting file of approximately 43,000 records combines data from the March 1991 Shelter Cost Survey with data from a number of other surveys, which were all administered to the same households.

Each tape costs $1,300 (plus GST, if applicable). The tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-0562). ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

First Quarter 1992, All Carriers

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more, are now available for the first quarter of 1992.

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1992, a total of 1,355 carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated operating revenues of $2.0 billion. This was a slight increase of 0.5% from the same quarter of the previous year, when 1,438 carriers reported. However, the 1992 revenues decreased by 2.9% from the first quarter of 1990, when 1,361 carriers earned $2.1 billion.

- Total operating expenses for the first quarter of 1992 amounted to $1.9 billion, consistent with the first quarter of 1991, but a decrease of 3.5% from the first quarter of 1990. The major expense was salaries and wages, which accounted for 33.6% of the total operating expenses, remaining relatively consistent with the first quarters of 1990 and 1991.

- Total operating expenses over total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 0.981 for the first quarter of 1992. This ratio was virtually unchanged from 0.987 in the first quarters of 1991 and 1990.

Detailed data for the first quarter of 1992 will appear in the October Issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 19, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 19, 1992 totalled 279 973 tonnes, a 0.4% decrease from the preceding week's total of 281 217 tonnes but an 8.8% increase from the year-earlier level of 257 267 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 9 803 895 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 9 149 996 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

August 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, July 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, July 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-233
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Gas Utilities, May 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Telephone Statistics, July 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1992.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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Statistics Canada

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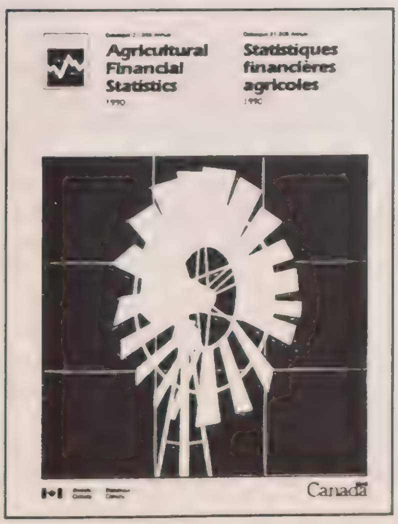
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Agricultural Financial Statistics

1990

This new publication provides a detailed picture of the performance of Canadian farms as revealed by the information compiled from tax returns of unincorporated and incorporated farmers. The realization of this publication was made possible by the expansion of the taxation data program as part of the Whole Farm Database, a joint Statistics Canada and Agriculture Canada project.

Agricultural Financial Statistics provides data on such key variables as operating revenues and expenses by province, type of farm and economic class as well as some distributional data on income. Off-farm income is also presented for unincorporated farmers involved in a single operation. This publication provides some historical perspective, by displaying data that dates back to 1987 for the non-Prairie provinces.

Additional data are also available through custom and special tabulations.

To order *Agricultural Financial Statistics*, 1990 (21-205, $35), see "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Mario Ménard (613-951-2446) or Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.1% to 109.2 in August 1992 from July's revised level of 109.1. Eleven of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indexes, but three decreased and seven did not change. The most significant increases were in paper and paper products (0.9%), autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.3%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (0.9%) and meat, fish, and dairy products (0.5%). Important declines were noted in chemicals and chemical products (-0.6%) and petroleum and coal products (-0.8%).

Compared to August 1991, the IPPI was 1.5% higher in August 1992. The most important increases over the last 12 months were in autos, trucks and other transport equipment (4.5%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (7.9%). The nine index declines were all 1.1% or less, the most significant for paper and paper products (-0.7%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 1.6%.

Following seven consecutive monthly increases, the first-stage intermediate goods index declined 0.4% in August. On the other hand, the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.3%, more than reversing its July decline. The capital goods index increased by 0.2%, while all other finished goods showed no change. Both the finished goods index and the intermediate goods index were higher than a year earlier, 2.2% and 0.9%, respectively.

Highlights

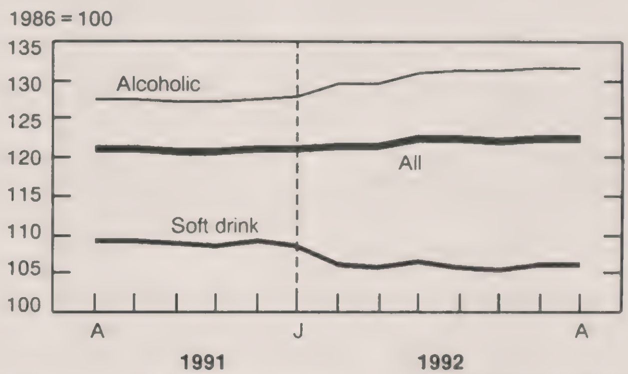
- The paper and paper products index increased 0.9% in August, mainly due to a 3.4% increase in the price of newsprint that affected both the domestic and export markets. Overall, however, the index slipped 0.7% lower than a year earlier because the 12.1% increase in pulp prices was overshadowed by the 9.9% decline in newsprint prices.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.3% in August in response to domestic vehicle price increases.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 0.8% in August, due to a 0.9% increase in softwood lumber prices (only Quebec showed lower prices). The index climbed 7.9% higher than a year earlier, again due to the increase in softwood lumber prices (15.5%).

- The chemicals and chemical products index declined 0.6% in August due to a 4.6% drop in organic industrial chemical prices. The chemical and chemical products index was 0.3% lower than a year earlier, because of a 4.8% year-over-year drop in prices of organic industrial chemicals.

Beverage Price Indices



The beverage price index is made up of six primary commodity indices. Its apparent lack of movement during the last year resulted from the opposing movements of its two main elements. Soft drink prices have declined in response to competitive pressures; however, producers' prices for alcoholic beverages have increased. In looking at the price movements for alcoholic beverages, it is important to note that this index records price movements as perceived by the producer, that is to say, net of taxes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the beginning of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index August 1992 [2]	August 1992/ July 1992	August 1992/ August 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.2**	**0.1**	**1.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.4**	**0.2**	**1.6**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**107.5**	**0.1**	**0.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	105.5	-0.4	1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.1	0.3	0.9
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.7**	**0.1**	**2.2**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.7	0.3	1.4
Capital equipment	10.4	111.1	0.2	2.9
All other finished goods	19.3	109.5	0.0	2.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.9	0.5	1.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.0	0.0	1.4
Beverages	2.0	122.4	0.0	1.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	0.0	9.4
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	0.1	-1.0
Textile products	2.2	109.5	0.1	-0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.2	0.1	-0.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	114.0	0.8	7.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.6	0.0	0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	106.2	0.9	-0.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.7	0.2	2.2
Primary metal products	7.7	102.7	-0.2	0.3
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.6	0.0	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.8	0.1	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.1	0.3	4.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.2	0.2	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	0.0	-0.3
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.7	-0.8	-0.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.5	-0.6	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.8	0.0	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.8	0.1	-1.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input-Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) fell 1.5% to 107.8 between July and August 1992, the first decrease in seven months. The main contributors to this decrease were mineral fuels (-3.1%), vegetable products (-3.2%) and non-ferrous metals (-1.7%). Wood was the only major component to post an increase (0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels declined 0.7% from the previous month.

The RMPI rose 5.1% over the past 12 months, mainly because of price increases for mineral fuels (7.8%), wood (12.3%) and non-ferrous metals (6.2%). The animal and animal products index fell 1.0% during the same period. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 3.8% between August 1991 and August 1992.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index dropped 3.1% in August, primarily as a result of the 3.3% decline in crude mineral oil prices, which was the first decline in six months. Prices for crude mineral oils were up 8.1% from August 1991, contributing to a 7.8% rise in the mineral fuels index.

- With a decline of 3.2% in August 1992, the vegetable products index posted its fifth consecutive monthly decrease. The decrease was mainly due to softer prices for grains (-6.1%), oilseeds (-3.1%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-7.8%). Over the past year, the vegetable products index rose 0.2% as a result of contrasting price changes. The indices that increased the most were wheat (14.3%), oats (14.3%), unrefined sugar (8.8%), oilseeds (3.6%) and natural rubber and allied gums (12.6%). On the other hand, indices that decreased significantly were potatoes (-20.7%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-23.1%) and vegetable textile fibres (-12.7%).

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 1.7% in August 1992, mainly because of lower prices for copper concentrates (-3.9%), gold bars and gold bullion alloys (-4.3%) and nickel concentrates. The downward movement was partially offset by rising prices for lead concentrates (4.5%) and zinc concentrates (2.8%). The non-ferrous metals index increased 6.2% from August 1991, primarily because of higher prices for copper concentrates (12.8%) and zinc concentrates (16.7%). Over the same 12-month period, radioactive and nickel concentrate prices dropped 11.0% and 8.1%, respectively.

- The animal and animal products index was down slightly (-0.4%) in August. This decline was primarily attributed to lower prices for hogs for slaughter (-3.1%) and cattle and veal for slaughter (-1.1%). However, higher prices for unprocessed milk (0.5%), furs, hides and skins (3.4%) and chickens (0.8%) almost totally offset these decreases. The animal and animal products index fell 1.0% between August 1991 and August 1992, mainly as a result of the 13.8% drop in the prices of hogs for slaughter. Higher prices for cattle for slaughter (3.5%) and unprocessed milk (2.4%) weakened the overall year-over-year decline in this index.

- The only major component that posted a price increase in August 1992 was wood (0.4%). The major contributing factor in this increase was the log and bolt index, which rose by 0.4%. The wood price index was up 12.3% over August 1991, reflecting the 19.2% increase in log and bolt prices. This trend has been observed for the past 10 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index August 1992[1]	August 1992/ July 1992	August 1992/ August 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**107.8**	**-1.5**	**5.1**
Mineral fuels	32	109.5	-3.1	7.8
Vegetable products	10	88.3	-3.2	0.2
Animal and animal products	26	104.1	-0.4	-1.0
Wood	13	140.2	0.4	12.3
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	0.0	5.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	99.4	-1.7	6.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.5	0.2	-2.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	107.0	-0.7	3.8

1 *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 7.5% to 1 663 031 cubic metres in July 1992, up from 1 546 605 cubic metres after revisions in July 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1992 totalled 2 625 470 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.4% compared to 2 836 760 cubic metres on hand in July 1991.

Year-to-date production in July 1992 amounted to 13 207 614 cubic metres, an increase of 10.3% compared to 11 974 397 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

September 1, 1992

The stocks of frozen meat in cold storage at September 1, 1992 totalled 28 190 tonnes as compared with 29 210 tonnes the previous month and 25 440 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

May-August 1992

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period from May to August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the beginning of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other spun yarn and woven cloth industries (SIC 1829) totalled $1,131.2 million, down 11.2% from $1,273.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5427.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled $219.0 million, up 11.4% from $196.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $943.4 million, down 23.3% from $1,229.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled $910.8 million, up 2.5% from $888.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Closure and Container Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal closure and container industry (SIC 3042) totalled $1,457.5 million, down 6.9% from $1,565.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5525.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Basic Hardware Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled $448.0 million, down 15.6% from $531.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal dies, moulds and patterns industry (SIC 3062) totalled $877.4 million, down 3.4% from $908.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5532.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Handtool and Implement Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the handtool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled $136.7 million, down 23.8% from $179.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5533.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment industries (SIC 3299) totalled $294.2 million, down 2.0% from $300.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agricultural Financial Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 21-205
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, August 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industry Prices Indexes, July 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 28 – October 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1992
30	Building Permits	July 1992
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1992
30	Major Release Dates	October 1992
October		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1992
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1992

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 28, 1992 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

The New Postal Code Conversion File

This digital file links the six-character postal code to Statistics Canada's standard geographical areas (such as census subdivisions and federal electoral districts) for which census data and other statistics are produced. This linkage is useful in applications such as demographic studies, market research and geocoding projects.

The file now contains a complete list of postal codes up to December 31, 1991. It is the first postal code conversion file (PCCF) to be linked to 1991 Census geographic areas, including census tracts and enumeration areas. The file for Canada contains over 700,000 postal code records.

For the first time, a separate set of "Names" files is included, listing the names of standard geographical areas and their postal codes. This reduces the size of the PCCF by 64%, while maintaining the ability to use both geographic names and codes.

Another new addition is the "Single Postal Code Indicator" field, useful when a given postal code is assigned to multiple standard geographic areas, indicating which area is most representative of the postal code.

For each postal code, 29 information fields are supplied. These include the postal code's birthdate, delivery mode type, its associated standard geographic codes and community name as well as its coordinates in both latitude-longitude and Universal Transverse Mercator projections.

Individual standard files are available on tape or diskette, by province, territory or all of Canada at prices ranging from $120 to $19,000. Prices for custom-defined areas will be estimated based on the size of the request; the base price is $0.03 per record plus $350 for processing.

To order or for more information about the PCCF, please call or write your nearest Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada
First Quarter 1992

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1992, Canadian production of primary energy reached 3 179 petajoules (PJs)[1], up 4% from the first quarter of 1991. Production of most primary energy forms increased from 1991 first-quarter levels, with natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) up 6%, coal 5% and crude oil production 2%. Electricity production declined marginally from the year-earlier quarter.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the first quarter of 1992 was higher than for the same period in 1991, increasing 87 PJs to 1 082 PJs. Within this trade balance, exports increased 6% but imports declined 1%. With the exception of coal, exports of all primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation by 62%, crude oil 17%, and natural gas and NGLs 16%. Coal exports fell by 3% during the period. The only significant import of a primary energy form during the quarter was crude oil, which declined by 7% from a year earlier.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption increased by 25 PJs or 1% from the year-earlier quarter to 2 202 PJs. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 81 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a first quarter since 1987.

- Energy use in the industrial sector was 4% lower than in the first quarter of 1991, as a result of lower manufacturing activity. Energy use increased 7% in the transportation sector, 2% in the residential and farm sectors and by less than 1% in the government and commercial and institutional sectors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detail information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

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1 *Petajoules are a heat-equivalent unit of measure used to enable the comparison of different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

2 *One petajoule is equal to 1,000,000 gigajoules.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 2.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic was unchanged from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded was also unchanged during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date at September 14, 1992 decreased 3.8% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
August 1992

The grain marketing situation report for August 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services
1990 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary data on leisure and personal services for 1990 are now available

These data will appear in Vol. 4, No. 5 of *Service Industries Service Bulletin: Leisure and Personal Services, Preliminary Estimates* 1990 (63-015, $7.20/$43).

For further information, please contact John Heimbecker (613-951-3489), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hygiene products of textile materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled $330.3 million, down 1.0% from $333.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5436.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Dress Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled $381.0 million, down 14.2% from $443.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Clothing Contractors Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled $389.2 million, up 7.2% from $363.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5449.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled $880.7 million, up 0.9% from $872.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5480.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled $325.9 million, up 2.6% from $317.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Plumbing Fixture and Fitting Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixture and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled $269.7 million, down 9.3% from $297.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Valve Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled $318.1 million, up 5.8% from $300.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $5,699.1 million, up 11.5% from $5,111.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled $27,238.8 million, down 1.0% from $27,519.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Toys and Games Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled $164.1 million, down 9.9% from $182.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6891.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Sign and Display Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled $720.6 million, up 4.6% from $688.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, September 1992. Vol. 24, No. 9.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Contruction Price Statistics, Second Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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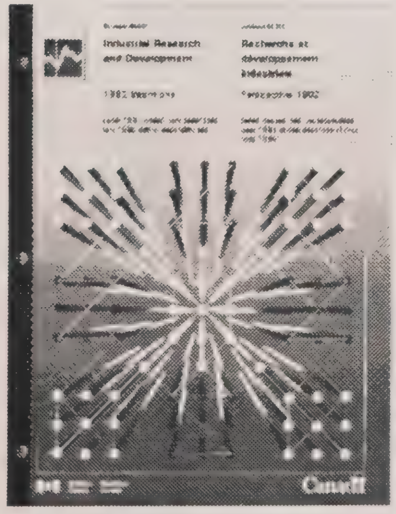
Tuesday, September 29, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS



Industrial Research and Development

1992 Intentions (with 1991 preliminary estimates and 1990 actual expenditures)

Industry spending intentions for 1992, if realized, will be more than twice the amount spent on research and development (R&D) in 1983. This year, Canadian firms plan to spend more than $5.2 billion on research and development, an increase of 1.6% over 1991. This increase is comparable to the 1.5% experienced in 1991, but lower than the 6.9% achieved in 1990. Industrial R&D represents 53% of all R&D performed in Canada.

Industrial Research and Development, 1992 Intentions presents statistical information for the years 1963 to 1992. Among the topics covered are current and capital expenditures on research and development, energy R&D expenditures by area of technology, R&D expenditure as a percentage of company sales, sources of funds for intramural R&D, personnel engaged in R&D, and foreign payments made and received for technological services. Most historical tables are presented for 1988 to 1992 and disaggregated by 46 industrial groupings, size of R&D program, employment size, sales size, country of control, and by province.

Industrial Research and Development, 1992 Intentions (with 1991 preliminary estimates and 1990 actual expenditures) (88-202, $44) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.4 million cubic metres in August 1992, a decrease of 1.0% from July 1992.
- The August decrease was attributable to decreased sales of heavy fuel oil (-4.3%), "all other refined products" (-3.5%) and diesel fuel oil (-1.0%). Sales of both light fuel oil and motor gasoline increased, 3.7% and 0.4%, respectively. Diesel fuel sales declined for the third consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.9% from August 1991, to 6.7 million cubic metres. Three of the four main products registered decreases: heavy fuel oil (-10.9%), diesel fuel oil (-6.1%) and motor gasoline (-4.2%). Only light fuel oil showed an increase (7.6%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first eight months of 1992 amounted to 53.0 million cubic metres, up 1.2% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, light fuel oil sales increased 7.4%, heavy fuel oil 7.3% and motor gasoline 0.9% Diesel fuel oil is down 0.5% to date.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1992 r	June 1992 r	July 1992 r	August 1992p	August 1992/ July 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 721.9**	**6 618.1**	**6 463.7**	**6 401.8**	**-1.0**
Motor Gasoline	2 770.5	2 735.0	2 662.5	2 672.6	0.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 401.2	1 324.1	1 297.3	1 283.9	-1.0
Light Fuel Oil	492.8	493.9	478.3	495.9	3.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	743.3	698.7	657.5	629.0	-4.3
All Other Refined Products	1 314.1	1 366.4	1 368.1	1 320.4	-3.5

	August 1991	August 1992p	Total January-August 1991	Total January-August 1992p	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 048.6**	**6 704.2**	**52 364.8**	**52 974.5**	**1.2**
Motor Gasoline	3 060.2	2 932.1	21 902.3	22 093.5	0.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 508.7	1 417.4	10 346.3	10 289.8	-0.5
Light Fuel Oil	158.1	170.1	3 741.0	4 017.8	7.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	611.8	545.4	5 246.2	5 628.0	7.3
Other Refined Products	1 709.8	1 639.2	11 129.0	10 945.4	-1.6

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction Type Plywood

July 1992

Canadian firms produced 145 017 cubic metres of construction type plywood during July 1992, a decrease of 2.9% from the 149 331 cubic metres produced during July 1991.

January to July 1992 production totalled 1 094 457 cubic metres, an increase of 12.6% from the 971 682 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Telephone Statistics - Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems

1991

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of $13.3 billion in 1991, up 1.4% over 1990. Operating expenses were $9.8 billion, unchanged from 1990. Net operating revenue was $3.5 billion, an increase of 5.8% from 1990. Telephone toll messages increased 5.7% in 1991 to 3.2 billion.

The Vol. 22, No. 3 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

July 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 650 230 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1992, a decrease of 4.4% from the 2 773 311 cubic metres produced in July 1991.

January to July 1992 production was 19 534 496 cubic metres, an increase of 5.1% from the 18 588 539 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
July 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% gain in June. Widespread gains boosted services output 0.4%, but goods production fell 0.7% to a level lower than its recent trough in March 1991.

Services-producing Industries

Services output advanced 0.4% in July, its seventh consecutive monthly gain. Transportation and storage, finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade recorded the largest gains. Communications, and community, business and personal services also contributed to the strength. Losses in retail trade and government services partly offset these gains.

After dropping in May and June, transportation and storage services output jumped 1.6% in July. Railway transportation increased 6.2% following several monthly declines. An increase in throughput of natural gas led a 2.2% advance in pipeline services. Grain elevators were responsible for most of an 8.8% increase in storage services, while water transport also contributed to the strength. These advances were partly offset by losses in air transport, trucking, and other transport services.

Finance, insurance and real estate output advanced 0.4%, its third consecutive increase. Higher activity by investment companies and real estate agents paced other trust, finance and real estate to a 0.6% gain. Insurance companies and banks and credit unions also recorded advances. Lower activity by security brokers partly offset these gains.

Wholesale trade posted a 1.0% gain in July. Narrowly based advances were recorded by wholesalers of machinery and equipment and food. Five of 11 trade groups recorded higher sales.

Communication output rose 1.1% after increasing marginally in June. Telecommunication carriers accounted for most of the increase, advancing 1.2%. Elsewhere, broadcasting services increased but post office output declined.

Community, business and personal services increased 0.3% following no change in June. Business and health services led the advance, while losses were recorded in amusement services and accommodation services.

Retail trade edged down 0.2% led by lower sales by service station operators and by retailers of automobile parts. Following declines in May and June, department stores recorded higher sales.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production recorded its largest decrease since December 1991 as six of the seven major goods producers recorded lower output in July. As a result, output fell to a level lower than its recent trough in March 1991. Manufacturing accounted for most of the decline, while a 2.1% gain in forestry partly offset losses elsewhere in the goods sector.

A 0.7% decline in manufacturing was fairly widespread as 10 of 21 major groups recorded lower production. Manufacturers of transportation equipment cut production the most. Lower output in primary metals, paper and allied products and beverages also contributed to the weakness. Refiners of petroleum and coal products posted the largest gain.

Production of transportation equipment fell 3.2% to a level 5.6% below its recent peak in February 1992. Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts slashed output 7.2% as several temporary plant closures were reported. The production of motor vehicles decreased 1.3%. These declines were partly offset by a 2.1% increase in production of aircraft.

Producers of primary metals reduced output 2.6%. Almost all of the decline was attributable to lower production of pipe and tube, and iron and steel.

Production of paper and allied products dropped 1.7%. A 2.1% decline in pulp and paper accounted for most of the loss as the pulp industry continued to be affected by a strike in British Columbia.

Following three monthly increases, output of the beverage industry dropped 3.5% as producers of soft drinks reduced production 10.8%

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of printing and publishing increased 2.1% due to higher production in commercial printing (+3.8%) and publishing (+4.3%). Clothing also contributed to the strength. These gains were offset by losses in metal fabrication (-1.3%) and non-metallic mineral production (-2.1%).

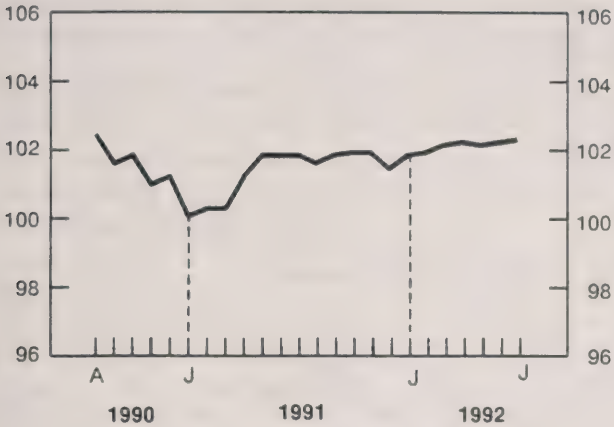
A reduced estimate for crops in 1992 was reflected in a 2.4% drop in agriculture production in July.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

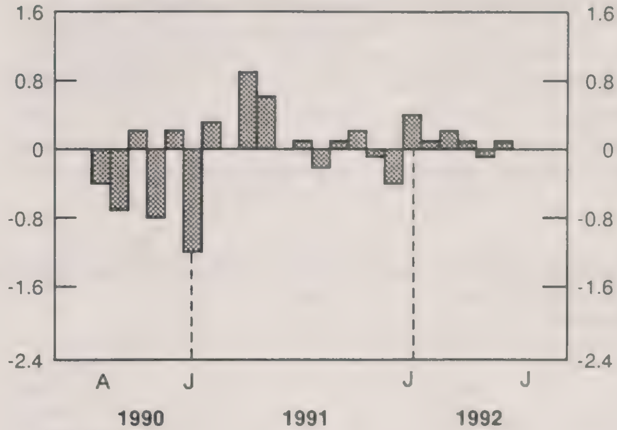
Total Economy

Index (January 1991 = 100)



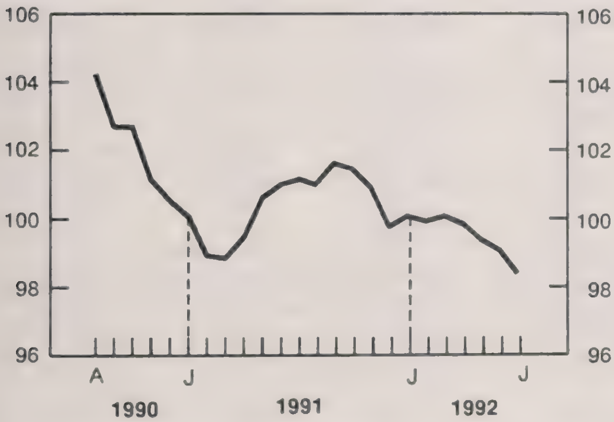
Total Economy

% change



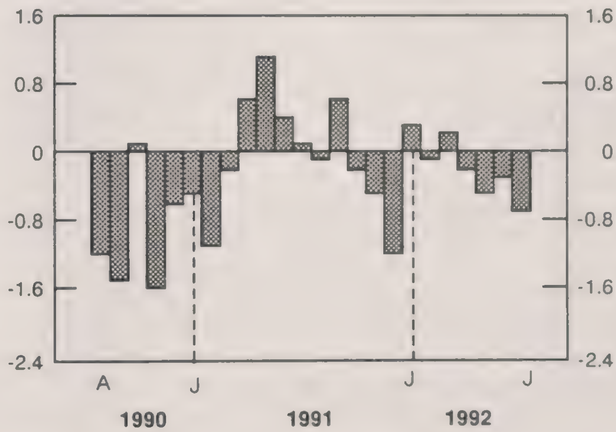
Goods

Index (January 1991 = 100)



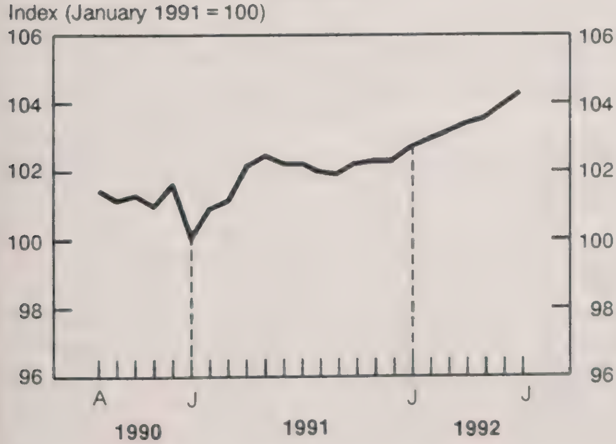
Goods

% change



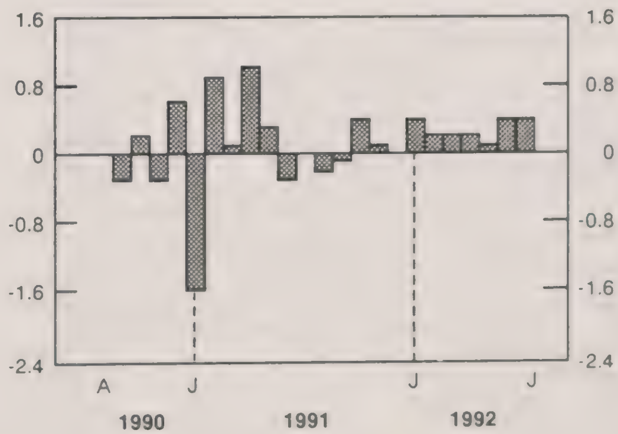
Services

Index (January 1991 = 100)



Services

% change



Construction output fell 0.7%, its fourth consecutive decline. Lower output of singles accounted for a 0.4% drop in residential construction. Lower activity on public and commercial projects led a 2.0% decrease in construction of non-residential buildings. Engineering construction fell 0.4%.

After dropping in the previous two months, mining output declined a further 0.4%. Production by iron mines dropped 33.3% as the industry was affected by temporary closures. Producers of crude oil and natural gas curtailed output 0.8%, its second consecutive decline. Led by increases in the production of uranium, gold and lead, other metal mines posted a 6.6% gain.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in October.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991	1992			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	**499,675.0**	**501,337.8**	**500,918.9**	**501,611.5**	**501,843.8**
Business Sector:	**408,164.5**	**409,351.0**	**408,717.2**	**409,340.1**	**409,498.1**
Goods:	**167,667.8**	**165,579.7**	**164,697.4**	**164,189.1**	**163,039.3**
Agriculture	11,295.4	10,960.5	10,887.2	10,737.2	10,482.5
Fishing and Trapping	999.8	924.1	951.8	933.7	907.2
Logging Industry	2,293.7	2,544.1	2,620.3	2,588.8	2,642.1
Mining Industries	20,041.8	20,287.0	20,173.8	20,068.0	19,985.8
Manufacturing Industries	85,968.8	84,521.1	84,158.7	84,284.3	83,706.3
Construction Industries	31,323.5	30,163.4	29,882.1	29,702.3	29,495.6
Other Utility Industries	15,744.8	16,179.5	16,023.5	15,874.8	15,819.8
Services:	**240,496.7**	**243,771.3**	**244,019.8**	**245,151.0**	**246,458.8**
Transportation and Storage	21,464.0	21,904.3	21,817.1	21,802.7	22,155.5
Communication Industries	18,773.3	19,492.8	19,422.0	19,453.2	19,670.2
Wholesale Trade	28,176.5	28,965.3	29,172.1	29,491.9	29,785.3
Retail Trade	30,042.6	30,057.6	29,795.8	30,152.5	30,086.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,833.0	82,939.7	83,253.1	83,698.5	84,005.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	61,207.3	60,411.6	60,559.7	60,552.2	60,755.5
Non-business Sector:	**91,510.5**	**91,986.8**	**92,201.7**	**92,271.4**	**92,345.7**
Goods:	**945.9**	**925.3**	**924.1**	**943.3**	**942.1**
Services:	**90,564.6**	**91,061.5**	**91,277.6**	**91,328.1**	**91,403.6**
Government Service Industry	33,668.3	34,018.3	34,018.3	34,055.5	33,984.7
Community and Personal Services	53,374.3	53,595.8	53,808.3	53,856.3	53,943.9
Other Services	3,522.0	3,447.4	3,451.0	3,416.3	3,475.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,613.7	166,505.0	165,621.5	165,132.4	163,981.4
Services-producing Industries	331,061.3	334,832.8	335,297.4	336,479.1	337,862.4
Industrial Production	122,701.3	121,912.9	121,280.1	121,170.4	120,454.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,849.7	39,248.2	39,236.0	38,897.4	38,947.4
Durable Manufacturing	46,119.1	45,272.9	44,922.7	45,386.9	44,758.9

■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

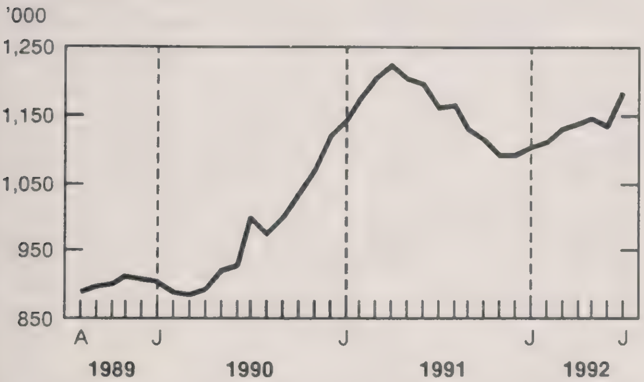
July 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended July 18, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,183,000, up 4.4% from June.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between June and July 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories. Percentage increases exceeding the national average of 4.4% occurred in Saskatchewan (9.1%), British Columbia (6.3%) and Quebec (6.2%).

- In July 1992, the amount paid[2] for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, was $1.3 billion, up 2.9% from June. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) was 5.1 million, an increase of 2.3% from June.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In July 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,281,000, up 3.1% from the same month a year earlier. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 2.4% to 660,000 and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 3.9% to 621,000.

Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request (for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit). In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- The year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded ±10% in the following census metropolitan areas:

	Beneficiaries July 1992	% Change July 1992/1991
Sudbury	7,260	20
Quebec	33,560	20
Sherbrooke	8,030	17
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,020	17
Thunder Bay	5,470	16
St. Catharines-Niagara	16,190	14
Saskatoon	7,580	14
Trois-Rivières	8,840	13
London	11,920	-15
Vancouver	59,180	-12
Windsor	9,920	-11

- In July 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.4 billion, almost unchanged from July 1991. Between January and July 1992, a total of $12.1 billion was paid, up 8.4% from the same period last year. For the same seven-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.9% to $254.66 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.5% to 46.2 million.

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1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

3 Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.

- A total of 323,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1992, down 5.7% from the same month a year earlier. From January to July 1992, a total of 2,143,000 claims were received, a decrease of 2.5% compared to the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The July 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for May, June and July 1992 and will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data Regular Benefits	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ June 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,183 p	1,134 p	1,144 r	1,161	4.4
Amount paid ($000)	1,300,156	1,263,579	1,260,736	1,302,066	2.9
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,107	4,992	5,004	5,307	2.3
Unadjusted data	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ July 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,281 p	1,254 p	1,410 r	1,243	3.1
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,087 p	1,034 p	1,146 r	1,065	2.0
Claims received (000)	323	293	239	342	-5.7
Amount paid ($000)	1,438,442	1,505,271	1,577,269	1,445,506	-0.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,622	5,946	6,119	5,964	-5.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	249.35	248.71	253.76	237.82	4.8

Year-to-date	January to July		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,468p	1,464	0.3
Claims received (000)	2,143	2,198	-2.5
Amount paid ($000)	12,060,283	11,126,551	8.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	46,220	45,520	1.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	254.66	242.87	4.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

Building Permits

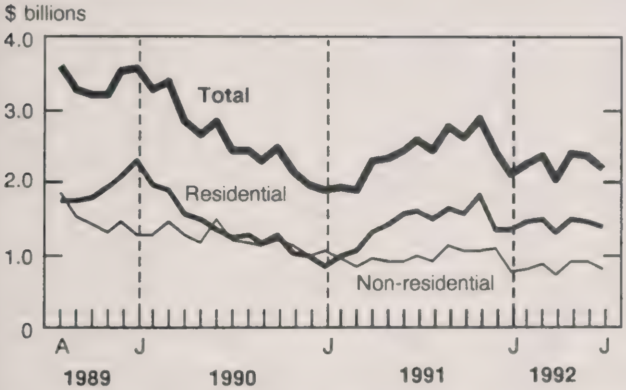
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
July 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.9% to $2,188 million in July, down from $2,351 million in June. Both the non-residential and residential sectors were responsible for this decline. Ontario (-16.8%), the Prairie region (-13.6%) and Quebec (-9.2%) reported large declines in the total value of building permits in July.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



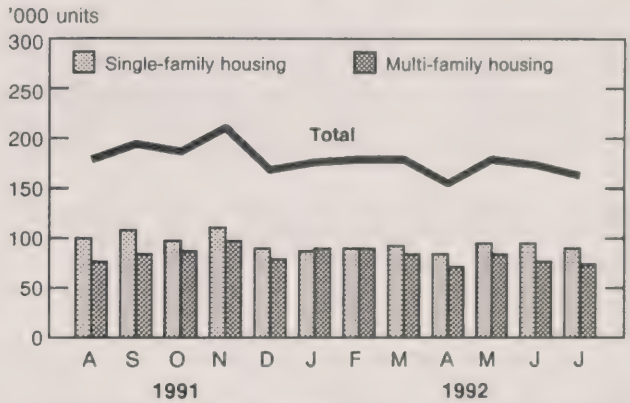
Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 4.7% in July to $1,373 million, down from $1,441 million in June. For the first time since January 1991, the value of residential permits declined for two consecutive months.
- Both the single-family (-5.8% to $965 million) and the multi-family (-1.8% to $408 million) dwelling sectors recorded declines in the value of building permits in July.
- Ontario (-14.8%) reported the largest decline in the value of residential building permits in July, followed by Quebec (-9.7%) and the Atlantic (-3.5%) region.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in July fell 6.0% to 163,000 units at an annual rate. The multiple-dwelling sector (-6.5% to 73,000 units) and the single-dwelling sector (-5.6% to 90,000 units) were equally responsible for this decline.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for August 1992

- The advance estimate for August indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,424 million, up 3.5% from the revised value[1] for July ($1,376 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in August increased 3.3% to 168,000 units at annual rates, up from 163,000 units reported in July.

[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for August results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including July.*

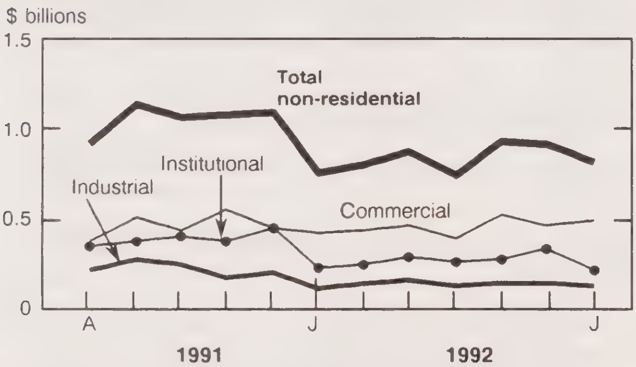
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits fell to $815 million in July, down 10.5% from $910 million in June.

- The value of building permits was down 34.4% in the institutional sector to $211 million and down 9.1% in the industrial sector to $124 million in July. With large increases in the British Columbia region (which includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) (+57.5%) as well as in the Atlantic region (+48.3%), the value of commercial projects was up 6.1% in July to $480 million.

- The British Columbia region (+22.7%) and the Atlantic region (+3.1%) reported the only increases in the value of non-residential building permits in July, but the Prairie region (-27.7%), Ontario (-20.3%) and Quebec (-8.3%) were down.

Value of Non-residential Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



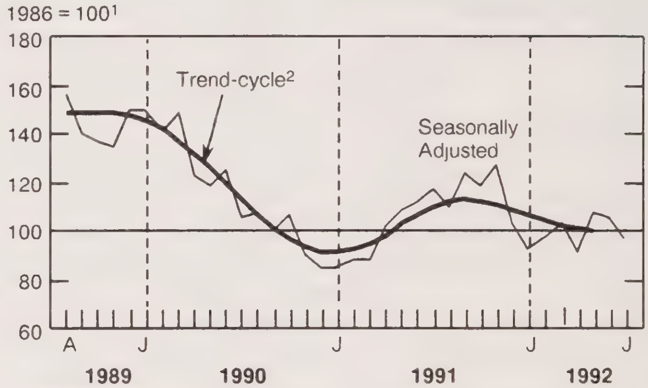
Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell to 98.8 in May, down 1.4% from 100.2 in April. For the first time since April 1991, the short-term trend dropped below 100 in May (this level represents the 1986 annual average of the index).

- The short-term trend decreased 2.1% in the non-residential sector to 84.8 and declined 1.0% in the residential sector to 109.1 in May.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes the cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the first week of October.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

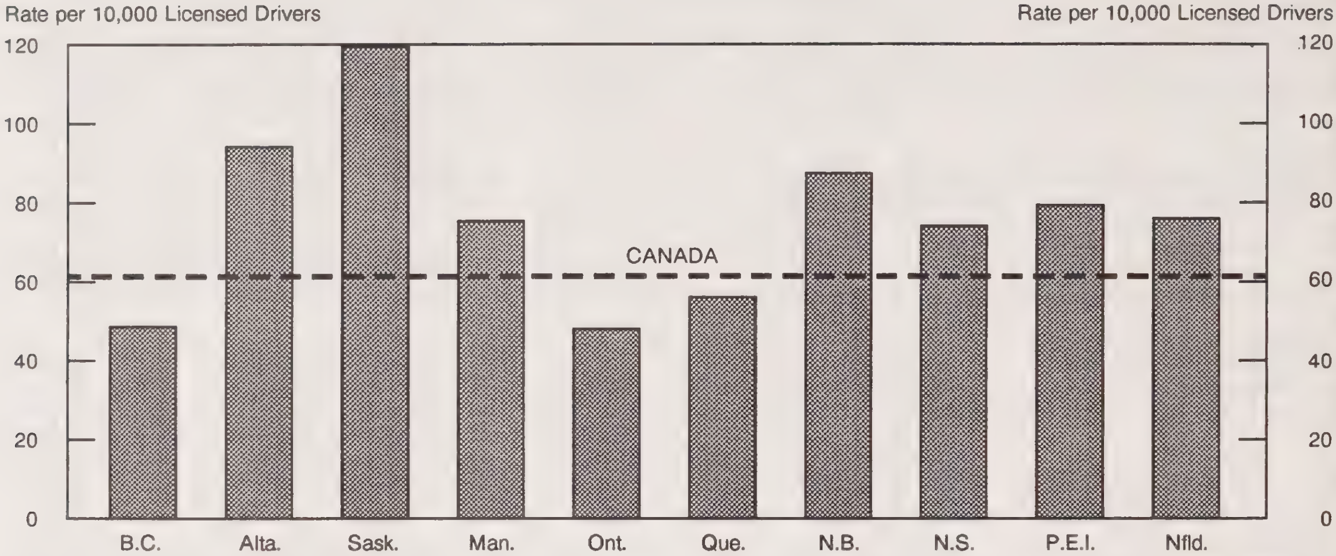
July 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	July 1992 p	June 1992 r	July/June 1992	July 1992/1991	July 1992 p	June 1992 r	July/June 1992	July 1992/1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,188,032**	**2,350,747**	**-6.9**	**-15.6**	**2,378,571**	**3,004,360**	**-20.8**	**-15.6**
Residential	1,373,435	1,440,661	-4.7	-14.2	1,527,109	1,842,625	-17.1	-12.4
Non-residential	814,597	910,086	-10.5	-18.0	851,462	1,161,735	-26.7	-20.7
Industrial	124,144	136,601	-9.1	6.5	123,859	209,160	-40.8	-1.2
Commercial	479,588	452,168	6.1	-7.0	466,829	580,015	-19.5	-8.9
Institutional	210,865	321,317	-34.4	-41.5	260,774	372,560	-30.0	-40.3
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**132,669**	**133,712**	**-0.8**	**11.8**	**172,797**	**200,759**	**-13.9**	**14.2**
Residential	75,756	78,511	-3.5	-1.5	108,319	132,187	-18.1	1.8
Non-residential	56,913	55,201	3.1	36.2	64,478	68,572	-6.0	43.6
Industrial	4,556	5,380	-15.3	-1.8	4,371	4,985	-12.3	-15.6
Commercial	34,479	23,252	48.3	23.2	41,961	30,314	38.4	33.4
Institutional	17,878	26,569	-32.7	95.6	18,146	33,273	-45.5	119.3
Quebec								
Total Construction	**415,569**	**457,509**	**-9.2**	**-19.3**	**354,667**	**544,970**	**-34.9**	**-23.0**
Residential	265,536	293,958	-9.7	-18.4	217,839	338,875	-35.7	-20.1
Non-residential	150,033	163,551	-8.3	-20.8	136,828	206,095	-33.6	-27.2
Industrial	32,664	14,830	120.3	67.4	26,753	33,300	-19.7	9.4
Commercial	75,334	90,593	-16.8	-36.4	67,291	101,508	-33.7	-39.6
Institutional	42,035	58,128	-27.7	-18.4	42,784	71,287	-40.0	-17.9
Ontario								
Total Construction	**755,164**	**908,159**	**-16.8**	**-35.3**	**843,911**	**1,235,984**	**-31.7**	**-36.2**
Residential	488,319	573,207	-14.8	-34.2	565,406	750,504	-24.7	-32.2
Non-residential	266,845	334,952	-20.3	-37.3	278,505	485,480	-42.6	-43.1
Industrial	50,876	52,165	-2.5	-26.8	50,476	64,766	-22.1	-28.0
Commercial	156,865	177,699	-11.7	-17.5	139,114	270,142	-48.5	-27.8
Institutional	59,104	105,088	-43.8	-64.4	88,915	150,572	-40.9	-60.8
Prairies								
Total Construction	**326,317**	**377,591**	**-13.6**	**12.1**	**367,235**	**492,994**	**-25.5**	**10.2**
Residential	187,997	186,222	1.0	13.8	213,294	239,609	-11.0	12.4
Non-residential	138,320	191,369	-27.7	9.9	153,941	253,385	-39.2	7.4
Industrial	21,398	56,554	-62.2	59.8	26,342	91,957	-71.4	83.3
Commercial	71,831	71,065	1.1	12.3	75,030	90,718	-17.3	4.8
Institutional	45,091	63,750	-29.3	-7.1	52,569	70,710	-25.7	-8.4
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**558,313**	**473,776**	**17.8**	**11.5**	**639,961**	**529,653**	**20.8**	**16.4**
Residential	355,827	308,763	15.2	22.3	422,251	381,450	10.7	23.8
Non-residential	202,486	165,013	22.7	-3.6	217,710	148,203	46.9	4.4
Industrial	14,650	7,672	91.0	54.3	15,917	14,152	12.5	41.0
Commercial	141,079	89,559	57.5	22.3	143,433	87,333	64.2	36.4
Institutional	46,757	67,782	-31.0	-45.1	58,360	46,718	24.9	-36.7

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region*
p *Preliminary figure*
r *Revised figure*

■

Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1991



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Impaired Driving – Canada

1991

Highlights

- From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased by 31%, from 162,048 to 111,307. This decrease is even more dramatic when viewed in terms of the rate of persons charged with impaired driving per 10,000 licensed drivers: between 1981 and 1991, this rate dropped from 112 to 62, a decrease of 45%.

- In 1991, the national rate of persons charged with impaired driving per 10,000 licensed drivers decreased by 3% from 1990.

- Ontario (48), British Columbia (49), and Quebec (57) recorded rates per 10,000 licensed drivers that were below the Canada rate, but the other provinces recorded rates above the Canada rate, ranging from 74 for Nova Scotia to 119 for Saskatchewan.

Note to Users

This report analyzes trends in the rate of persons charged with impaired driving offences between 1981 and 1991 in Canada. It also looks at trends in alcohol sales, alcohol consumption, traffic fatalities and impaired driving offences, as well as the associations among these trends.

- The proportion of fatally injured drivers found to have a blood/alcohol concentration above the legal limit decreased from a high of 52% in 1981 to 35% in 1990.

- A total of 128 persons were charged in 1991 with impaired driving causing death, the lowest figure since legislation introduced this offence in 1985. A further 1,120 persons were charged with impaired driving causing bodily harm, a 7% decrease from 1990.

- Among persons charged in 1991 with impaired driving offences, 91% were males.

- Analysis of 53,000 impaired driving incidents from 24 police departments reporting through the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey show that persons 25-34 years of age accounted for 37% of those charged, while comprising only 23% of the population 16 years of age and over.

The Vol. 12, No. 17 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving – Canada*, 1991 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023 or fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 726 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1992, a decrease of 13.8% from the 3 162 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in August 1991.

For January to August 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 19 709 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 24 296 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 18.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

August 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 222 880 metric bundles in August 1992, a decrease of 0.4% from the 4 240 258 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1992 shipments were 28 682 284 metric bundles, up 6.3% from 26 976 527 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The August 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991. Vol. 12, No. 17.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 1990-91. Vol. 16, No. 7.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1992
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1992
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Help-wanted Index	September 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1992
7	Field crop Reporting Series: No. 7 – September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
8	Farm Product Price Index	August 1992
9	Labour Force Survey	September 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1992
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1992
13	Health and Activity Limitation Data	1991 Census
15	The Consumer Price Index	September 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1992
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1992
16	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	September 1992
20	Sales of Natural Gas	August 1992
21	Retail Trade	August 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	August 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1992
22	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1992
28	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1992
28	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1992
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1992
30	Building Permits	August 1992
30	Major Release Dates	November 1992

The November 1992 release schedule will be published on October 30, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Tim Prichard (613-951-1103), Communications Division.